SOUTHEAST ASIAN SOCIAL COHESION RADAR 2025

Preliminary Report: Insights from ASEAN

Presented by:

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Executive Summary

As global conflicts, ethnic nationalism, and geopolitical rivalries rise, fostering a strong and resilient social fabric is all the more vital for multicultural societies. Southeast Asia (SEA), with its rich diversity of 700 million people from major religions, and extensive linguistic and ethnic plurality, is highly susceptible to sectarian tensions, fuelled by the external instability and identity politics.

The rise of far-right extremism, trade protectionism, and the ideological polarisation in Europe and Americas affect the stability of this region, pulling sectarian communities apart by reinforcing ethno-religious stereotypes and discrimination, exacerbating social fragmentation.

Apart from the global ethnocultural dynamics, structural and systemic biases remain deeply entrenched in the domestic policies of some SEA countries, alienating certain minorities and raising communal hostilities. Notwithstanding the robust regional economic growth in recent years, some segments such as the youth, rural population, and low-income households remain highly vulnerable due to the lack of economic mobility.

Social cohesion is therefore a strategic imperative of, and foundational pillar for, the continued prosperity, stability, and well-being of societies in Southeast Asia. Broadly defined, social cohesion refers to the quality and strength of a society's social fabric. It is a multilevel and multidimensional concept, widely recognised for its role in promoting economic resilience, political stability, and societal harmony.

Conceptual Research Framework

The Bertelsmann Stiftung Foundation defines social cohesion through three key domains that are crucial for resilient societies: Social Relations (i.e., the horizontal ties between people from diverse backgrounds), Connectedness (i.e., the vertical ties between the individuals and the state or institutions), and Focus on Common Good (i.e., participation and contribution to the wider community). Each domain consists of three other sub-dimensions, namely: quality of social networks, social trust, and acceptance of diversity for the Social Relations domain; identification, trust in institutions, and perception of fairness for the Connectedness domain; and solidarity and helpfulness, respect for social rules, and civic participation for the Focus on the Common Good domain.

While the Bertelsmann Stiftung framework has demonstrated strong validity in European and American contexts, questions have been raised about whether it adequately reflects the cultural complexities in Southeast Asia. Specifically, it does not sufficiently account for the ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversities that shape both cohesion and conflict in the region. Scholars have noted that these factors are persistent drivers of sectarian tensions in Southeast Asia, highlighting the need for more context-specific measures and analytical approaches.

In 2022, the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) piloted a measure of social cohesion tailored for Southeast Asia that drew on insights from 1,000 regional thought leaders (100 from each

ASEAN state) with deep understanding of their societies. To build and enhance the work done in 2022, the Social Cohesion Research Programme at RSIS has conducted a large-scale survey of 1,000 respondents in each ASEAN state in 2025 using the instrument developed in 2022.

Findings from Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar 2025

The quality of social relations between diverse communities, also known as horizontal ties, is generally robust and resilient across all ASEAN states. The empirical evidence points to a shared appreciation for diversity among religious, ethnic, and linguistic groups. This finding mirrors the conclusion of the 2022 pilot study, and reflects the region's demographic and historical realities, as well as an enduring social compact for harmonious coexistence in Southeast Asia. Across countries, most respondents identify strongly with cultural and national markers—such as ethnicity, religion, and language—indicating a growing sense of confidence and security in their sectarian identities. However, differences were found between developed and emerging economies which suggest that a one-size-fits-all approach to assessing social cohesion and its underlying drivers may be inadequate and warrants a more context-sensitive analysis.

Despite the broadly positive assessment, the results also revealed comparatively lower levels of trust in institutions and perceived fairness compared to other dimensions in the Bertelsmann Stiftung's social cohesion framework. The degree of confidence between communities, institutions, and the state, is also known as the strength of vertical ties, and is an important pillar to fostering resilient societies. The relatively lower score on vertical ties is consistent with global findings including those from the World Values Survey and the Edelman Trust Barometer. These trends reflect, among other factors, the public discontent with established institutions and a perceived lack of representation and responsiveness.

Across all domains of cohesion, higher levels of economic and social development appear to be positively correlated with overall measures of cohesion. Interestingly, the relationship between social cohesion and political openness is less straightforward – some countries that are widely considered less democratic appeared to correlate with higher levels of cohesion, including *greater* institutional trust and perceived fairness. This counter-intuitive finding suggests that it may be the quality of governance, rather than the political model of government, that plays a more significant role in shaping the strength and resilience of the social fabric.

Furthermore, a shared focus on the common good can bring communities closer by fostering a shared commitment to addressing societal challenges. In this regard, both governments and civil society have important roles to play in enhancing social cohesion. Beyond the sectarian identity politics tied to ethnicity and religion, there are signs that cohesion is also shaped by class, gender, and geography. Structural inequalities, entrenched biases, and gendered norms that restrict access to opportunities can significantly influence perceptions of inclusion and the overall strength of the social fabric.

Comparative Analysis

Beyond the topline findings for each country, comparative national-level analyses were also conducted to establish the conceptual validity of the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar and ensure that it accurately measures what it is intended to assess. To this end, country-level averages from the study are compared with global indicators of stability (Global Peace Index; Fragile States Index), development (GDP per capita; Human Development Index), inequalities (Gini Coefficient; SDG Gender Index), and models of governance (Freedom House Index; Corruption Perceptions Index).

The findings support the validity of the current Radar study. The overall cohesion scores broadly align with country-level indicators of peace and resilience. Consistent with existing literature on socio-economic inequality, societies with greater income disparities and strong gender biases tend to report lower cohesion. Notably, there is no discernible pattern between governance models (e.g., neo-liberal democracies or top-down paternalistic states) and cohesion outcomes. Instead, the quality of governance, particularly in terms of integrity and levels of corruption, appears to play a more decisive role.

Drawing on key findings from the 2025 Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar, our researchers also consulted with regional scholars, public intellectuals, and policymakers to identify ways in which ASEAN member states can forge stronger and more resilient societies:

1. **Foster proactive engagement** between sectarian communities and policymakers across various domains of everyday life (e.g., workplaces, residential areas, public spaces) and across geographic divides (e.g., urban-rural). Regional initiatives including the International Conference on Cohesive Societies (ICCS) can serve as valuable platforms for dialogue. ICCS can act as a conduit for deeper exchange, helping to build empathy and mutual understanding across diverse groups.
2. **Harness horizontal ties** among ethnic groups, religious leaders, and non-government organisations to strengthen vertical ties between communities and their leaders. Policymakers could partner with civic actors and tap their deep understanding of local challenges. Such partnerships can enhance perceived representation and institutional fairness, ultimately nurturing greater trust in governance structures.
3. **Develop strategic policies** that prioritise the common good and address contemporary societal challenges. Specifically, policies that promote income equality, rural development, societal resilience, heritage preservation and shared experiences are most imperative.

In summary, the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar 2025 provides a sharper lens to develop the state of social cohesion in the region, especially amid a changing geopolitical landscape. Its localised approach to measuring, tracking, and analysing cohesion offers a more reliable basis for sensemaking, enables the identification of key subgroups, and can inform more targeted and effective policymaking and programme design.

Introduction to
Social Cohesion in Southeast Asia

Now more than ever, we must understand the forces that shape social cohesion. The conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, protectionist trade barriers, national disasters, and the geopolitical rivalries between global superpowers, have all compounded many of the existing sectarian divides in multicultural societies, pulling communities apart along faith, ethnicity and political ideologies.

Southeast Asia is not immune to these centrifugal forces. While many of these divisive events happen elsewhere, they can impact and feed on longstanding local hostilities, cultural stereotypes, and institutional divisions. This region is particularly vulnerable to corrosive sectarian discourse given it is home to 700 million people, who practise the world's major religions, speak more than 200 languages, and belong to a thousand distinct ethnicities and indigenous tribes across its complex geography.

Despite its longstanding multicultural heritage and practices, the region has also been a hotbed for ethnic conflicts and religious riots, which bear testament to its potentially volatile undercurrents. Situated between the Indian Ocean and South China Seas, Southeast Asia is a key node for international commerce, which makes it susceptible to external influence and pressure, including global Islamophobia, ethnic-driven nationalism, and rise of far-right ideologies.

Rising tensions and growing polarisation will not only undermine relations among diverse religious and racial communities but also stymie opportunities for youth and low-income families. Fostering social harmony and stability are therefore essential conditions for economic growth and prosperity, which enhances the quality of life for all.

Against the backdrop of rising sectarian nationalist interests, the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar was launched in 2022 to help track and analyse the state of social cohesiveness across the ten ASEAN countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The 2025 edition seeks to build on this foundation and continue this effort.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Defining Social Cohesion

Despite growing interest in social cohesion among policymakers and researchers,[1] the concept has eluded efforts at clear definition. The term gained traction in the 1980s as the world was transformed through modernisation and globalisation. These bought profound and rapid changes to societies, which scholars sought to understand and analyse. Social cohesion was among the concepts thrown up by these studies.[2]

The idea of cohesion can be broadly described as the state and/or strength of the social fabric in societies but could also connote a policy goal to be achieved.[3] Nonetheless, there has been a consensus that as a measurement, social cohesion is broadly "a quality of society that is multilevel and multidimensional."[4]

The concept has garnered interest in recent years, particularly as a policy goal as nation-states increasingly recognise its role in fostering social stability and economic resilience.[5] Research has also found that stronger cohesiveness is broadly positively associated with well-being or life satisfaction; even in Asia where this relationship is less robust, social cohesion is still associated with optimism, highlighting it as a societal asset worth cultivating.[6]

One comprehensive review of social cohesion described the concept as "a state of affairs concerning both the vertical and the horizontal interactions among members of a society, as characterised by a set of attitudes and norms that include, trust, a sense of belonging, and the willingness to participate and help, as well as their behavioural manifestations."[7]

This conceptual definition mirrors the research by the Bertelsmann Stiftung Foundation, where the sense of trust, belongingness, and willingness to help are pivotal to fostering resilient societies; the Bertelsmann Stiftung's Social Cohesion Radar operationalises the latent construct of cohesion along nine distinct sub-dimensions under three domains. According to Dragolov et al., "[a] cohesive society is characterised by resilient social relationships, a positive emotional connectedness between its members and the community, and a pronounced focus on the common good,"[8] – this overarching framework is presented in Figure 2.1a.

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[1] Joseph Chan, Ho-Pong To and Elaine Chan, "Reconsidering Social Cohesion: Developing a Definition and Analytical Framework for Empirical Research," *Social Indicators Research* 75, no. 2 (2006): 273, https://www.jstor.org/stable/27522534.
[2] Andy Green, John Preston and Jan Germen Janmaat, *Education, Equality and Social Cohesion: A Comparative Analysis* (Palgrave Macmillian, 2006), 1-2.
[3] Bertelsmann Stiftung, *What Holds Asian Societies Together? Insights from the Social Cohesion Radar* (Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2018), 15.
[4] Tricia Qian Hui Tok, Orlando Woods and Lily Kong, "What is Beyond Measurement for Social Cohesion?" *Social Indicators Research* 175, no. 1 (2024): 112, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-024-03430-8.
[5] Marc Lautier, "Social Cohesion, Economic Resilience, and Long-Term Growth in Southeast Asia and Developing Countries," in *ASEAN Economic Community: A Model for Asia-wide Regional Integration?*, eds. Bruno Jetin and Mia Mikic (Palgrave Macmillian, 2016), 246.
[6] Jan Delhey, Georgi Dragolov and Klaus Boehnke, "Social Cohesion in International Comparison: A Review of Key Measures and Findings," *Köln Z Soziol* 75, no. 1 (2023): 114, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11577-023-00891-6.
[7] Chan et al., "Reconsidering Social Cohesion," 290.
[8] Georgi Dragolov, Zsófia S. Ignácz, Jan Lorenz et al., *Social Cohesion in the Western World. What Holds Societies Together: Insights from the Social Cohesion Radar* (Springer, 2016), 6.

Figure 2.1a. Bertelsmann Stiftung Framework
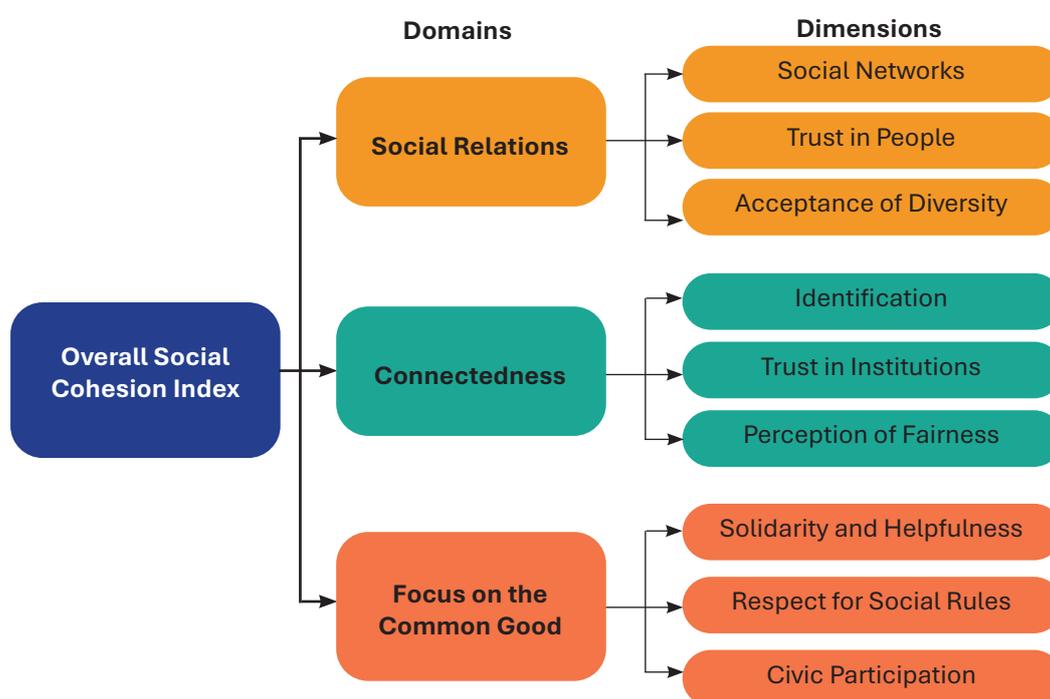
The first domain - Social Relations - captures the horizontal relationships shared between individuals as well as groups in societies derived from the aggregate of Social Networks, Trust in People (i.e., interpersonal trust), and Acceptance of Diversity. The second domain – Connectedness - measures the vertical relationships between individuals, communities and the state, and is derived from the aggregate of Identification, Trust in Institutions, and Perception of Fairness. Finally, the last domain - Focus on the Common Good - is derived from the aggregate of Solidarity and Helpfulness, Respect for Social Rules and Civic Participation. The three domains and the respective dimensions within each, collectively provide an overview of the nation's social fabric. The researchers that developed the Bertelsmann Stiftung framework recognised the need to refine the framework to better fit Asian contexts and have advocated for a more culturally nuanced approach to measuring concepts such as "acceptance of diversity" that can reflect Asian norms and identities. Nonetheless, their work has demonstrated that the framework could still yield valid and reliable measures of social cohesion in non-Western contexts.[9]

2.2 Past Studies on Social Cohesion

This second edition of the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar builds upon the Bertelsmann Stiftung framework that undergirds the ensuing series of Radar research. Of especial interest to us is the Asian Social Cohesion Radar published in 2018, which presents a review of cohesion across 22 countries in South, Southeast and East Asia. Utilising secondary data gathered between 2004 to 2015, the study divided trends of social cohesion into two time-periods: Wave 1, which spanned 2004

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[9] Bertelsmann Stiftung, *What Holds Asian Societies Together?*, 43-44.

to 2008; and Wave 2, which ranged from 2009 to 2015. Hong Kong (0.55), Singapore (0.51), Thailand (0.41) had relatively higher overall level of social cohesion during Wave 2 whereas countries such as India (-0.65), Pakistan (-0.79) and Afghanistan (-0.88) trailed with the lowest overall scores. Most of the other Southeast Asian countries demonstrated medium levels of cohesion.[10]

The first edition of the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar undertaken in 2022 also utilised the Bertelsmann Stiftung framework.[11] 1,000 thought leaders across the ten ASEAN states were interviewed for the study (i.e., 100 thought leaders in each country). These thought leaders included individuals from academia, the public sector, businesses, civil society and religious organisations who were in positions that influenced public opinion. The study found that the Social Relations domain was the strongest determinant of social cohesion in countries that scored the highest in the Overall Social Cohesion Index. Conversely, all ASEAN states had low scores for the Focus on the Common Good domain.

Apart from these Asian-specific studies, other region-specific studies include the Social Cohesion Index (SCI) and the Social Cohesion Index Variance-Adjusted (SCIVA) which were developed by Langer et al. to measure social cohesion in the African continent. Utilising data gathered from the Afrobarometer, they found that African countries that rated lower on social cohesion were more likely to experience violence and conflict in the following year.[12] In Europe, both the Social Cohesion Radar and the VALCOS Index provided regional measurements of social cohesion.[13] The data for the VALCOS Index was collected through the European Value Study in 2010 and 2013, with 33 and 47 countries in the two time points, respectively. The European Countries were classified according to their geographical regions (North, South, West, East, Former Soviet Union and Turkey) for comparative analyses. On the whole, Northern European countries were deemed as most cohesive whereas Eastern European were the weakest.[14]

2.3 Criticisms and Gaps

Notwithstanding the robust empirical evidence, the Bertelsmann Stiftung framework is not beyond criticism. The most common critique revolves around the adaptation of indexes developed largely within and for the Western world.[15] Crucially the sheer diversity across and within Asian nation-states makes the application or development of a measure particularly challenging.[16] In addition, these Western indexes often do not incorporate or account for the effects of religion, ethnicity and class on

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[10] Bertelsmann Stiftung, *What Holds Asian Societies Together?*, 75-76.

