**NOTE on Count functions:**

Totals are either calculated based on one count per respondent (referred to as Respondent Count), or one count per domain per respondent (referred to as Citation Count).

**1.Outcomes – Respondent Count**

This shows the number of times outcomes were selected, using the Respondent Count, displayed in a heat map. The relevant quotes are displayed when an outcome is selected. You can filter the view by positive, negative outcomes or both, and by any pre-defined respondent attributes in the respondent codes (i.e. location, gender, beneficiary type). You can change the visualisation to another chart if you want to use the numbers in a different way.

**2.Outcomes – Citation Count**

As per Tab 1 but using the Citation Count.

**3.Drivers – Respondent Count**

This shows the number of times drivers were used, using the Respondent Count, displayed in a bar chart. The relevant quotes are displayed when a driver is selected. You can filter the view by positive, negative or both, and by any pre-defined respondent attributes in the respondent codes (i.e. location, gender, beneficiary type). We suggest you exclude the drivers which were only used once as this will make the graph easier to read and fit on the screen – you can do this by right clicking on the bar and selecting Exclude.

**4.Drivers – Citation Count**

As per Tab 3 but using the Citation Count.

**5.Drivers by domain – Citation Count and Respondent ID**

This table shows you the number of times a driver (positive or negative) is cited within a domain. The table can also show which respondents cited which driver within each domain.

**6.Drivers outcome relationships – Citation Count**

This table shows the number of times drivers led to selected outcomes. It is useful to export this grid to Excel and use conditional formatting to demonstrate where key relationships occur – providing a useful overview of the main stories of change. You can filter the view by positive, negative outcomes, by particular drivers or outcomes and by any pre-defined respondent attributes in the respondent codes (i.e. location, gender, beneficiary type).

**7.Causal Chain Counts – Citation Count**

This shows the numerical data behind the causal chains. It is determined by selecting a driver first from the first filter. The first column shows you all the primary outcomes this led to with a total count of the number of times they were used (using a Citation Count). The second column shows you primary and secondary outcomes, and third column adds tertiary outcomes. The key to using this data is to select the main drivers you want to interrogate based on your knowledge of the significant drivers. This tab gives you the FULL breakdown of use. Be aware that if added up the numbers in this view will be higher than the totals used elsewhere as the filter is only removing duplicate incidences of the *whole causal chain* within domains rather than duplicate incidences of the outcome or driver within domains. It is still accurate but a much deeper look into the absolute numbers of causal

chains so it should not be used to add up totals across the whole data set, rather to interrogate specific causal chains.

**8.Causal Chain visualisation**
This tab has been formatted to display the links between drivers and outcomes as a visual. It presents the same information as in tab 5, but in a visualisation. This visualisation has been pre-formatted to colour any 'source' green and any 'target' purple. Note that an outcome is considered to be a 'source' of change if it led to a secondary or tertiary outcome, so the only purple outcomes are the final links in the 'chain'. There is no way of making the driver a different colour due to the way the system determines what is a source and what is a target.

The size of the circles are <u>deliberately not determined by counts</u> as this would give an incorrect figure. The only figure which is relevant here is the figure which you can see by hovering over the arrows – the number of times the two incidences occurred. The arrows are formatted to change weight and colour as the number increases as it is this relationship we are demonstrating. If you select the 'line' version of this visual it will automatically put the driver at the start of the line and present in order.

**9.Clustered Drivers**
This shows the relative contribution of different clusters of drivers as per pre-selected clusters. Data and quotes can be viewed by hovering over the areas on the pie chart. You can exclude drivers not allocated to a cluster by right clicking and selecting 'Exclude'.

**10.Attribution Summary (QDIF)**
This table shows a frequency count (respondent count) of positive and negative changes reported by households and focus groups, and their distribution across different domains and attribution codes.

**11.External Organisations**
This table shows a list of external organisations cited, and the number of times they were given a particular rank in order of importance by respondents.

**12. Closed Questions**
This table provides a summary of all responses to the closed questions in the questionnaire.

**13. Driver Counts**
This is a summary of counts of different drivers across the data set.

**14. Outcome Counts**
This is a summary of counts of different outcomes across the data set.

**15. Questionnaire Schedule**
This gives you a summary of questions contained within the original data collection questionnaire for both individuals and focus groups

**16. Respondent Summary**
This is a summary of the specific questions respondents were asked regarding, their age, sex, education, household size, disabilities, etc.