[11] Refer to https://rsis.edu.sg/rsis-publication/rsis/southeast-asian-social-cohesion-radar-report/ for more information on the study and the results.

[12] Armin Langer et al, "Conceptualising and Measuring Social Cohesion in Africa: Towards a Perceptions-Based Index," *Social Indicators Research* 131, no. 1 (2017): 322, https://www.jstor.org/stable/48715195.

[13] Delhey et al., "Social Cohesion in International Comparison," 99-100.

[14] Paul Dickes and Marie Valentova, "Construction, Validation and Application of the Measurement of Social Cohesion in 47 European Countries and Regions," *Social Indicators Research* 113, no. 3 (2013): 843, https://www.jstor.org/stable/24719538.

[15] Tok et al., "What is Beyond Measurement?," 110.

[16] Bertelsmann Stiftung, *What Holds Asian Societies Together?*, 171.

social cohesion. When examining social cohesion and social conflict in Southeast Asia, scholars have argued that religion, ethnicity and class are "perennial catalysts" for conflict in the region,[17] signalling that these are significant attributes that need to be considered in any analysis.

One study found that some correlates for social cohesion operated differently across Western and Asian societies. While economic prosperity has a universal influence on social cohesion across contexts, income inequality and political conditions were found to have particularistic effects on social cohesion for different regions of the world. Specifically, in Asia, "the most cohesive societies are those with a moderate level of income inequality, not those with the lowest inequality".[18] This differs from the linear relationship found in the West where the larger the disparity, the less cohesive societies become. Similarly, some of the authoritarian regimes—and not the democratic ones—seemingly have stronger cohesion in Asia.[19] These distinctions highlight the need to examine social cohesion in Asia more critically since the way it manifests in the region differs from what has been observed in Europe and the Western world.

2.4 Value Proposition of Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar

The Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar was conceptualised with a view to account for these cultural limitations. Building upon the Asian Social Cohesion Radar developed by Bertelsmann Stiftung, this study examines in greater detail the effect that ethnicity, religion, and income have on the level of cohesiveness across societies. The Bertelsmann measurement was selected as the overarching framework for its conceptual clarity and methodological sophistication. The survey questions have also been refined to reflect the unique cultural landscape in Southeast Asia, such as the multilingual, multireligious, and multiethnic demography.

Furthermore, apart from addressing the limitations of the Asian Social Cohesion Radar, this second edition of the Southeast Asian Radar also expands its scope and reach by increasing both the number of respondents surveyed as well as the domains of questions asked. The key questions that the Radar seeks to answer remain largely similar to that of the previous edition, specifically:

1. What factors hold societies together in ASEAN member states?
2. What dimensions of social cohesion contribute most to cohesion in each ASEAN member states?
3. What elements of social cohesion do ASEAN member states share? And what elements are distinct?
4. How do demographic attributes influence perceptions of social cohesion in ASEAN member states?

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[17] Sharon Siddique, "Social Cohesion and Social Conflict in Southeast Asia," in *Social Cohesion and Conflict Prevention in Asia: Managing Diversity through Development*, eds. Nat J. Colletta, Teck Ghee Lim and Anita Kelles Viitanen (The World Bank, 2001), 27.
[18] Jan Delhey et al., "Social Cohesion and Its Correlates: A Comparison of Western and Asian Societies," *Comparative Sociology* 17, no. 3-4 (2018), 448, https://doi.org/10.1163/15691330-12341468.
[19] Delhey et al., "Social Cohesion and Its Correlates," 448.

It is hoped that the findings from this Radar can inform and equip policymakers to craft policies that are more robust and effective in fostering social cohesion. The quantitative data gathered from the survey is also supplemented by findings gleaned from qualitative interviews and general sentiments captured via social listening platforms which help monitor and analyse online conversations across social media and other internet platforms.[20] The use of mixed methods allows for an interpretivist approach that considers and situates the survey data collected in the context of each of the ASEAN countries examined. The survey questionnaire of this second edition of the Radar also incorporates additional questions examining moral foundations, religiosity, and satisfaction to examine the complex, multilayered relationship between social cohesion and general well-being.

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[20] More comprehensive thematic and country reports for the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar that incorporate these insights will be released in late-2025 and 2026.

3 Methodology

The 2025 edition of the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar features several methodological updates. These changes directly address the following criticisms of the 2022 edition. First, there was limited representation beyond thought leaders when it came to the 2022 study participants. It relied on surveys with 100 thought leaders per ASEAN state, capturing valuable insights from policymakers and experts. However, some scholars argue that social cohesion is deeply rooted in lived experiences, and the absence of on-the-ground perspectives from citizens limited a more holistic understanding of societal cohesion.[21]

Second, while the 2022 Radar study was innovative in adapting an established framework to the ASEAN context by developing and anchoring survey statements around ethnicity, religion and linguistic identities, its contextual relevance remained limited in some respects. Specifically, there was a need for more refined approaches to better capture the complexity of social cohesion in the region. The 2022 Radar survey primarily focused on assessing perceptions of social cohesion but lacked questions that could capture deeper social and cultural underpinnings, such as religiosity and moral values, which also contribute to how individuals interpret their relationship to wider society.

To address these criticisms, we made several key changes in the 2025 edition: (1) we sought to obtain more representative perceptions of social cohesion. To this end, the 2025 study surveyed 1,000 members of the general population in each ASEAN state, ensuring a more comprehensive and citizen-centred understanding of social cohesion. This broader sample allows us to capture perceptions as experienced by ordinary ASEAN citizens, complementing expert perspectives; (2) to ensure fair representation across demographics, we applied hard quotas to age and gender distributions, while soft quotas guided sampling across other demographic indicators such as ethnicity, religion, and urban-rural residency. This ensured that no single group was disproportionately represented, thereby providing a more balanced and inclusive picture of social cohesion.

Third, we enhanced the contextual relevance of the Radar to the Southeast Asia region. While the core framework of the Radar study remains, the 2025 edition features refined survey questions that better reflect the specific cultural, social, and political nuances of Southeast Asia, including moral foundations, religiosity, and indicators of satisfaction. Beyond survey responses, the 2025 study will incorporate complementary data sources, enhancing the depth of analysis and ensuring a more contextually grounded understanding of social cohesion in the region. These data sources include discussions with subject matter and country experts, macro indicators, and social listening data.

With the improvements made to the methodology, we believe the 2025 edition will present a more reliable and representative snapshot of the perceptions toward social cohesion in the region, offering deeper insights into the lived experiences of ASEAN communities.

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[21] Tok et al., "What is Beyond Measurement?," 11.

3.1 Survey Instrument and Data Collection Method

At least 1,000 citizens residing in each of the 10 ASEAN countries were interviewed, giving a total sample of 10,032 respondents. Nielsen IQ Research was appointed as the fieldwork vendor and the data was collected through methods that were considered the most appropriate for the local context, specific to the demographic group. The methods included online panels, computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI), as well as in-person surveys. The survey was administered in English and local vernaculars (i.e. Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa Melayu, Thai, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Burmese, Khmer, Lao, Tamil, and Mandarin) were offered upon request. The translated questionnaires were back-translated and verified by native speakers to ensure conceptual accuracy.

A pre-test was conducted to ensure that respondents were able to complete the survey within the allocated time frame (approximately 20 minutes) and that question phrasing was clear for respondents. Respondents' consent was collected before they started the questionnaire, and they were allowed to withdraw from the study at any point in time. The study was approved by the Nanyang Technological University's Institutional Review Board (IRB reference number IRB-2024-493). The data collection period and final sample size for each country is stated in Table 3.1a.

Table 3.1a. Data Collection Period and Final Sample Size for each ASEAN Country.

Country	Fieldwork Period	Final Sample Size
Brunei Darussalam	February 2025 to May 2025	1,006
Cambodia	January 2025 to March 2025	1,002
Indonesia	January 2025 to March 2025	1,002
Lao PDR	February 2025 to April 2025	1,003
Malaysia	January 2025 to February 2025	1,003
Myanmar	February 2025	1,007
Philippines	January 2025 to March 2025	1,003
Singapore	January 2025 to March 2025	1,004
Thailand	January 2025 to March 2025	1,000
Vietnam	January 2025 to February 2025	1,002
Total	January 2025 to May 2025	10,032

The survey consists of eight sections, with the first section capturing participant demographics including age, religion, ethnicity, and household income. We obtained the list of answer categories for each indicator from the respective country census data. The second section gathered their opinions on religion using questions adapted from the Pew Research Center's Religious Study in Southeast Asia. In the third, fourth, and fifth sections, 60 Likert-scale statements capturing the three domains of the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar were assessed. In the sixth section, participants

were also asked to rate the level of overall social cohesion within their country and the other ASEAN states. Respondents were then asked to answer questions on their subjective wellbeing and lastly, six participants from each ASEAN member state were also invited to elaborate on their responses, in order to provide deeper insight into the rationale behind their views.

To assess the internal consistency of the different dimensions measured across the domains, we examined the Cronbach's alpha in each dimension (refer to respective country appendices). This test evaluates the psychometric properties for a given set of related items and is commonly used as an indicator of internal reliability. Constructs with Cronbach's alpha of approximately 0.70 or higher were considered to have good internal consistency. This step helped ensure that the items grouped under each dimension (e.g., trust in institutions, inclusion and belonging) reliably measured the underlying concept they were intended to capture.

The datasets were subject to thorough checks for quality. Responses that demonstrated any of the following characteristics were removed and replaced: 1) if the respondent failed the attention check question, 2) if the respondents "straightlined" (e.g. indicating 'Strongly Agree' for all statements) for all 60 Likert-scale questions measuring social cohesion domains and dimensions, 3) if the respondent completed the survey in less than four minutes, and 4) if the respondent entered nonsensical responses into the open-ended sections. The analysis was done on the clean datasets and the subsequent sample sizes are indicated in the findings section.

Apart from the survey, the 2025 Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar also leveraged supplementary data sources including public social media and online discussions (captured using a social listening platform) and macro-level indicators from other established global indices (e.g. Global Peace Index, Corruption Perceptions Index). These additional data points provided additional context for the data.

3.2 Participant Profiles

Slightly more than 10,000 respondents from the general population participated in the survey (a minimum of 1,000 respondents from each ASEAN member state). We adopted a quota sampling approach to capture a diverse range of perspectives while maintaining a degree of representativeness across the region. Hard quotas were implemented for fixed criteria that were deemed essential to the research design—such as gender and age—ensuring that a minimum number of participants were recruited from each category. Soft quotas were applied to variables such as income, religion, and urban-rural background to encourage demographic variation without enforcing strict numerical limits. Ethnicity was treated as a hard quota in Singapore, Malaysia, and Brunei, where ethnic categories are more clearly defined and officially documented. For the other ASEAN member states, ethnicity was applied as a soft quota to allow for greater flexibility in capturing diverse identities across less standardised classifications. The overall hybrid approach allowed us to ensure core representational goals were met while maintaining flexibility during fieldwork.

Across the sample of 10,032 respondents, the youngest was 18 years of age, while the oldest was 70 years old. 50% of the sample were female and the rest male. Despite efforts to increase rural representation, the majority of respondents (approximately 67%) were from urban areas. This was largely due to the use of online panels for data collection, which tend to be more accessible to and frequently used by urban populations. The various religious, ethnic, language, and income breakdowns are provided in the country sections.

3.3 Analytical Methods

To capture perceptions of social cohesion in each country, we computed outcomes based on responses to the 60 Likert-scale statements derived from the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar Framework. This included an Overall Social Cohesion Index, three domain scores (Social Relations, Connectedness, and Focus on the Common Good) and nine sub-dimension scores (Social Networks, Trust in People, Acceptance of Diversity, Identification, Trust in Institutions, Perception of Fairness, Solidarity and Helpfulness, Respect for Social Rules, and Civic Participation). For each outcome, a Top 2 Box Analysis and mean score calculation were conducted for each ASEAN member state, as well as at the overall ASEAN level. For the Top 2 Box analysis, we combined the percentage of respondents who selected the two most positive responses – "Agree" and "Strongly Agree" – based on the five-point Likert scale, where 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, and 5 = Strongly Agree. In this report, this combined percentage is referred to as % Strong, reflecting the strength of positive sentiment for each outcome. Additionally, the mean score was calculated by averaging the scores of the items comprising each respective domain or dimension. Figure 3.3a depicts the methods used for calculation.

Figure 3.3a. Top 2 Box and Mean Score Computation Methods used.
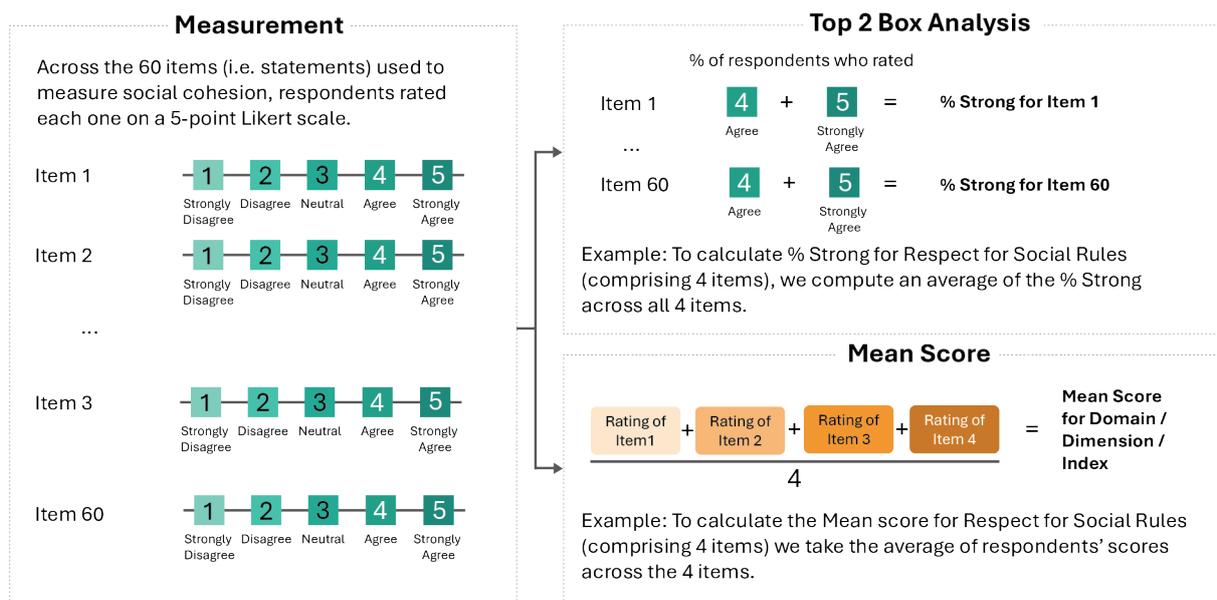
Having both measures offer a more complete and balanced understanding of perceptions toward social cohesion. The Top 2 Box score highlights the strength of positive sentiment, while the mean score incorporates the full range of responses—including neutral and negative views—to reflect overall sentiment. However, a key limitation of the mean is its potential to mask polarisation (e.g., 50% agreement and 50% disagreement may yield a neutral average), in which case the Top 2 Box score can provide valuable additional insight. Conversely, the Top 2 Box score may overstate positivity in contexts where a high proportion of responses fall just within the positive range (e.g., many selecting "Agree" but few selecting "Strongly Agree"); in such cases, the mean score helps to moderate interpretation by showing how strongly the population leans in favour of a positive overall. Apart from computing these indices, we used thematic and pattern analysis as well as sociodemographic comparisons to uncover cross-cutting insights on social cohesion across ASEAN.

Thematic and Pattern Analysis

We identified common trends and challenges across ASEAN. This entailed analysing responses through common themes across the various domains and dimensions. Based on our preliminary review, there are three thematic perspectives that are seemingly consistent across countries: (1) Trust in institutions: to assess the level of confidence that respondents across ASEAN have in their public institutions; (2) Social networks: to explore the strength of community ties across different demographic groups; and (3) Acceptance of diversity: to assess whether people accept individuals with other values and lifestyles as equal members of society. By examining these themes, we aimed to draw out region-wide patterns that could both inform policy and further research.

Sociodemographic Analysis

In parallel, we conducted a comparative analysis on key demographic variables including age, gender, ethnicity, religion and income. This allowed us to explore how different groups may perceive social cohesion differently. Across all countries, we scrutinised the data according to the following parameters: (1) Age: to investigate whether youth respondents, aged 18 to 34 years old, perceive social cohesion differently from older respondents (i.e. Adults, aged 35 to 64 years old or Seniors aged 65 years old and above); (2) Gender: to examine if males and females hold differing views on societal fairness and inclusion; (3) Income: to uncover if higher income groups view trust in institutions differently than lower income groups, based on categorising respondents by monthly household income percentiles, and (4) Ethnicity and religion were analysed using country-specific groupings, detailed in each country's appendix.

These analytical lenses allow us to move beyond surface-level observations to uncover how specific demographic contexts influence individuals' experiences of cohesion. In the country-level findings, statistically significant differences between demographic groups are indicated by green arrows and red arrows – where green arrows indicate significantly higher scores, while red arrows indicate significantly lower scores. For a more detailed view, the appendices for each country present a full breakdown of demographic differences. In these tables, alphabets are used to show which group

has a significantly higher score than the other groups. For example, in Appendix B Table 4, under Gender, the value in Column B (Females) is 4.11 and is marked with a letter "A" for the Connectedness domain. This indicates that the score for females is significantly higher than the score in Column A (Males), which is 4.06.

Looking ahead, we hope to build on the Radar findings by conducting more in-depth research focused on specific domains. We also hope to publish stand-alone, country-specific reports that will enable a deeper dive into the unique social cohesion dynamics within each ASEAN member state.

4 Findings

This section outlines the findings of the 2025 Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar. An overview of the regional scores is first presented, followed by the findings for each state in alphabetical order. For each state, the findings are presented alongside an overview of its socio-cultural landscape. The appendices at the end of the report list the scores for the Top 2 Boxes and means across the different survey items, as well as additional parametric data such as correlation coefficients.

4.1 Overview of ASEAN

A total of 10,032 individuals were surveyed across the ten ASEAN states. Figure 4.1a lists the regional averaged percentage of strong endorsement (Top 2 Box) and mean scores for the overall index, domains and dimensions. In general, more than seven in ten residents of ASEAN view social cohesion as strong. The regional average Overall Social Cohesion Index was 72.4%, with a mean of 3.83. Of the three domains, Social Relations ranked highest with 75.3% and a mean of 3.89, while Connectedness fared the weakest at 70.7%, with a mean of 3.79. The strongest performing dimension was Identification at 79.6% and a mean of 3.97, while the weakest dimension was Trust in Institutions with 66.1%, and a mean of 3.68.

Figure 4.1a. ASEAN: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations % Strong 75.3% Mean 3.89	Social Networks	75.9%	3.89
	Trust in People	76.6%	3.93
	Acceptance of Diversity	73.1%	3.86
Overall Social Cohesion Index % Strong 72.4% Mean 3.83 / **Connectedness** % Strong 70.7% Mean 3.79	Identification	79.6%	3.97
	Trust in Institutions	66.1%	3.68
	Perception of Fairness	68.4%	3.74
Focus on the Common Good % Strong 71.3% Mean 3.81	Solidarity and Helpfulness	66.5%	3.71
	Respect for Social Rules	77.3%	3.93
	Civic Participation	74.1%	3.88

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 10,032

4.2 Brunei Darussalam

POPULATION SIZE **458,949**	**RELIGIONS** **4**	**GINI COEFFICIENT** **NA**	
	ETHNIC GROUPS **3**	**REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD)** **32,962.9**	

The Brunei Context

In Brunei, the largest ethnic group is Malay, followed by Chinese and other minority ethnic communities. While the ethnic Malay accounts for near 74% of the population,[22] it encompasses a diverse range of indigenous groups within this category. Under the 1961 Nationality Act, seven distinct communities: Brunei, Tutong, Belait, Kedayan, Dusun, Bisaya and Murut,[23] were collectively grouped together under the Malay category, also known as *puak jati*, with the goal to develop a unified Malay identity.

In terms of religion, 80% of the population practise Islam, followed by religious minorities who practise Christianity, Buddhism and other faiths.[24] Since the 1959 Constitution, Islam has been established as the state religion, with the Sultan of Brunei recognised as the head of the Islamic faith. The central role of Islam is reflected in the implementation of the Shariah Penal Code in 2019.[25] To ensure recognition of other religious groups, Article 3(1) of the Constitution states that all other religions may be practised in peace and harmony.[26]

Brunei's national ideology is "*Melayu Islam Beraja*" (MIB), officially proclaimed in 1984 when it gained full independence. The ideology translates to "*Malay, Islam and Monarchy*", with "*Malay*" representing shared language and cultural heritage; "*Islam*" referring to religious teachings, value and law, and "*Monarchy*" underscoring the absolute monarchy, where the Sultan is also the head of state and prime minister.[27]

The Ministry of Education has integrated MIB into Brunei's education system, with *Pengetahuan Ugama Islam* (Islamic Religious Knowledge), *Bahasa Melayu* (Malay Language) as mandatory subjects in primary and secondary education. In these courses, core values such as respecting authority, unity

[22] Ministry of Finance and Economy, Department of Statistics, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, Brunei Darussalam, *Report of the population estimates 2023*, 2023, https://deps.mofe.gov.bn/DEPD%20Documents%20Library/DOS/POP/2023/RPT.pdf.

[23] Attorney General's Chambers Brunei Darussalam, *Laws of Brunei, Chapter 15, Brunei nationality*, 2002, https://www.agc.gov.bn/AGC%20Images/LAWS/ACT_PDF/cap015.pdf.

[24] Ministry of Finance and Economy, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, Brunei Darussalam, *The population and housing census report (BPP) 2021: Demographic, household and housing characteristics*, October 2022, https://deps.mofe.gov.bn/DEPD%20Documents%20Library/DOS/POP/2021/RPT.pdf.

[25] Maria Bajatarnik, "Islam and National Identity: The Case of Brunei," International Studies, May 26, 2021, https://internationalstudies.ru/islam-and-national-identity-the-case-of-brunei/.

[26] Attorney General's Chambers Brunei Darussalam, *Laws of Brunei: Constitutional matters I, Constitution of Brunei Darussalam*, 2011, https://www.agc.gov.bn/AGC%20Images/LOB/cons_doc/constitution_i.pdf

[27] Salbrina Sharbawi and Shaikh Abdul Mabud, "Malay, Muslim and Monarchy: An Introduction to Brunei Darussalam and Its National Identity", in *Globalisation, Education and Reform in Brunei Darussalam*, eds. Le Ha Phan, Asiyah Kumpoh, Keith Wood, Rosmawijah Hawawi, and Hardimah Said, (Palgrave Macmillan, 2021), 45–66, http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-77119-5_3.

and mutual responsibility are taught to realise the formation of *Negara Zikir* – Nation Devoted to God, a vision of Brunei as a developed nation guided by Islamic principles.[28]

To capture a representative sample of Brunei for this survey, hard quotas were implemented to ethnic, gender and age proportions, while soft quotas were used for income, religion and urban-rural representations. As seen in Figure 4.2a, the final sample reflects the demographic breakdown of Brunei, with the majority being Malay-Muslim.

Figure 4.2a. Brunei: Demographic Breakdown for Respondents.
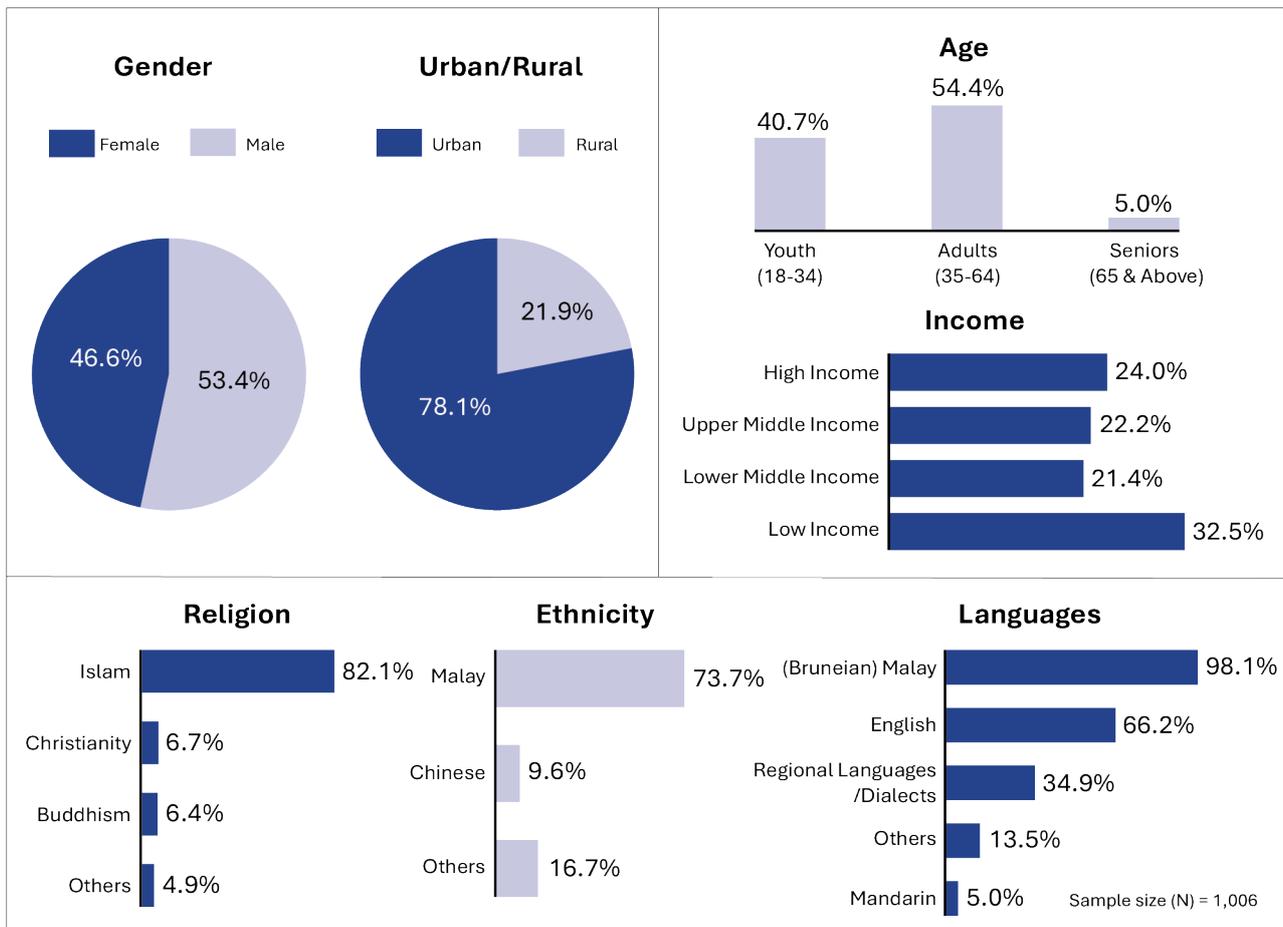
Bruneians rated social cohesion to be very strong across all domains
Brunei respondents scored highly on the Overall Social Cohesion Index, with 82.3% (mean 4.08) perceiving social cohesion as very strong, as depicted in Figure 4.2b. Amongst social cohesion domains, respondents rated Social Relations as the highest at 83.6% (mean 4.10), followed by Connectedness at 82.0% (mean 4.08) and lastly, Focus on the Common Good at 81.3% (mean 4.06).

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[28] Norashibah Hj Besar et al., "Element of the Negara Zikir (Nation Devoted to God) among staff of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in Ugama Brunei Darussalam," *International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology* 9, no. 7 (2018): 1987–1994, https://iaeme.com/MasterAdmin/Journal_uploads/IJCIET/VOLUME_9_ISSUE_7/IJCIET_09_07_211.pdf.

Figure 4.2b. Brunei: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations %Strong 83.6% Mean 4.10	Social Networks	84.0%	4.09
	Trust in People	83.3%	4.12
	Acceptance of Diversity	83.4%	4.10
Connectedness %Strong 82.0% Mean 4.08	Identification	84.2%	4.12
	Trust in Institutions	81.4%	4.04
	Perception of Fairness	82.0%	4.09
Focus on the Common Good %Strong 81.3% Mean 4.06	Solidarity and Helpfulness	86.9%	4.17
	Respect for Social Rules	83.5%	4.10
	Civic Participation	70.6%	3.85

Overall Social Cohesion Index — % Strong 82.3% Mean 4.08

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,006

For Bruneians, the strongest dimension of social cohesion lie in their high levels of solidarity and helpfulness, whilst civic participation is relatively weaker

As depicted in Figure 4.2b, more than seven in ten respondents perceived social cohesion domains and dimensions as strong. The highest rated dimensions are Solidarity and Helpfulness (86.9%, mean 4.17), Identification (84.2%, mean 4.12) and Social Networks (84.0%, mean 4.09). In contrast, the dimension perceived to be relatively weaker is Civic Participation (70.6%. mean 3.85).

Figure 4.2c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Social Relations domain, 88.5% of respondents strongly agreed that when in need of help, Bruneians trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use (mean 4.22), and 88.1% of respondents feel comfortable interacting with others of a different ethnic group (mean 4.16). However, cohesion is marginally weaker in areas related to policymaking and the government. For instance, 73.2% perceived that decision makers are culturally sensitive when implementing policies (mean 3.93), and 64.6% agreed that there is strong interaction between the local community and government institutions (mean 3.79).

Figure 4.2c. Brunei: % Strong and Means of Highest and Lowest Items for Social Relations Domain.
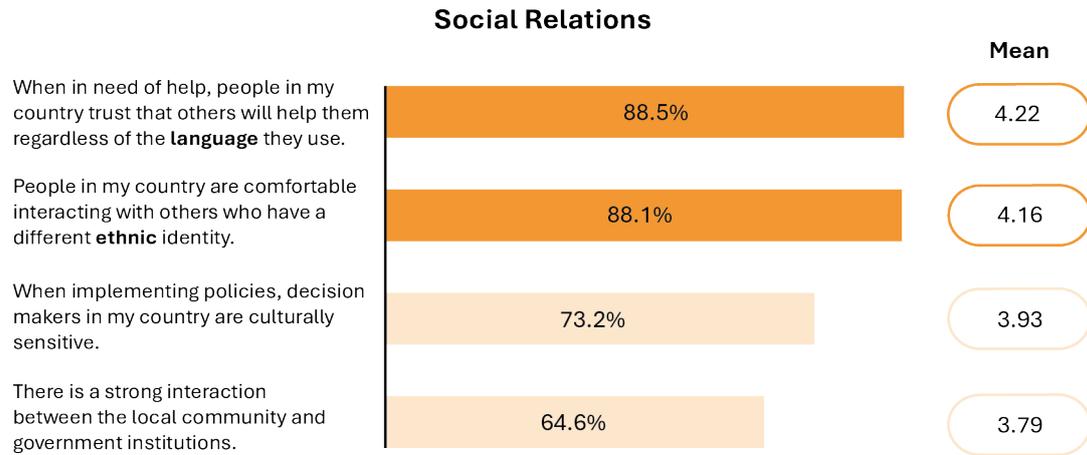
Social Relations

Mean

Item	% Strong	Mean
When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the **language** they use.	88.5%	4.22
People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different **ethnic** identity.	88.1%	4.16
When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	73.2%	3.93
There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	64.6%	3.79

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,006.

Most prominent factors that shape social cohesion in Brunei are Ethnicity, Religion and Income

As depicted in Figure 4.2d, social cohesion across all three domains varied by ethnicity and religion. For ethnicity, Chinese respondents scored significantly lower across all domains, especially for Social Relations (mean 3.84), while Malay respondents scored significantly higher as compared to other ethnic groups. A similar pattern was observed for religion, where Buddhist respondents scored significantly lower across all domains. Specifically, the Buddhist respondents reported a mean of 3.64 for Social Relations, compared to 4.28 for Christian respondents, 4.13 for Muslim respondents and 3.95 for those categorised under "Others".

Figure 4.2d. Brunei: Overall Social Cohesion Index and Domains by Ethnicity and Religion.

By Ethnicity

Malay | Chinese | Others

Domain	Malay	Chinese	Others
Social Relations	4.16	3.84	4.03
Connectedness	4.13	3.85	4.00
Focus on the Common Good	4.11	3.82	3.97
Overall Social Cohesion Index	4.13	3.84	4.00

By Religion

Islam | Christianity | Buddhism | Others

Domain	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Others
Social Relations	4.13	4.28	3.64	3.95
Connectedness	4.11	4.26	3.69	3.93
Focus on the Common Good	4.08	4.25	3.67	3.91
Overall Social Cohesion Index	4.11	4.27	3.67	3.93

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,006.

For income, respondents from higher-income groups perceived stronger social cohesion across all domains as presented in Figure 4.2e. For Focus on the Common Good, individuals from the High Income group scored on average 4.12 and Upper Middle Income group scored 4.15, both which are significantly higher than those in the Low Income (mean 4.00) and Lower Middle Income groups (mean 3.99).

Figure 4.2e. Brunei: Overall Social Cohesion Index and Domains by Income.
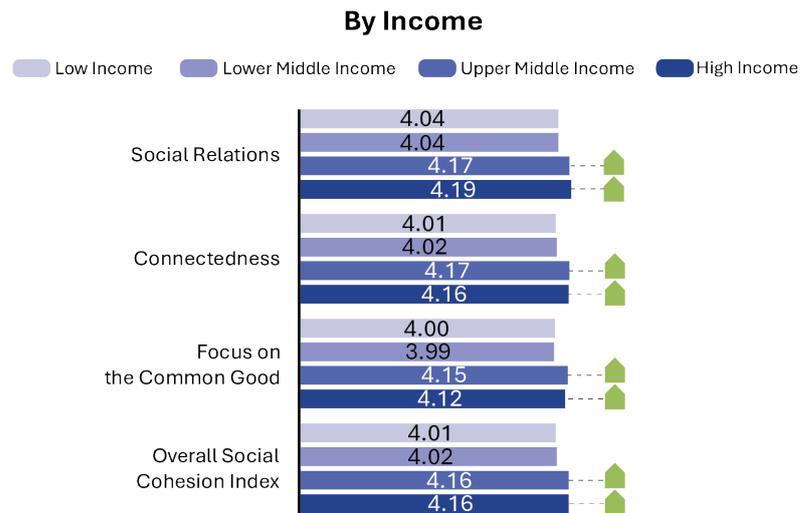
By Income

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,006.

4.3 Cambodia

POPULATION SIZE **17,423,880**	RELIGIONS **4**	GINI COEFFICIENT **0.29**
	ETHNIC GROUPS **7**	REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD) **2,429.7**

The Cambodia Context

Cambodia's social fabric mainly comprises of people from the Khmer ethnicity and people who practise Theravāda Buddhism, which is practised by approximately 95% of the population. While the country is often portrayed as a culturally homogenous society underpinned by these ethnic and religious majorities, there is a spectrum of minority groups in its demography. Theravāda Buddhism is deeply embedded in national identity, rituals, and community life.[29] It has historically functioned as a unifying force by providing moral frameworks, social support systems, and cultural continuity. Monks and pagodas serve as localised centres of cohesion, especially in rural areas, where the boundaries between religious and civic life are often blurred.[30] However, this religious centrality may have sidelined non-Buddhist and non-Khmer communities.

Social cohesion in Cambodia is shaped by a complex interplay of historical trauma, political transformation, economic shifts, and cultural continuity. Cambodia has undergone profound socio-political upheavals over the past half-century - most notably the genocidal regime of the Khmer Rouge (1975–1979), the subsequent Vietnamese occupation, and a fragile post-conflict reconstruction period that continues to shape its societal structures today.[31]

The legacy of the Khmer Rouge left enduring fissures in the national psyche, with deep scars on intergenerational trust, collective memory, and institutional legitimacy. Community reconciliation has often relied more on traditional mechanisms, such as Buddhist practices and village-level mediation, than on formal transitional justice structures. For the latter, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) supported reconciliation by addressing the humanitarian crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge regime, facilitating victim participation and providing reparations to those who suffered.[32]

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[29] "Buddhism, the National Religion of Cambodia," Siemreap, November 17, 2023, https://www.siemreap.net/guides/cambodia/religion/.

[30] Francis Williams, "The Eradication of Cham Muslim Women's Ethnic Identity in Cambodia, 1975–79," *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 54, no. 3 (2023): 502–25, https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022463423000498.

[31] Lily Rothman, "Why It Took so Long for the World to see how Phnom Penh Fell," *Time*, April 17, 2015, https://time.com/3814193/anniversary-phnom-penh.; George Packer, "Genocides, Remembered and Forgotten," *The New Yorker,* April 7, 2014, https://www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/genocides-remembered-and-forgotten.

[32] Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), *Guide to the ECCC*, accessed April 29, 2025, https://www.eccc.gov.kh/sites/default/files/Guide_to_the_ECCC_Manuscript_EN.pdf.

The demographic breakdown of the respondents from Cambodia is depicted in Figure 4.3a. Demographic quotas on age and gender and ethnicity were set to mirror the Cambodia Census parameters.

Figure 4.3a. Cambodia: Demographic breakdown for Respondents.
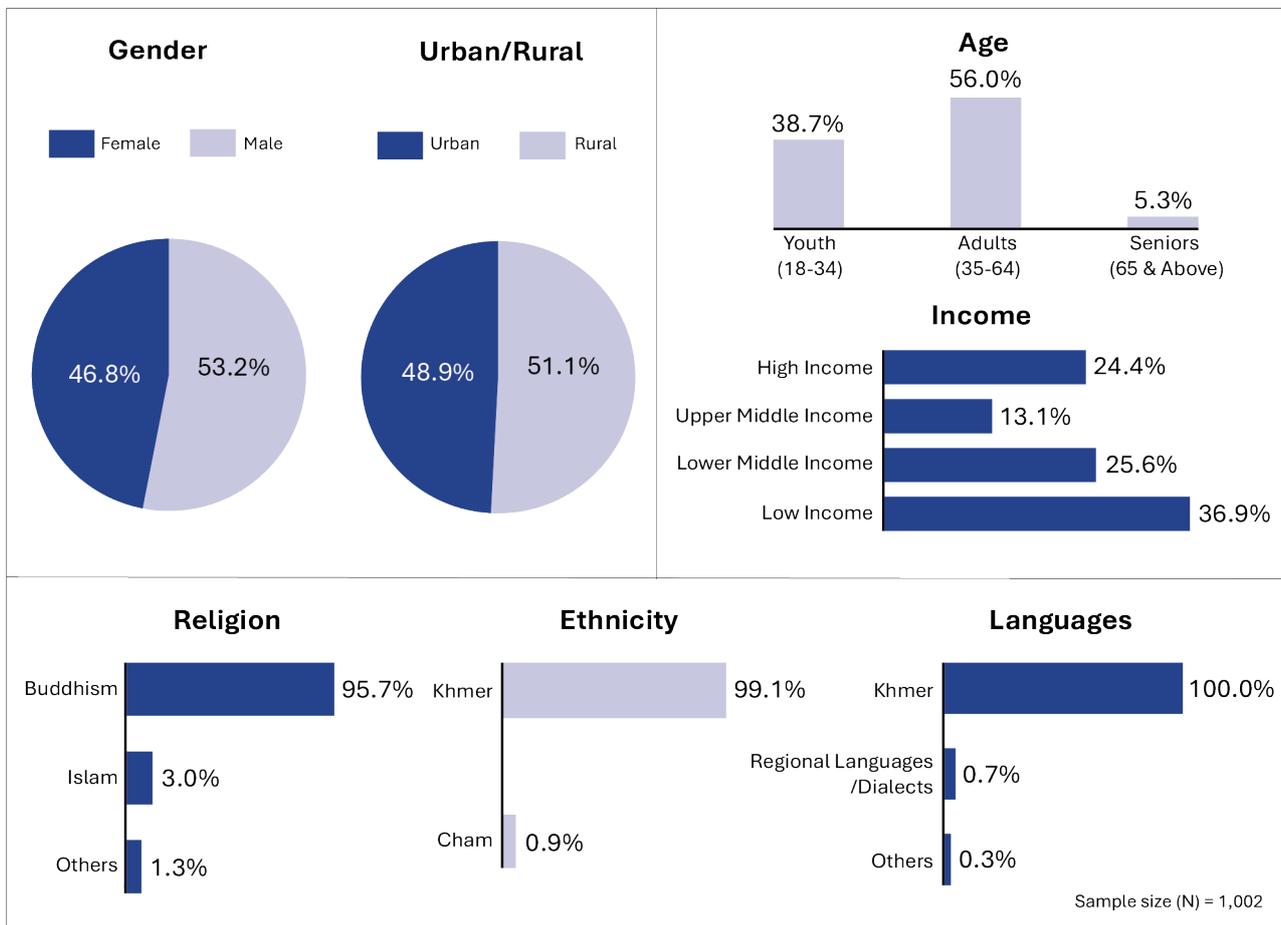
Cambodia showed strong responses in Social Relations and Connectedness, but fewer agreed regarding Focus on the Common Good

Cambodian respondents scored generally positive on the Overall Social Cohesion Index, with 59.2% of respondents rating the level of social cohesion as strong (mean 3.58). Figure 4.3b lists the proportion of strong responses as well as the mean scores across the overall index, domains and dimensions. The results for the Social Relations and Connectedness domains display similar response proportions where slightly more than 60% of respondents rated both domains strongly. The Focus on the Common Good Domain had a lower proportion of strong responses at 50.5% (mean 3.40).

Figure 4.3b. Cambodia: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimension.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations % Strong 62.0% Mean 3.63	Social Networks	65.0%	3.67
	Trust in People	59.3%	3.60
	Acceptance of Diversity	61.6%	3.63
Connectedness % Strong 63.2% Mean 3.65	Identification	69.3%	3.75
	Trust in Institutions	61.2%	3.63
	Perception of Fairness	58.2%	3.59
Focus on the Common Good % Strong 50.5% Mean 3.40	Solidarity and Helpfulness	39.3%	3.16
	Respect for Social Rules	61.1%	3.62
	Civic Participation	59.9%	3.61

Overall Social Cohesion Index
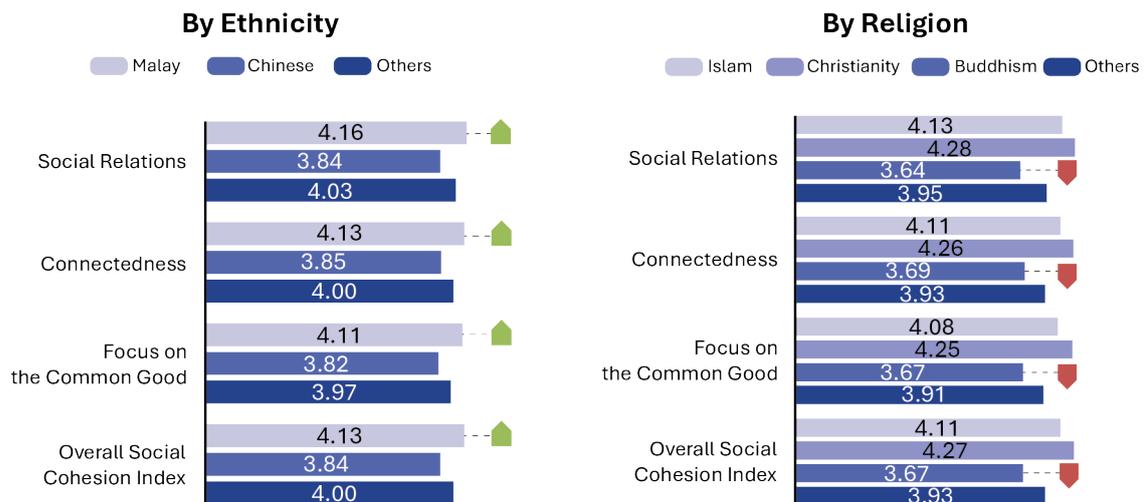% Strong 59.2% Mean 3.58

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,002

Among the nine dimensions listed in Figure 4.3b, respondents scored highly on Identification at 69.3% (mean 3.75) and Social Networks (65.0%, mean 3.67). The Solidarity and Helpfulness dimension fared the lowest at 39.3% (mean 3.16).

Figure 4.3c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Connectedness domain, more than three in four felt that people in their country strongly identified themselves based on the language they used (75.3%, mean 3.81) and are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language (75.7%, mean 3.83).

In contrast, the lowest scoring items relate to perceptions of equal opportunity and inclusivity in the policymaking processes. Slightly more than half of the respondents agreed to the statement "People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers" (55.1%, mean 3.54), and "People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups" (54.1%, mean 3.54).

Figure 4.3c. Cambodia: % Strong and Means of Highest and Lowest Items for Connectedness Domain.

Connectedness

Item	% Strong	Mean
People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own **language**.	75.7%	3.83
People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the **language** they use.	75.3%	3.81
People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	55.1%	3.54
People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different **language** groups.	54.1%	3.54

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,002.

Age and Income level shape perceptions of social cohesion in Cambodia

In Figure 4.3d, significant differences were observed in the youth ratings compared to adults and seniors on the Overall Social Cohesion Index. Youth also reported higher mean scores across all domains, particularly for Connectedness, where they scored on average 3.71, significantly higher than Adults (mean 3.62) and Seniors (mean 3.55).

There were also differences by income. Respondents from low-income groups reported the lowest scores among all income groups across the social cohesion domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index. This is evident in Social Relations, where those from the Low Income group reported a mean score of 3.56, which is significantly lower than all other income groups. This aligns with the wider regional trend where higher income groups tend to report more positive social cohesion scores.

Figure 4.3d. Cambodia: Overall Social Cohesion Index and Domains by Age and Income.

By Age

Youth | Adults | Seniors

Domain	Youth	Adults	Seniors
Social Relations	3.69	3.60	3.56
Connectedness	3.71	3.62	3.55
Focus on the Common Good	3.43	3.39	3.36
Overall Social Cohesion Index	3.62	3.55	3.50

By Income

Low Income | Lower Middle Income | Upper Middle Income | High Income

Domain	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income
Social Relations	3.56	3.63	3.67	3.73
Connectedness	3.60	3.65	3.70	3.71
Focus on the Common Good	3.38	3.39	3.43	3.43
Overall Social Cohesion Index	3.53	3.57	3.61	3.64

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,002.

4.4 Indonesia

POPULATION SIZE **281,190,067**	**ETHNIC GROUPS** **1,331**	**GINI COEFFICIENT** **0.39**
	RELIGIONS **6**	**REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD)** **4,876.3**

The Indonesia Context

As an archipelagic nation with a population of more than 260 million, Indonesia has been considered an "improbable nation"[33] due to its significant ethnic and religious diversity. At the dawn of its independence in 1945, the Indonesian state was faced with the challenging task of uniting thousands of ethnic communities across scattered across more than 17,000 islands.[34]

While not initially described as *kohesi sosial* or social cohesion, uniting a diverse Indonesia was always on the mind of the state. To this end, the concept of *Pancasila* was introduced as the official state ideology in 1945 to emphasise the importance of diversity, tolerance and inclusion. Five basic principles underscored the *Pancasila* ideology, namely: Belief in one God, just and civilised humanity, national unity, democracy, and social justice for all. These principles underscore Indonesia's status as "a religious (and not secular state) in which no religion is constitutionally privileged"[35] and has served as guiding principles in fostering unity amidst diversity for the nation-state.

Apart from guiding principles and values, language has played a significant role in fostering cohesion. Despite not being the mother tongue for approximately 95% of its population, Bahasa Indonesia (i.e., Malay) serves the common lingua franca in the archipelago. The choice was carefully deliberated; it was chosen because it was not the main language of any major ethnic groups thereby avoiding a perception of bias.

Indonesia is not immune to domestic or global fissures that threatens its social fabric and erode cohesion. The sheer degree of ethnic diversity within the nation-state poses a challenge. While Indonesia had vowed to embrace "Unity in Diversity" (*bhinneka tunggal ika*), ethnic minorities have, from time to time, been subject to prejudice, discrimination, and at worst, racial violence. Tensions between various ethnic communities have periodically escalated since the *Reformasi Era*, or post-Asian Financial crisis, in 1998; examples include the Papuan conflict, Maluku sectarian unrest in Ambon, Aceh independence movement, Poso riots, and the May 1998 deadly riots that targeted ethnic

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[33] Elizabeth Pisani, *Indonesia Etc. Exploring the Improbable Nation* (Lontar Foundation, 2014).

[34] Patrick Ziegenhain, "Achieving unity in extreme diversity? Social cohesion in Indonesia," in *Social Cohesion in Asia: Historical Origins, Contemporary Shapes and Future Dynamics*, ed. Aurel Croissant and Peter Walkenhorst (Routledge, 2020), 149.

[35] Ziegenhain, "Achieving unity in extreme diversity?," 151.

Chinese Indonesians.[36] Some of these conflicts were driven by ethnonationalist fighting for secession in the states (e.g., in West Papua and Aceh).

In assessing the strength of social cohesion in Indonesia, this survey sought to capture a representative sample of the country's diverse demographic composition. For age and gender, the proportion of respondents were controlled as hard quotas whereas ethnicity, income, religion and urban-rural representation were imposed as soft quotas. Figure 4.4a lists the breakdown of respondents' demographic attributes.

Figure 4.4a. Indonesia: Demographic Breakdown for Respondents.

Gender
- Female 49.3%
- Male 50.7%

Urban/Rural
- Urban 77.3%
- Rural 22.7%

Age
- Youth (18-34) 28.8%
- Adults (35-64) 69.8%
- Seniors (65 & Above) 1.4%

Income
- High Income 19.7%
- Upper Middle Income 29.2%
- Lower Middle Income 25.6%
- Low Income 25.4%

Religion
- Islam 82.8%
- Christianity 9.4%
- Catholicism 5.0%
- Others 2.8%

Ethnicity
- Javanese 48.2%
- Sudanese 15.2%
- Batak 7.3%
- Chinese 5.7%
- Others 23.7%

Languages
- Bahasa Indonesia 90.8%
- Javanese 33.8%
- Sudanese 14.0%
- Regional Languages /Dialects 14.7%
- Others 2.7%

Sample size (N) = 1,002

Indonesia scored relatively high on overall social cohesion and in the cohesion related domains and dimensions

Overall, Indonesia scored relatively high on the Overall Social Cohesion Index with approximately 78% of respondents rating social cohesion as strong. As depicted in Figure 4.3b, across the three domains, respondents viewed Social Relations as being the strongest (82.7%, mean 4.05), followed by Focus on the Common Good (78.0%, mean 3.95) and Connectedness (73.2%, mean 3.86).

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[36] Patrick Barron, Sana Jaffrey and Ashutosh Varshney, "When Large Conflicts Subside: The Ebbs and Flows of Violence in Post-Suharto Indonesia," *Journal of East Asian Studies* 16, no. 2 (2016): 193-194, https://doi.org/10.1017/jea.2016.6.

Amongst the nine dimensions, Respect for Social Rules (85.7%, mean 4.11), Trust in People (83.2%, mean 4.07) and Social Networks (82.8%, mean 4.05) were rated as strongest by respondents. In contrast, Perception of Fairness (73.4%, mean 3.86), Solidarity and Helpfulness (72.1%, mean 3.81), and Trust in Institutions (70.1%, mean 3.78) were perceived as relatively weaker by respondents.

Figure 4.4b. Indonesia: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations — % Strong 82.7%, Mean 4.05	Social Networks	82.8%	4.05
	Trust in People	83.2%	4.07
	Acceptance of Diversity	82.1%	4.04
Connectedness — % Strong 73.2%, Mean 3.86	Identification	77.1%	3.95
	Trust in Institutions	70.1%	3.78
	Perception of Fairness	73.4%	3.86
Focus on the Common Good — % Strong 78.0%, Mean 3.95	Solidarity and Helpfulness	72.1%	3.81
	Respect for Social Rules	85.7%	4.11
	Civic Participation	81.5%	4.06

Overall Social Cohesion Index — % Strong 77.8%, Mean 3.95

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,002

Most Indonesians have a strong national identity but fewer believe their voices are heard in policymaking

Figure 4.4c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Connectedness domain, 91.3% of respondents reported that Indonesians strongly identify as citizens of the country (mean 4.23). Additionally, when asked about equal opportunities to succeed in life, 84.6% of respondents agreed there are comparable opportunities across language groups (mean 4.07).

In contrast, only 51.7% of respondents felt that Indonesians' voices are heard when policies are crafted by decision makers (mean 3.43), and 51.8% believe they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights (mean 3.39). Both figures reveal the considerable ambivalence that Indonesians feel for policymakers and legal institutions.

Figure 4.4c. Indonesia: % Strong and Means for the Highest and Lowest Items in the Connectedness Domain.

Connectedness

Item	% Strong	Mean
People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	91.3%	4.23
People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different **language** groups.	84.6%	4.07
People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	51.8%	3.39
People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	51.7%	3.43

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,002.

Ethnic Chinese feel significantly less connected; Muslims as a religious group feels most connected
When the scores for the Connectedness domain are examined against demographic attributes, significant differences emerge. In terms of Ethnicity, as depicted in Figure 4.4d, the Chinese have consistently lower scores across all three dimensions—Identification, Trust in Institutions, Perception of Fairness—with an overall mean score of 3.33, which is significantly lower than the other groups with means ranging from 3.85 to 3.93.

On the other hand, Muslims' perception of Connectedness was consistently higher across religions. Again, as depicted in Figure 4.4d, the overall mean score for those practising Islam was 3.93, whereas the means for Christians, Catholics and other religious minorities were 3.58, 3.49 and 3.41 respectively, signalling that non-Muslim minority communities in Indonesia feel less connected.

Figure 4.4d. Indonesia: Connectedness Domain by Ethnicity and Religion.

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,002.
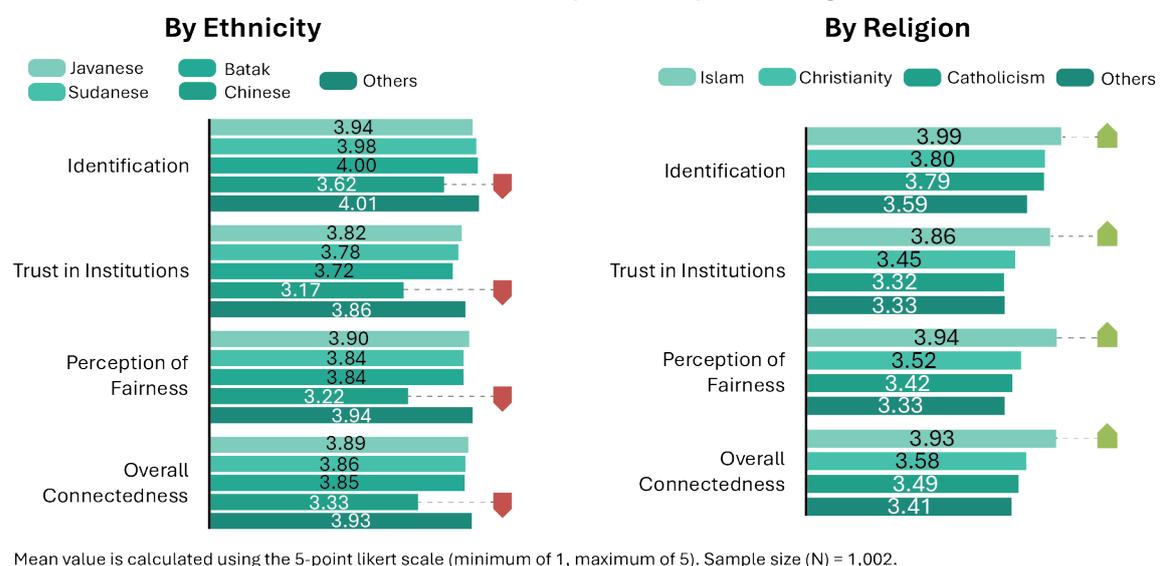
4.5 Lao PDR

POPULATION SIZE **7,664,993**	**ETHNIC GROUPS** **50**	**160** **SUB-GROUPS**	**GINI COEFFICIENT** **0.39**
	RELIGIONS **4**	**REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD)** **2,066.9**	

The Laos Context

Laos is one of most ethnically diverse countries with 160 ethnic sub-groups, organised under 50 main ethnic groups.[37] Ethnicity used to be categorised according to geographic residence patterns and cultural traits (e.g., *Lao Loum* (Lowland), *Lao Theung* (Midland) and *Lao Sung* (Highland)),[38] but the framework has since been revised based on ethnic and linguistic similarities: the Lao-Tai group (e.g. Lao, Tai, Phouthay, Lue) comprises over half of the population, followed by the Mon-Khmer (e.g. Khmou, Katang, Makong), Chinese-Tibetan (e.g. Akha) and Hmong-Mien groups (e.g. Hmong).

Theravāda Buddhism is practised by approximately two-thirds of the population, while the remainder follow Christianity, animism, or have no religious affiliation.[39] Article 43 of the Constitution guarantees Lao citizens the freedom to choose their religious beliefs,[40] and all religious activities are regulated and protected under Decree 315. Under this decree, all religious organisations require official registration with the Ministry of Home Affairs to operate in multiple provinces, and government approval is necessary for conducting public religious activities.[41]

Social cohesion in Laos is fostered at different levels of society, starting from the local village level. The central site for the cultivation of cohesion is Buddhist temples. Beyond serving as a place of worship, these temples also serve as centres of community life where locals gather for religious ceremonies, social interactions, and cultural events.[42] These sites promote shared rituals which reinforce collective identity and cultivate social cohesion at the local level. At the national level, Laos promoted a unified Laotian identity to facilitate economic growth since becoming a communist one-party state in 1975. However, this goal has often conflicted with the commitment to ensuring equal ethnic representation and protecting the traditional customs and rituals of minority groups,[43] as

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[37] International Fund for Agricultural Development and International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, *Country Technical Note on Indigenous Peoples' Issues: Lao People's Democratic Republic*, March 2022, https://www.ifad.org/documents/d/new-ifad.org/laos_ctn-pdf.

[38] Carol J. Ireson and W. Randall Ireson, "Ethnicity and Development in Laos," *Asian Survey* 31, no. 10 (1991): 920–37, https://doi.org/10.2307/2645064.

[39] IFAD and IWGIA, *Country Technical Note: Lao PDR*.

[40] "Lao People's Democratic Republic 1991 (Rev. 2003) Constitution," Constitute, 2003, https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Laos_2003.

[41] United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, *Factsheet: Laos' Decree 315*, September 2021, https://www.uscirf.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/2021%20Laos%20Factsheet.pdf.

[42] "Exploring the Spiritual and Architectural Wonders of Temples in Lao PDR," We are Lao, accessed April 2025, https://wearelao.com/engine/exploring-the-spiritual-and-architectural-wonders-of-temples-in-lao-pdr-2/.

[43] Vanina Bouté, "Religious Changes, Ethnic Minorities, and the State in Laos," *Taiwan Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 16, no. 2 (2021): 79–110, https://hal.science/hal-03522342v1/file/2021_TaiwanJournalofSoutheastAsianStudies.pdf.

seen in the disparities between the Lao-Tai majority, who primarily reside in lowland areas, and marginalised ethnic groups living in remote, mountainous regions with limited access to public services and opportunities.

For this study, a sample that reflects the demographic proportions of Laos was obtained by imposing hard quotas to age and gender, while income, ethnicity, religion and urban-rural representations were implemented as soft quotas. Figure 4.5a presents the demographic breakdown of the survey sample, where the majority are ethnic Lao-Tai and Buddhists.

Figure 4.5a. Laos: Demographic Breakdown for Respondents.
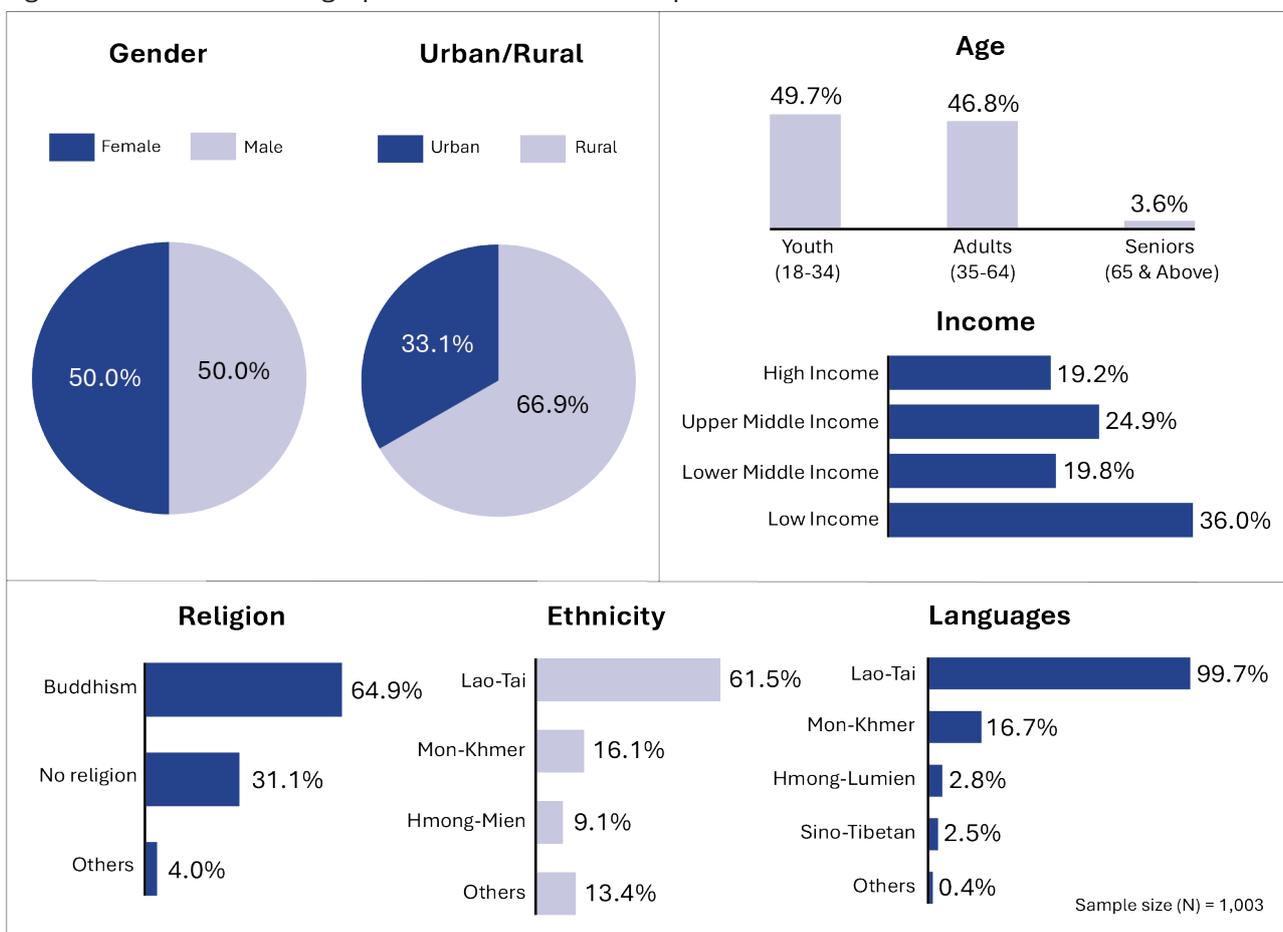
Overall social cohesion is viewed as moderately strong by Laotians, with higher levels of connectedness and relatively lower cohesion in contributing to the common good

Respondents from Laos generally view social cohesion to be moderately positive, where 76.2% (mean 3.91) rated the Overall Social Cohesion Index strongly, as seen in Figure 4.5b. Among the three domains, Connectedness is perceived as the strongest at 78.6% (mean 3.96), followed by Social Relations at 76.2% (mean 3.93) and lastly, Focus on the Common Good at 72.8% (mean 3.81).

Figure 4.5b. Laos: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains		Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations % Strong 76.2% Mean 3.93		Social Networks	75.7%	3.91
		Trust in People	77.2%	3.95
		Acceptance of Diversity	75.7%	3.93
Connectedness % Strong 78.6% Mean 3.96		Identification	79.1%	3.98
		Trust in Institutions	77.5%	3.91
		Perception of Fairness	80.6%	3.98
Focus on the Common Good % Strong 72.8% Mean 3.81		Solidarity and Helpfulness	65.9%	3.65
		Respect for Social Rules	78.7%	3.95
		Civic Participation	79.3%	3.97

Overall Social Cohesion Index % Strong 76.2% Mean 3.91

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,003

Laotians perceived high fairness and civic participation, but expressed concerns on the level of helpfulness and solidarity

As depicted in Figure 4.5b, respondents reported high levels of Perception of Fairness (80.6%, mean 3.98) and Civic Participation (79.3%, mean 3.97). In contrast, Solidarity and Helpfulness was lowest at 65.9% (mean 3.65).

Figure 4.5c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Connectedness domain, 83.3% of the respondents agreed that strong structures are in place to ensure fair treatment across different ethnic groups (mean 4.01) and 82.2% perceived there is fairness on the court of law and access to legal rights (mean 3.99). In contrast, there is marginally lower agreement on perceived discrimination in the workplace or school in relation to language (74.8%, mean 3.91) and ethnicity (74.1%, mean 3.88).

Figure 4.5c. Laos: % Strong and Means of Highest and Lowest Items for Connectedness Domain.
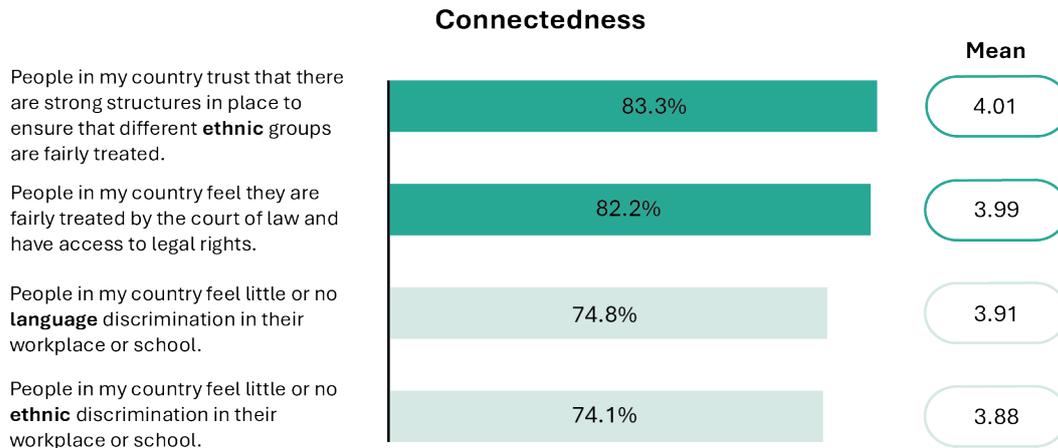
Connectedness

Mean

Item	% Strong	Mean
People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different **ethnic** groups are fairly treated.	83.3%	4.01
People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	82.2%	3.99
People in my country feel little or no **language** discrimination in their workplace or school.	74.8%	3.91
People in my country feel little or no **ethnic** discrimination in their workplace or school.	74.1%	3.88

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.

Social cohesion in Laos is shaped by Ethnicity and Gender

As depicted in Figure 4.5d, differences across ethnic groups are evident, where the majority Lao-Tai group scored higher on the Social Relations domain – particularly in Social Networks and Trust in People. For instance, Lao-Tai respondents reported significantly higher levels of Trust in People (mean 3.99) as compared to the Mon-Khmer group (mean 3.88) and to the "Others", consisting of Akha ethnicity and individuals that do not identify with any ethnic group (mean 3.86). The Lao-Tai group also scored higher in Identification under the Connectedness domain. They expressed greater agreement that people in their country are strongly connected to their national and cultural identities, with a higher mean score of 4.02 compared to 3.90 among the Mon-Khmer respondents.

Figure 4.5d. Laos: Social Relations and Connectedness Domains by Ethnicity.

By Ethnicity

Lao-Tai | Mon-Khmer | Hmong-Mien | Others   Lao-Tai | Mon-Khmer | Hmong-Mien | Others

	Lao-Tai	Mon-Khmer	Hmong-Mien	Others
Social Networks	3.94	3.88	3.83	3.83
Trust in People	3.99	3.88	3.91	3.86
Acceptance of Diversity	3.96	3.88	3.88	3.88
Overall Social Relations	3.96	3.88	3.87	3.86

	Lao-Tai	Mon-Khmer	Hmong-Mien	Others
Identification	4.02	3.90	3.92	3.93
Trust in Institutions	3.93	3.88	3.88	3.89
Perception of Fairness	4.01	3.95	3.96	3.95
Overall Connectedness	3.98	3.91	3.92	3.92

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.

In terms of gender, males perceived social cohesion more positively than females in the Overall Social Cohesion Index and in both Social Relations and Connectedness domains (refer to Table 4 in Appendix E for social cohesion scores by gender). In Figure 4.5e, males consistently scored higher than females on all dimensions of Social Relations and Connectedness, except Social Networks.

Figure 4.5e. Laos: Social Relations and Connectedness Domains by Gender.
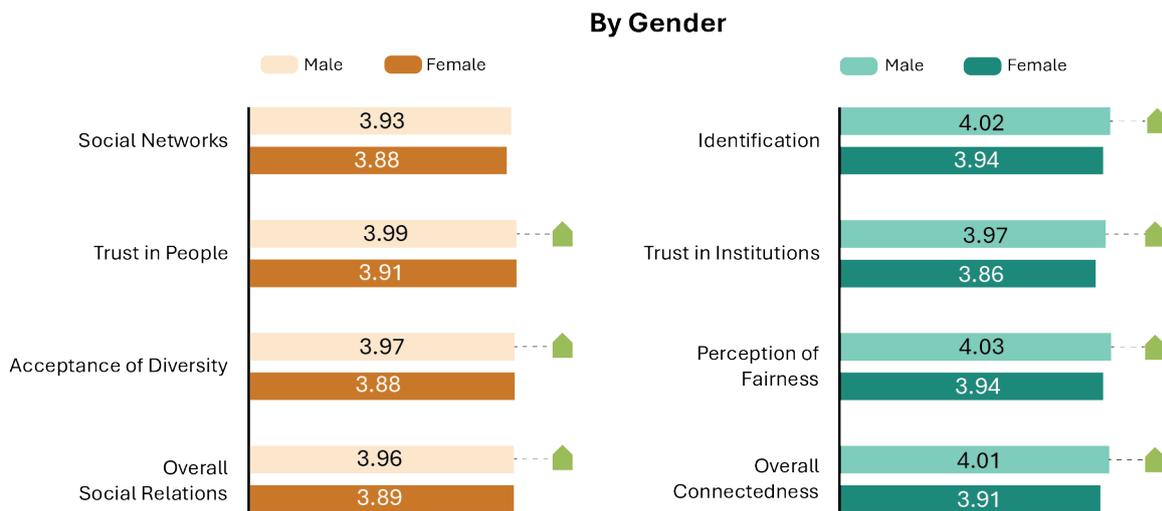
By Gender

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.

4.6 Malaysia

| POPULATION SIZE **35,126,298** | ETHNIC GROUPS **4** | REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD) **11,371.1** |
| | RELIGIONS **6** | GINI COEFFICIENT **0.40** |

The Malaysia Context

Malaysia's population consists of diverse ethnic and religious communities, with Malays being the largest ethnic group, followed by Chinese, Indians and indigenous groups.[44] Ethnicity plays a central role in shaping Malaysia's national policies and societal structures. British colonial policies, particularly the strategy of divide and rule, contributed to ethnic segregation and disparities in areas of education, employment and income. To reduce structural inequalities, the New Economic Policy (NEP) was introduced to improve the socio-economic positions of Bumiputeras.[45]

In terms of religion, the Federal Constitution recognises Islam as the official faith, while upholding freedom of religion for other minority religious groups. Muslims make up the largest religious group in the population, followed by Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, indigenous faith, and people without religious affiliations.[46] The significance of Islam in Malaysia is evident in the King's role, which includes upholding Islamic governance whilst serving as a symbol of national unity.

Social cohesion in Malaysia is commonly referred to as "National Unity". The significance of promoting harmony among ethnic groups became particularly important following the May 13, 1969, riots. In response, the government introduced the *Rukun Negara* as a set of National Principles to forge national unity amongst diverse ethnic communities.[47] These principles – Belief in God; Loyalty to the King and Country; Supremacy of the Constitution; Rule of Law; Courtesy and Morality – are incorporated into the education system and continue to guide national unity policies. For instance, the government promotes the concept of *Bangsa Malaysia* – an inclusive national identity for all.[48] Bahasa Melayu is declared the national language, ensuring communication and interaction between different ethnic groups.

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[44] Department of Statistics Malaysia, "OpenDOSM: Population Table: Malaysia," 2024, https://open.dosm.gov.my/data-catalogue/population_malaysia.

[45] "Bumiputera" is an official and broader term inclusive of ethnic Malays and indigenous ethnic communities. This term has been used for classification purposes in the implementation of the National Economic Policy (NEP); Edmund Terence Gomez, "New Economic Policy @50: Looking back and forward", accessed 2025, https://www.ehm.my/publications/articles/new-economic-policy-50-looking-back-and-forward.

[46] Department of Statistics Malaysia, *Key Findings: Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, 2020, Administrative District*, 2020, https://www.dosm.gov.my/uploads/publications/20221017095656.pdf.

[47] "National Principles (Rukun Negara)", Government of Malaysia, Department of Information, 2016, https://www.malaysia.gov.my/portal/content/30110.

[48] "The National Unity Blueprint 2021-2030 is an opportunity to evaluate race relations more critically," Institute For Democracy and Economic Affairs, February 16, 2021, https://www.ideas.org.my/the-national-unity-blueprint-2021-2030-is-an-opportunity-to-evaluate-race-relations-more-critically/.

To obtain a sample that mirrors the demographic proportions of Malaysia for this study, hard quotas were imposed on ethnicity, gender and age, while soft quotas were implemented for income, religion and urban-rural representations. Figure 4.6a shows the demographic breakdown of the survey sample.

Figure 4.6a. Malaysia: Demographic Breakdown for Respondents.
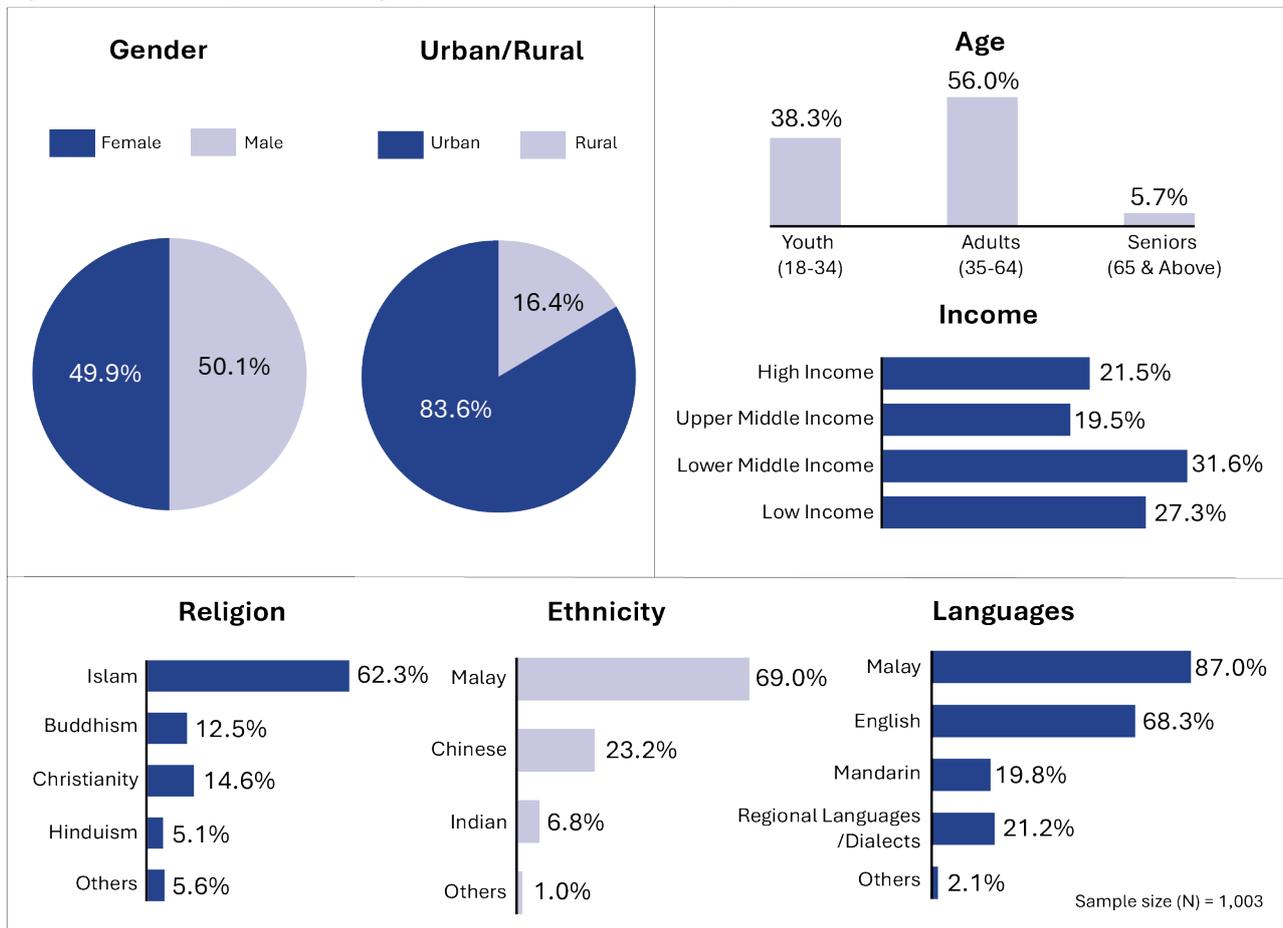
Malaysians perceived overall social cohesion as moderately strong, and are confident of their social ties with other communities

Figure 4.6b shows that three in four respondents rated the Overall Social Cohesion Index highly (74.6%, mean 3.87). Among the three domains, Social Relations is rated the strongest (79.8%, mean 3.99), followed by Focus on the Common Good (74.5%, mean 3.87) and Connectedness (70.1%, mean 3.78).

Figure 4.6b. Malaysia: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains		Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations % Strong 79.8% / Mean 3.99		Social Networks	79.4%	3.97
		Trust in People	81.4%	4.04
		Acceptance of Diversity	78.4%	3.94
Connectedness % Strong 70.1% / Mean 3.78		Identification	83.5%	4.05
		Trust in Institutions	63.4%	3.64
		Perception of Fairness	65.7%	3.68
Focus on the Common Good % Strong 74.5% / Mean 3.87		Solidarity and Helpfulness	67.7%	3.73
		Respect for Social Rules	81.3%	4.00
		Civic Participation	80.1%	4.00

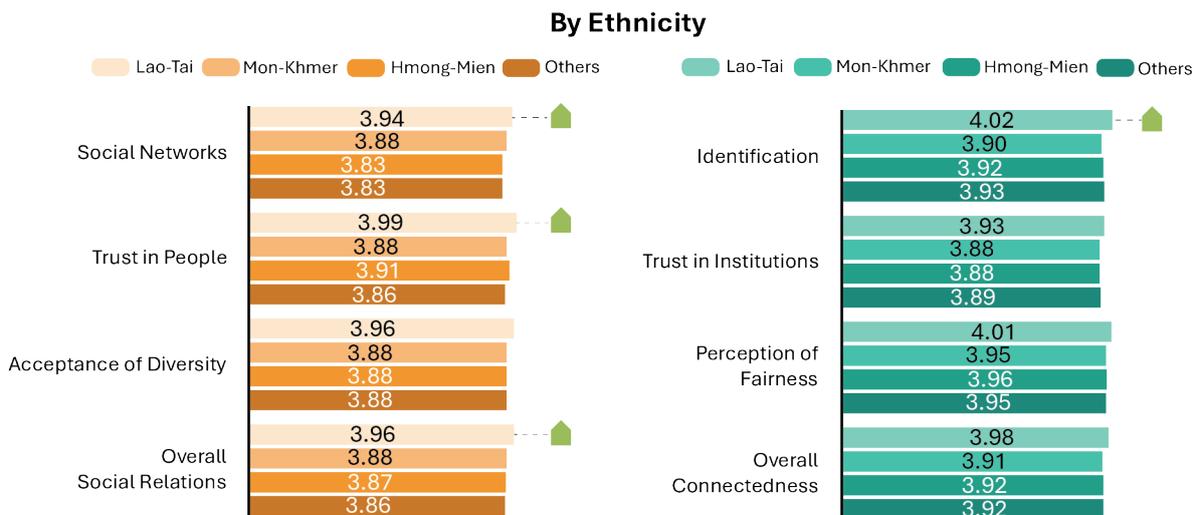**Overall Social Cohesion Index** — % Strong 74.6% / Mean 3.87

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,003

Malaysians feel strongly connected with their national and cultural identities, are confident of other ethnic and religious groups, but reported lower institutional trust and fairness in policymaking

Across the nine social cohesion dimensions in Figure 4.6b, respondents rated Identification strongly (83.5%, mean 4.05), had high Trust in People (81.4%, mean 4.04), and strong Respect for Social Rules (81.3%, mean 4.00). Dimensions that were perceived as relatively weaker include Trust in Institutions (63.4%, mean 3.64) and Perception of Fairness (65.7%, mean 3.68).

Figure 4.6c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Social Relations domain, 88.9% of the respondents strongly agreed that they are comfortable interacting with others, regardless of ethnicity (mean 4.16), and 88.5% trust that people in their country will offer help, regardless of their language spoken (mean 4.17). In contrast, just 63.9% of agreed that decision makers will be culturally sensitive when implementing policies (mean 3.67) and 60.0% agreed that there is strong interaction between the local community and government institutions (mean 3.60).

Figure 4.6c. Malaysia: % Strong and Means of Highest and Lowest Items for Social Relations Domain.
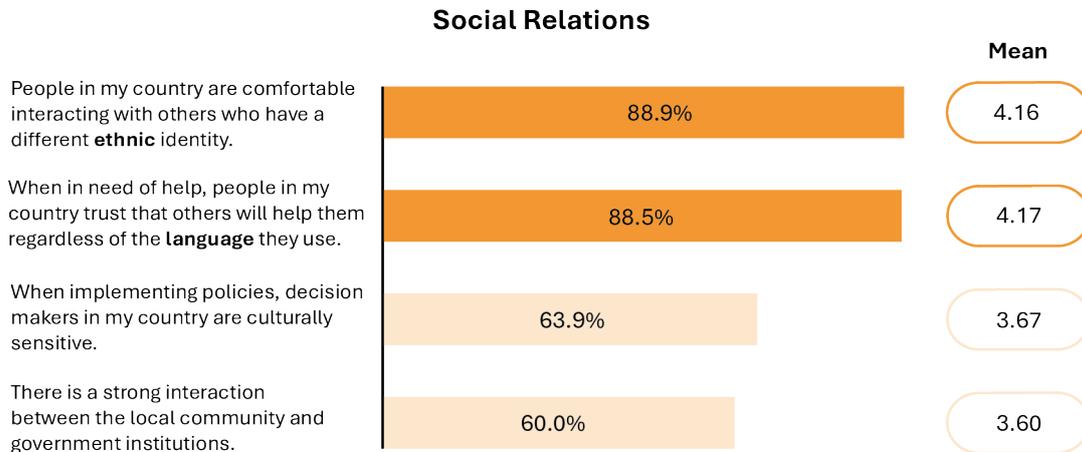
Social Relations

Mean

Item	% Strong	Mean
People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different **ethnic** identity.	88.9%	4.16
When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the **language** they use.	88.5%	4.17
When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	63.9%	3.67
There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	60.0%	3.60

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.

Age, Ethnicity and Religion are key factors shaping perceptions of social cohesion in Malaysia
Younger respondents perceived social cohesion as stronger compared to older respondents (refer to Table 5 in Appendix F for social cohesion scores by age). This difference is evident in the dimension scores under the Connectedness domain, as shown in Figure 4.6d. For instance, youth respondents rated Perception of Fairness with a mean of 3.81, significantly higher than adult respondents (mean 3.64) and senior respondents (mean 3.25).

Figure 4.6d. Malaysia: Connectedness Domain by Age.

By Age

Legend: Youth, Adults, Seniors

Dimension	Youth	Adults	Seniors
Identification	4.14	4.02	3.82
Trust in Institutions	3.74	3.60	3.25
Perception of Fairness	3.81	3.64	3.25
Overall Connectedness	3.89	3.74	3.42

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.

Ethnicity and religion are key factors shaping all domains and dimensions of social cohesion (refer to Table 4 and 5 in Appendix F for social cohesion scores by religion and ethnicity, respectively). Respondents who are ethnic Malay and Muslim perceived social cohesion as significantly stronger than other ethnic and religious groups. The varied perceptions among Connectedness dimensions are shown in Figure 4.6e. For instance, Malay respondents reported significantly higher levels of Trust in Institutions (mean 3.84) compared to Chinese (mean 3.24) and Indians (mean 3.01). Muslim respondents are more likely than other faith groups to believe that different groups are treated fairly in Malaysia (mean 3.95): compared to Buddhist (mean 3.30), Christian (mean 3.20), Hindu (mean 3.17) and "Others" (mean 3.26).

Figure 4.6e. Malaysia: Connectedness Domain by Ethnicity and Religion.
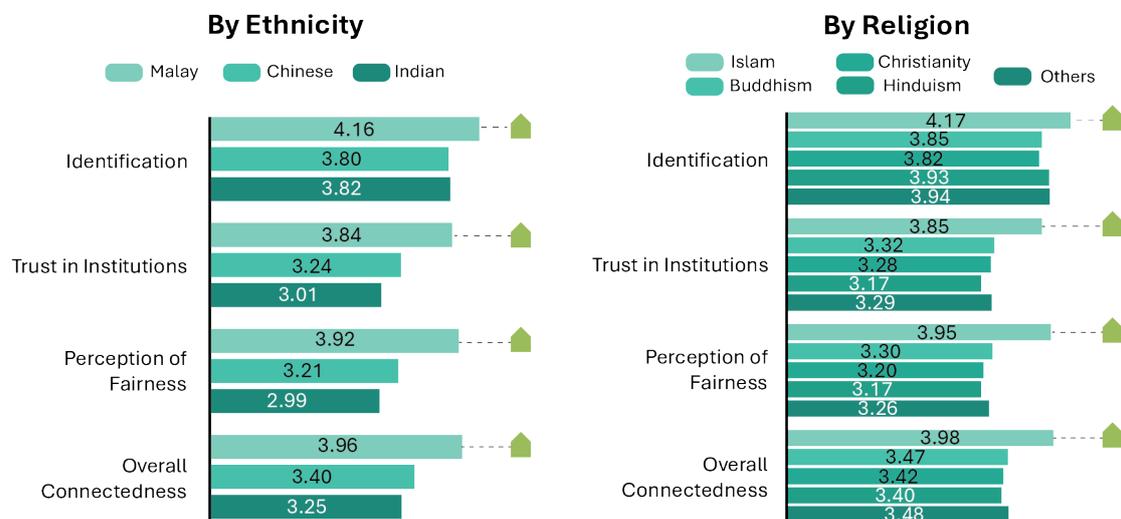
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.
*For Ethnicity, the category "Others" is excluded as sample size is only (N) = 10.

4.7 Myanmar

POPULATION SIZE **54,133,798**	**ETHNIC GROUPS** **135**	**GINI COEFFICIENT** **0.30**
	RELIGIONS **5**	**REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD)** **1,233.2**

The Myanmar Context

Myanmar's ethnic and religious landscape is among the most complex in Southeast Asia, shaped by centuries of layered histories, colonial legacies, and nation-building. With a population of over 54 million, the country officially recognises 135 distinct ethnic groups, though these classifications often obscure the diversity that exists on the ground. Over 100 languages are spoken, and while Burmese is the official language, it is not the mother tongue of many communities, particularly those in ethnic states. Religion adds another layer of complexity: Theravāda Buddhism is practiced by the majority Bamar population and is closely intertwined with state identity, while sizeable Christian, Muslim, and Hindu minorities communities exist around the state.

Historically, colonial-era British rule has entrenched divisions by privileging certain ethnic minorities in the administration and military.[49] After independence in 1948, successive Burmese governments pursued a centralised and assimilationist agenda, with "Burmanisation" policies promoting the dominant language, religion, and identity. Minority languages were outlawed in schools, Buddhism was elevated as a national religion, and those outside the Buddhist Bamar fold were often treated differently. This approach not only denied minority rights and recognition but also provoked armed resistance movements seeking autonomy or independence—a dynamic that continues to drive Myanmar's long-running civil wars.

These structural inequalities are also embedded in the legal and political fabric of the state. The 1982 Citizenship Law, for instance, institutionalised religious and ethnic exclusion by denying full citizenship to groups such as the Rohingya, who are not recognised as one of the 135 official "national races." Some groups have been deliberately excluded from the national narrative of ethnic coexistence.[50] Religious identity is also used as a criterion for legal recognition, reinforcing boundaries between groups and fuelling discrimination. In many parts of the country, identity is not only tied to ethnicity or religion, but to local community dynamics, economic livelihood, and lived experiences of exclusion.

Owing to the great ethnic and religious diversity in Myanmar, there is no consensus view nor a commonly accepted understanding of the concept of social cohesion. A 2015 study found that there

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[49] Makiko Takeda, *Women, Children and Social Transformation in Myanmar*, (Palgrave Macmillan, 2020), 78.
[50] Nicholas Farrelly, "Myanmar: Religion, Identity and Conflict in a Democratic Transition", in *Peacebuilding in Deeply Divided Societies*, eds. Fletcher D. Cox and Timothy D. Sisk, (Palgrave Macmillan, 2017), 140.

were nuances in the way different ethnic groups defined social cohesion. The Bamars, for instance, recognised diversity and dignity and valued a 'give-and-take' approach to cohesion, while the Karen tended to emphasise value and security of the individual.[51] Despite the differences between groups, there have been attempts over the years to build a unifying ideology. The 1947 Panglong treaty first introduced the notion of "Union Spirit" – a call to action for all ethnic groups to strive for peace and progress together. After the 2021 military coup, the idea of "Union Spirit" was invoked by the central authority as a means of forging social harmony.[52]

Figure 4.7a depicted the demographic breakdown of our respondents, with the majority belonging to the ethnic Bamar group. As we only deployed the English and Burmese versions of the survey in the fieldwork, this may have inadvertently skewed the pool of available respondents to the Bamar majority as Myanmar residents who cannot speak either language likely belong to the ethnic minority groups.

Figure 4.7a. Myanmar: Demographic breakdown for Respondents.

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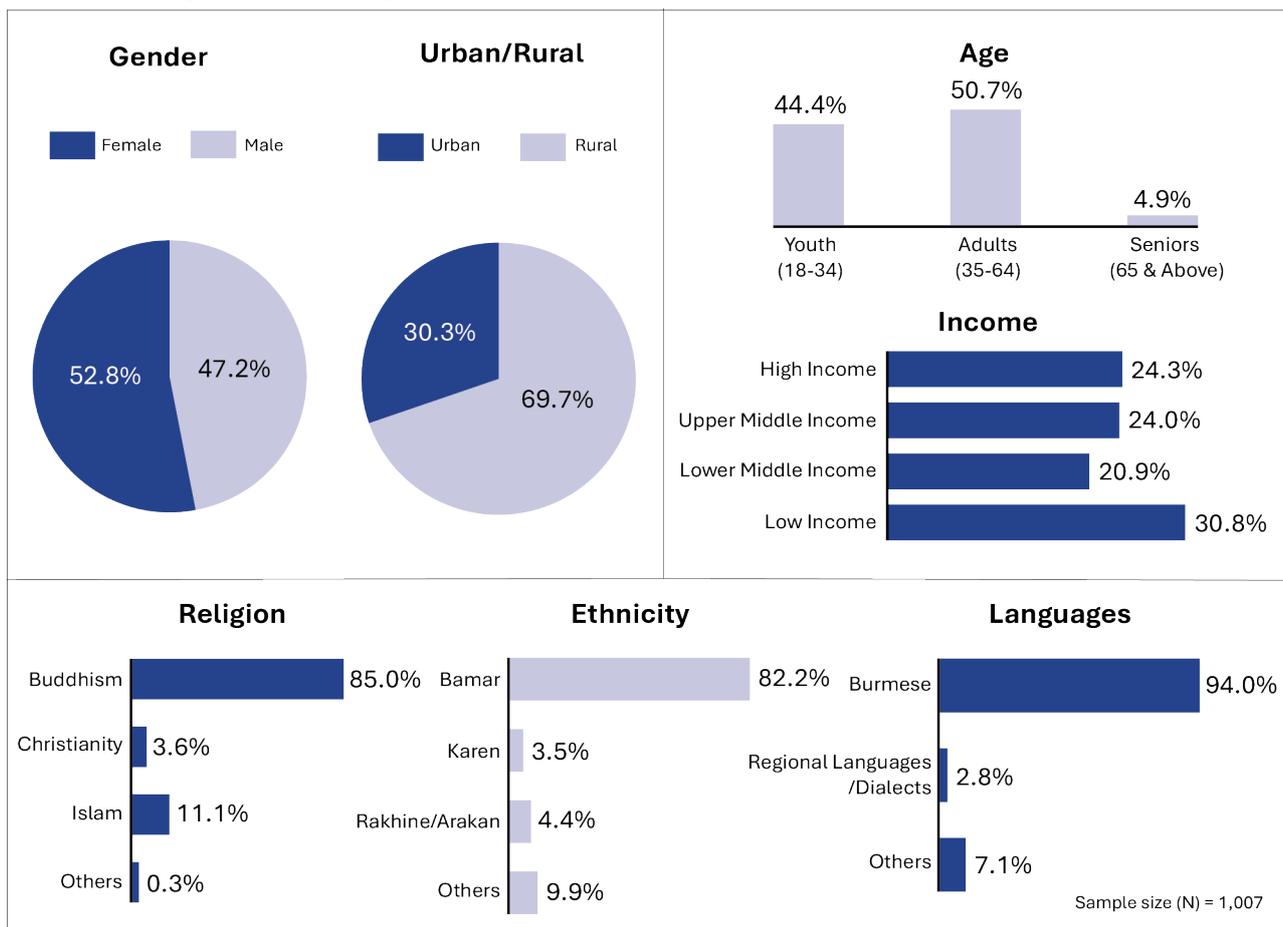
[51] Search for Common Ground, "Social Cohesion Framework: Social cohesion for stronger communities," 2015, https://documents.sfcg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/SC2_Framework-copy.pdf.
[52] Global New Light of Myanmar, "Let's strive to build a peaceful and prosperous Union through the Union spirit," February 3, 2025, https://www.gnlm.com.mm/lets-strive-to-build-a-peaceful-and-prosperous-union-through-the-union-spirit/.

Burmese perceive social cohesion to be moderately strong in the Focus on Good and Social Relations domains

As depicted in Figure 4.7b, Myanmar scored generally positive on the Overall Social Cohesion Index, with 67.3% of respondents (mean 3.52) viewing social cohesion as strong. Among the three domains, Connectedness fared the worst (60.2%, mean 3.34), while Social Relations (70.4%, mean 3.60) and Focus on the Common Good (73.2%, mean 3.67) fared better.

Figure 4.7b. Myanmar: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations — % Strong 70.4%, Mean 3.60	Social Networks	69.1%	3.54
	Trust in People	69.2%	3.59
	Acceptance of Diversity	73.2%	3.67
Connectedness — % Strong 60.2%, Mean 3.34	Identification	78.7%	3.74
	Trust in Institutions	52.6%	3.16
	Perception of Fairness	52.7%	3.18
Focus on the Common Good — % Strong 73.2%, Mean 3.67	Solidarity and Helpfulness	72.0%	3.64
	Respect for Social Rules	74.2%	3.68
	Civic Participation	74.3%	3.70

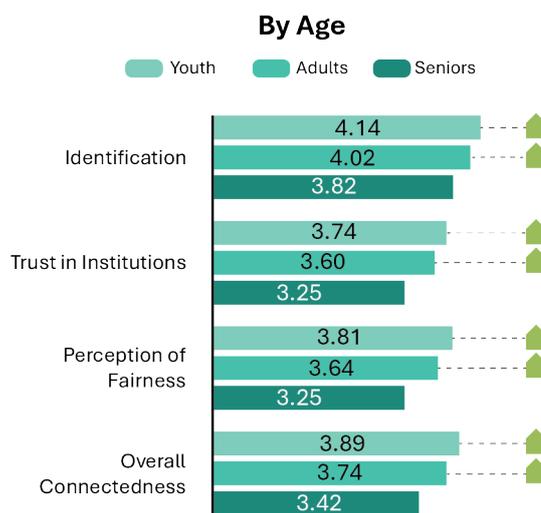**Overall Social Cohesion Index** — % Strong 67.3%, Mean 3.52

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,007

Burmese identify strongly with their national and cultural identities, accept diversity, respect social rules and civic participation; however, they also report lower institutional trust and have more muted perceptions of fairness

Among the nine dimensions listed in Figure 4.7b, respondents demonstrated strong identification with their nation and culture (78.7%, mean 3.74), were accepting of diversity (73.2%, mean 3.67), respect social rules (74.2%, mean 3.68), and actively contribute to society (74.3%, mean 3.70). As depicted in Figure 4.7c, the highest scoring statements in the Connectedness domain concerned the Identification dimension – more than 80% of respondents felt that people in Myanmar strongly identified themselves based on their ethnicity (80.1%, mean 3.77) and language (81.4%, mean 3.79).

The relatively weaker dimensions include Trust in Institutions (52.6%, mean 3.16) and Perception of Fairness (52.7%, mean 3.18). For the former, the lowest scoring statement involves the perception of a free and fair electoral process; only 37.2% agreed to the statement that "People in my country

agree that the electoral process is free and fair" (mean 2.78). For the latter, only 38.1% agreed to the statement that "People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers" (mean 2.96).

Figure 4.7c. Myanmar: % Strong and Means of Highest and Lowest Items for Connectedness Domain.

Connectedness

		Mean
People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the **language** they use.	81.4%	3.79
People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their **ethnic** group.	80.1%	3.77
People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	38.1%	2.96
People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	37.2%	2.78

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,007.

Burmese ethnic and religious minorities tend to score lower on all domains and overall social cohesion

Ethnic and religious minorities reported lower mean scores on all domains, as depicted in Figure 4.7d. Respondents categorised as "Others"—mostly Rohingyas—reported the lowest scores, especially on the Connectedness domain (mean 2.64) and the Overall Social Cohesion Index (mean 2.95). This pattern was similarly reflected in the responses of Muslim participants, who also reported significantly lower mean scores on Connectedness (mean 2.92) as compared to Buddhist respondents (mean 3.40) and Christian respondents (3.33).

Figure 4.7d. Myanmar: Overall Social Cohesion Index and Domains by Ethnicity and Religion.
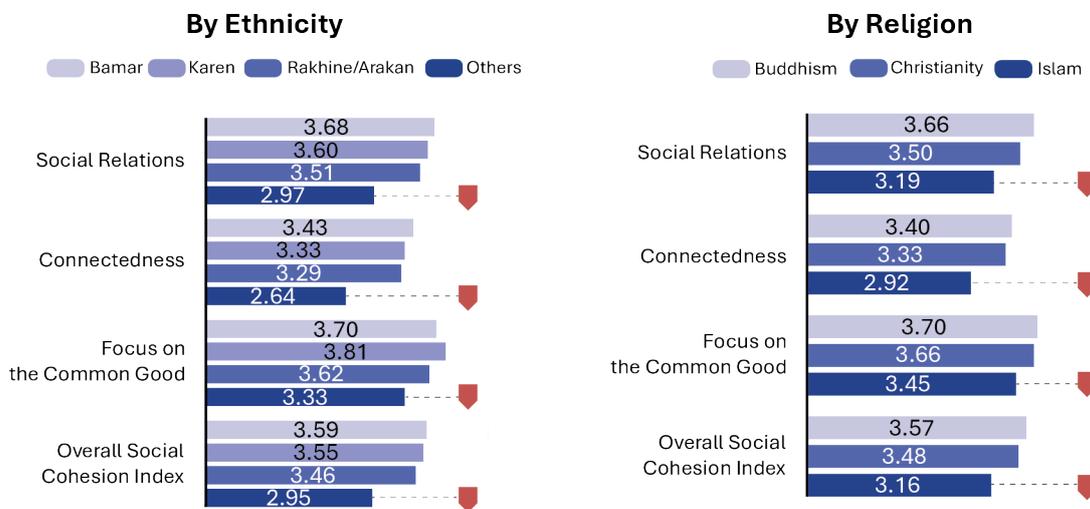
By Ethnicity

Bamar | Karen | Rakhine/Arakan | Others

Social Relations	3.68 / 3.60 / 3.51 / 2.97
Connectedness	3.43 / 3.33 / 3.29 / 2.64
Focus on the Common Good	3.70 / 3.81 / 3.62 / 3.33
Overall Social Cohesion Index	3.59 / 3.55 / 3.46 / 2.95

By Religion

Buddhism | Christianity | Islam

Social Relations	3.66 / 3.50 / 3.19
Connectedness	3.40 / 3.33 / 2.92
Focus on the Common Good	3.70 / 3.66 / 3.45
Overall Social Cohesion Index	3.57 / 3.48 / 3.16

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,007.
*For Religion, the category "Others" is excluded as sample size is only (N) = 3.

Burmese from higher income groups tend to score higher on all domains and overall social cohesion

As depicted in Figure 4.7e, respondents from the high-income groups reported higher scores across all social cohesion domains and in the Overall Social Cohesion Index. For instance, the High Income group scored significantly higher on the Overall Social Cohesion Index (mean 3.61) than those in the Low Income group (mean 3.49) and Lower Middle Income group (mean 3.41). This finding is consistent with the wider regional trend where more respondents with higher incomes tend to report more positive social cohesion scores.

Figure 4.7e. Myanmar: Overall Social Cohesion Index and Domains by Income.

By Income

Low Income   Lower Middle Income   Upper Middle Income   High Income

Domain	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income
Social Relations	3.55	3.54	3.62	3.68
Connectedness	3.32	3.16	3.43	3.45
Focus on the Common Good	3.67	3.60	3.66	3.72
Overall Social Cohesion Index	3.49	3.41	3.56	3.61

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,007.
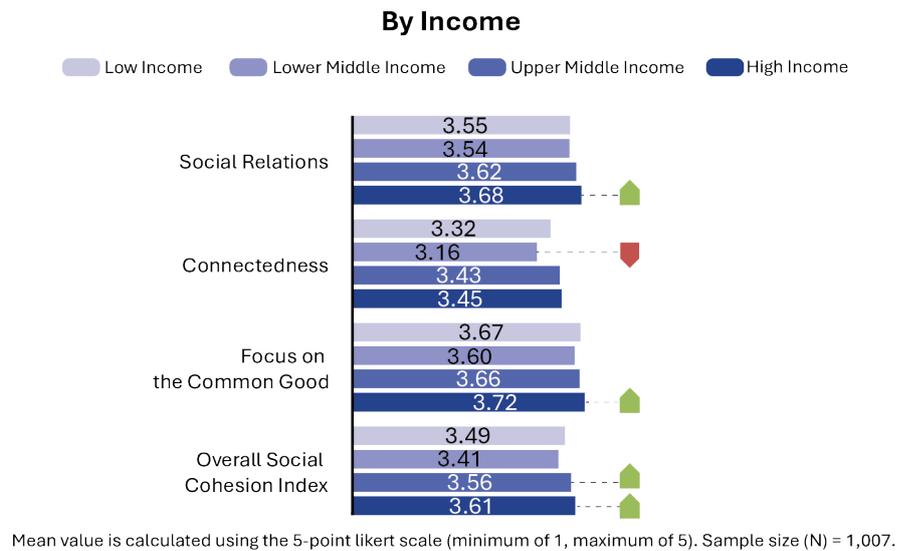
4.8 Philippines

| POPULATION SIZE **114,891,199** | ETHNIC GROUPS **77** | **244** SUB-GROUPS | GINI COEFFICIENT **0.44** |
| | RELIGIONS **3** | REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD) **3,804.9** | |

The Philippines Context

Philippines is a diverse society with different ethnic and religious groups. This demographic diversity presents unique challenges and opportunities to fostering social cohesion, notwithstanding regional differences in linguistic and faith practices.

In particular, the Moro people – who are predominantly Muslims – are underrepresented in the economic and political spheres. The protracted Moro insurgency, rooted in historical grievances, has led to many decades of armed conflicts. As part of the peace building process, the Bangsamoro Organic Law was ratified in 2019, leading to the establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).[53] This marked a significant step towards institutionalising pluralism and acknowledging Muslim identity within the state and the creation of the only Muslim-majority autonomous region in the Philippines. Despite these advances, interreligious mistrust and social distance remain challenging, particularly in areas with histories of communal violence. Stereotypes and prejudice continue to affect Muslim-Christian relations, often exacerbated by political rhetoric and media reports that portray Moros in a derogatory manner.[54]

Apart from ethnic and religious tensions, the urban-rural economic divide constitutes another potential fissure for the Philippines. While globalisation has brought economic growth to the country, development has not been equal across the Philippine archipelago.[55] This socioeconomic disparity, if left unaddressed, can undermine national cohesion significantly. In the current study, a representative sample of people living in Philippines was interviewed. Hard quotas on age and gender were controlled to mirror the Philippines' demography. Ethnicity, income, religious and urban-rural representations were also imposed as soft quotas to calibrate representation. Figure 4.8a depicts the breakdown of the sample's demography.

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[53] "Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)," UNFPA Philippines, accessed April 29, 2025, https://philippines.unfpa.org/en/topics/bangsamoro-autonomous-region-muslim-mindanao-barmm.

[54] Vivienne SM. Angeles, "Moros in the media and beyond: representations of Philippine Muslims," *Contemporary Islam* 4, no. 1 (2010): 29-30, https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11562-009-0100-4.

[55] Anne Clausen, "Economic globalization and regional disparities in the Philippines," *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* 31, no. 3 (2010): 299-316, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9493.2010.00405.x.

Figure 4.8a. Philippines: Demographic Breakdown for Respondents.

Gender
Female ■ Male ■

51.9% 48.1%

Urban/Rural
Urban ■ Rural ■

27.6%

72.4%

Age
58.8%
37.4%

3.8%

| Youth (18-34) | Adults (35-64) | Seniors (65 & Above) |

Income
High Income — 20.4%
Upper Middle Income — 16.6%
Lower Middle Income — 31.9%
Low Income — 31.1%

Religion
Roman Catholicism — 77.1%
Iglesia ni Cristo — 4.1%
Others — 18.8%

Ethnicity
Tagalog — 51.5%
Bisaya/Binisaya — 18.2%
Ilocano — 6.2%
Cebuano — 6.9%
Ilonggo — 5.1%
Bikol/Bicol — 4.4%
Others — 7.7%

Languages
Tagalog — 78.5%
Bisaya/Binisaya — 23.1%
Cebuano — 10.7%
Hiligaynon/Ilonggo — 7.0%
Ilocano — 6.1%
Regional Languages /Dialects — 8.1%
Others — 6.7%

Sample size (N) = 1,003

Philippine respondents generally have positive responses about social cohesion, where many identify strongly with their national and cultural identities

Figure 4.8b presents measures of social cohesion in the Philippines across the three major domains and nine dimensions. The Social Relations domain recorded the highest proportion of strong responses at 65.2% (mean 3.70) followed by the Focus on the Common Good domain at 65.0% (mean 3.72), and the Connectedness domain at 60.7% (mean 3.60). The Overall Social Cohesion Index shows 63.4% of respondents reported generally positive social cohesion, with a mean score of 3.67.

Figure 4.8b. Philippines: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations — % Strong 65.2%, Mean 3.70	Social Networks	66.6%	3.70
	Trust in People	72.9%	3.86
	Acceptance of Diversity	54.5%	3.52
Connectedness — % Strong 60.7%, Mean 3.60	Identification	81.0%	4.01
	Trust in Institutions	50.5%	3.38
	Perception of Fairness	54.0%	3.45
Focus on the Common Good — % Strong 65.0%, Mean 3.72	Solidarity and Helpfulness	59.7%	3.60
	Respect for Social Rules	70.9%	3.85
	Civic Participation	68.9%	3.80

Overall Social Cohesion Index — % Strong 63.4%, Mean 3.67

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,003

Of the nine social cohesion dimensions, respondents rated the highest for Identification (81.0%, mean 4.01), Trust in People (72.9%, mean 3.86), and Respect for Social Rules (70.9%, mean 3.85). Philippines rated relatively lower on Trust in Institutions (50.5%, mean 3.38), Perception of Fairness (54.0%, mean 3.45), and Acceptance of Diversity (54.5%, mean 3.52).

Figure 4.8c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Connectedness domain, 90.8% of respondents agreed that Filipinos strongly identify as citizens of the country (mean 4.26), and 84.6% of respondents believed that Filipinos are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language (mean 4.06). However, only 39.6% of those surveyed agreed that people are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights (mean 3.10). In a similar vein, 38.4% of respondents agreed that people's voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers (mean 3.12). These findings signal the ambivalence that Filipinos feel about their policymakers and the perception that the legal structures are not adequately protecting them.

Figure 4.8c. Philippines: % Strong and Means for the Highest and Lowest Items for the Connectedness Domain.
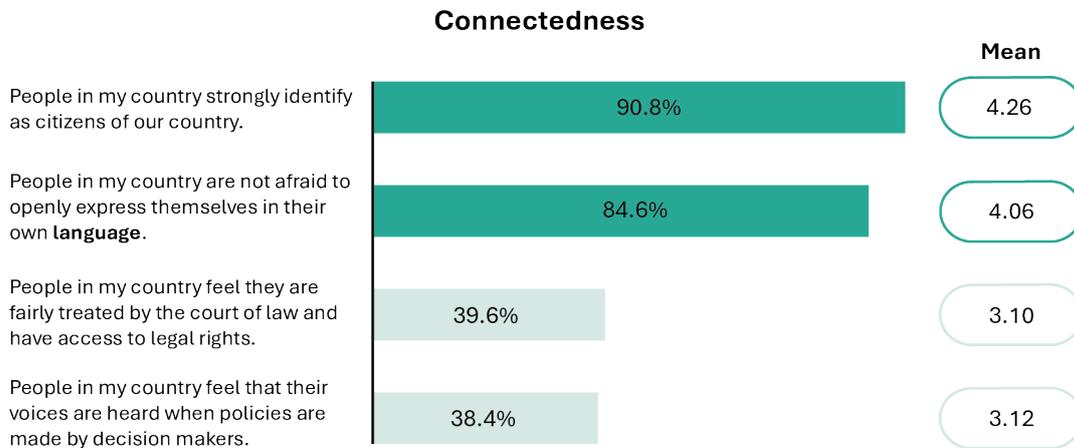
Connectedness

Mean

People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	90.8%	4.26
People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own **language**.	84.6%	4.06
People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	39.6%	3.10
People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	38.4%	3.12

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.

Philippine respondents with higher income report more positive attitudes on social relations

Of particular significance are the differences on the Social Relations domain between higher-income respondents and respondents from lower-income brackets. As depicted in Figure 4.8d, those with High (mean 3.75) and Upper Middle Income (mean 3.80) scored significantly higher on Social Relations compared to respondents from the Low Income group (mean 3.61).

Figure 4.8d. Philippines: Social Relations Domain by Income.

By Income

Low Income | Lower Middle Income | Upper Middle Income | High Income

Social Networks	3.61
	3.72
	3.80
	3.73
Trust in People	3.77
	3.87
	3.95
	3.90
Acceptance of Diversity	3.41
	3.54
	3.61
	3.61
Overall Social Relations	3.61
	3.72
	3.80
	3.75

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,003.

4.9 Singapore

POPULATION SIZE **5,789,090**	ETHNIC GROUPS **4**	REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD) **84,734**
	RELIGIONS **10**	GINI COEFFICIENT **0.43**

The Singapore Context

Singapore is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society where harmony is reinforced by proactive state policies in legal protection, housing, education, social welfare, and electoral politics.

Religious harmony is maintained through legislative measures such as the Maintenance of Religious Harmony Act, which empowers authorities to act against individuals or groups inciting religious discord.[56] In 2025, Singapore enacted the Maintenance of Racial Harmony Bill, aimed at protecting race-based organisations from foreign interference and ensuring transparency in their operations.[57] Other strategic initiatives include the Racial and Religious Harmony Circles and the National Steering Committee on Racial and Religious Harmony, where top leaders from the major faith and ethnic groups help foster trust and dialogue between and within the different communities.

For housing, the Ethnic Integration Policy (EIP) was implemented in 1989 to prevent the formation of ethnic enclaves in public housing estates where four in five Singaporeans live.[58] Residential quotas for the major ethnic groups are set for every apartment block to increase inter-ethnic interactions.

The government's commitment to social cohesion is also evident in its educational policies. While English serves as the common national language, students also learn their mother tongue languages as a means of preserving their cultural heritage.[59] National campaigns and events, such as Racial and Religious Harmony Month, reinforce the importance of multiculturalism and collective identity.[60] Racial and religious harmony is regarded as a continual a work in progress by the state. Issues such as casual racism, and the need to integrate new immigrants into society are some challenges that Singapore society faces.

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[56] "Maintaining Racial and Religious Harmony," Government of Singapore, accessed April 29, 2025, https://www.mha.gov.sg/what-we-do/managing-security-threats/maintaining-racial-and-religious-harmony.

[57] Goh Yan Han, "New law passed to protect racial harmony passed," *The Straits Times*, February 5, 2025, https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/politics/new-law-to-protect-racial-harmony-passed.

[58] Travis Lim, Chan-Hoong Leong and Farzaana Suliman, "Managing Singapore's residential diversity through Ethnic Integration Policy," *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal* 39, no. 2 (2020): 110, https://doi.org/10.1108/EDI-05-2019-0168.

[59] Siew Kheng Catherine Chua, "Singapore's language policy and its globalised concept of Bi(tri)lingualism," *Current Issues in Language Planning* 11, no. 4 (2010): 415-416, https://doi.org/10.1080/14664208.2010.546055.

[60] Lee Nian Tjoe, "Spotlight on key role of S'pore youth in preserving racial, religious harmony at community event," *The Straits Times*, July 7, 2024, https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/s-pore-youth-crucial-in-preserving-racial-and-religious-harmony.

The demographic breakdown of Singapore respondents is depicted in Figure 4.9a. The distribution mirrors the ethnic, gender and age quotas captured in the Singapore Census. Income and religious representations were also used as soft quotas.

Figure 4.9a. Singapore: Demographic breakdown for Respondents.
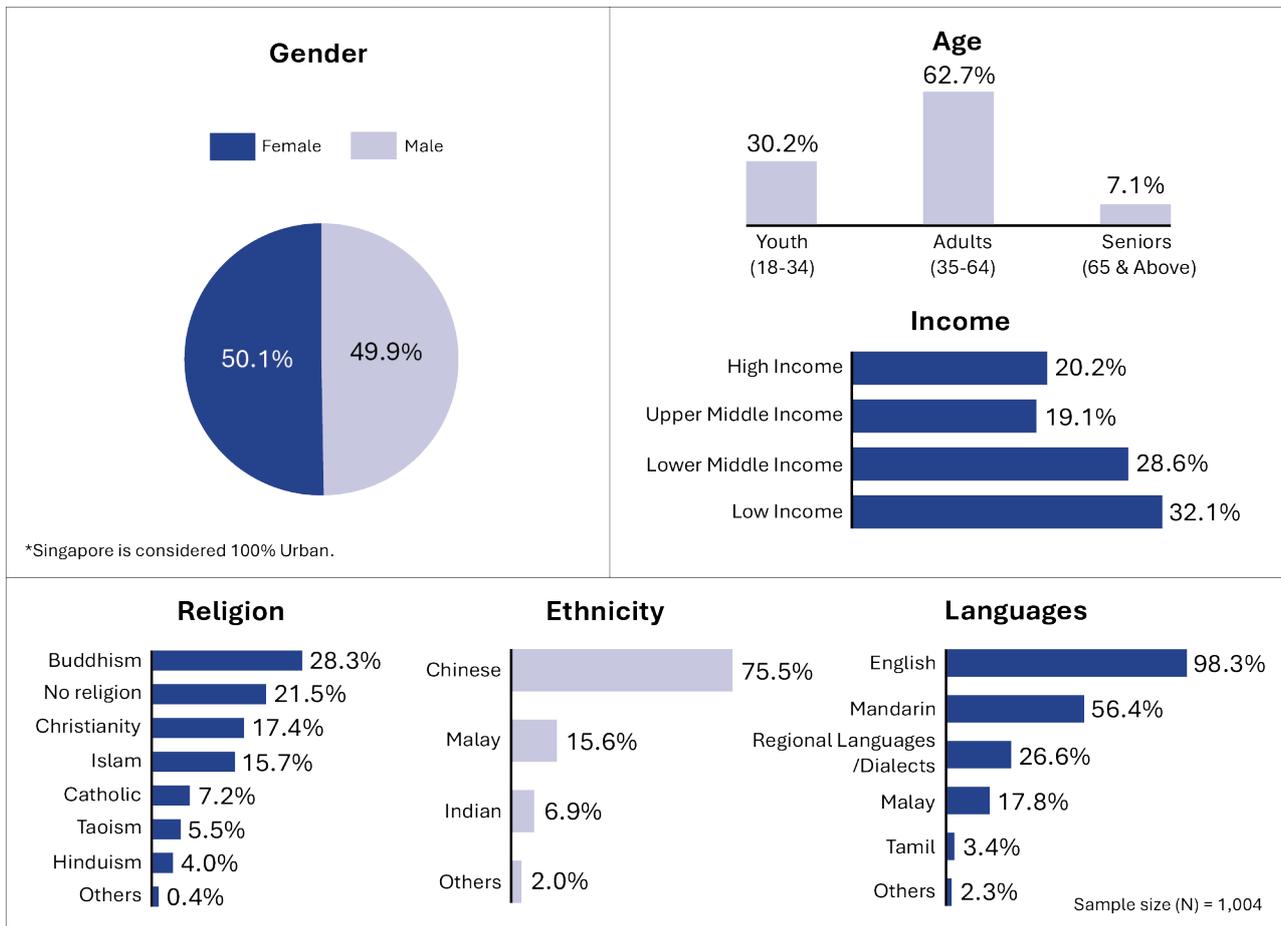
Singaporeans largely have positive attitudes towards social cohesion, especially in the Social Relations domain

Figure 4.9b presents Singapore respondents' scores across the Overall Social Cohesion Index and the Social Cohesion domains and dimensions. The Overall Social Cohesion Index for Singapore was moderately strong at 73.1% (mean 3.81). Of the three domains, Social Relations fared best with 79.0% (mean 3.92). Focus on the Common Good fared relatively weaker at 67.9% (mean 3.72).

Figure 4.9b. Singapore: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations — % Strong 79.0%, Mean 3.92	Social Networks	79.5%	3.92
	Trust in People	79.6%	3.92
	Acceptance of Diversity	77.8%	3.91
Connectedness — % Strong 71.7%, Mean 3.79	Identification	74.3%	3.84
	Trust in Institutions	69.4%	3.73
	Perception of Fairness	73.3%	3.80
Focus on the Common Good — % Strong 67.9%, Mean 3.72	Solidarity and Helpfulness	58.3%	3.54
	Respect for Social Rules	78.8%	3.90
	Civic Participation	74.6%	3.85

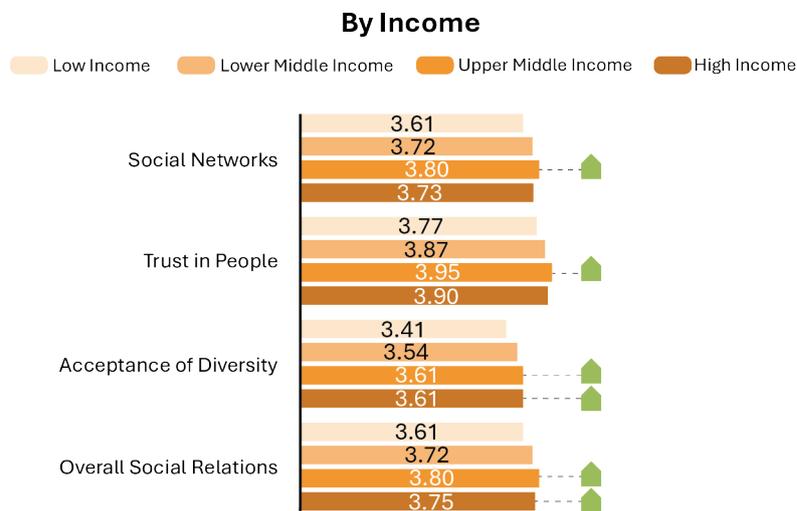**Overall Social Cohesion Index** — % Strong 73.1%, Mean 3.81

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,004

Among the nine dimensions, Trust in People (79.6%, mean 3.92) and Social Networks (79.5%, mean 3.92) fared the best. The relatively weaker performing dimensions include Solidarity and Helpfulness (58.5%, mean 3.54) and Trust in Institutions (69.4%, mean 3.73).

Within the Focus on the Common Good domain, there is significant variation between the three dimensions. For Respect for Social Rules and Civic Participation, nearly three in four respondents perceived these dimensions as strong and this is exemplified by the two highest scoring statements as follows – 85.4% agreed on the statement "Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections" (mean 4.12), while 83.8% agreed that "People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices" (mean 4.00). The dimension – Solidarity and Helpfulness – fared the weakest, and the lowest scoring statements were "People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work" (48.9%, mean 3.41) and "People in my country find it important to donate to the poor" (52.5%, mean 3.50) (see Figure 4.9c for the highest and lowest scoring items under the Focus on the Common Good domain).

Figure 4.9c. Singapore: % Strong and Means of Highest and Lowest Items for Focus on the Common Good Domain.
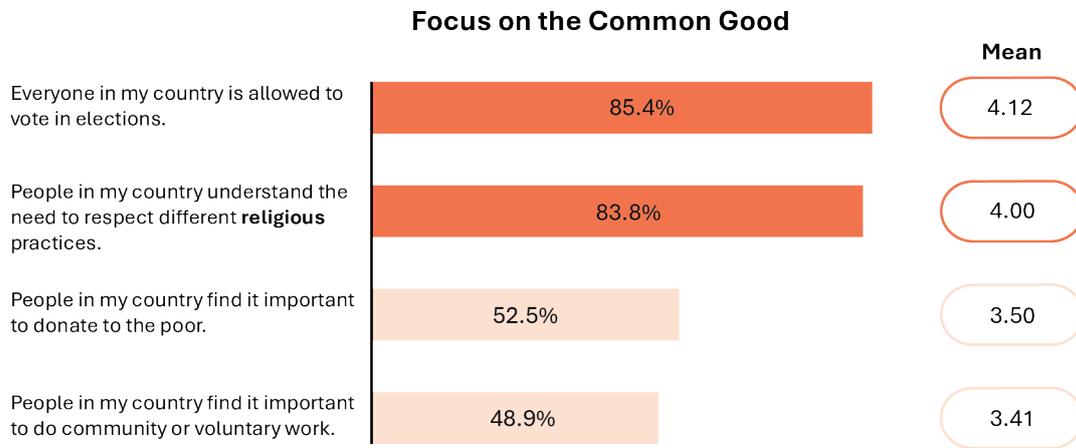
Focus on the Common Good

Mean

Item	% Strong	Mean
Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	85.4%	4.12
People in my country understand the need to respect different **religious** practices.	83.8%	4.00
People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	52.5%	3.50
People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	48.9%	3.41

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,004.

Age and Income shape perceptions of social cohesion in Singapore

Figure 4.9d depicts the mean scores across the three domains and the Overall Social Cohesion Index by age and income group. Seniors reported significantly higher scores on Focus on the Common Good and the Overall Social Cohesion Index. For instance, Seniors reported a mean of 3.88 for Focus on the Common Good, which is significantly higher than both Adults (mean 3.70) and Youths (mean 3.71).

In Singapore, respondents from the high-income group had significantly higher mean scores in the domains of Connectedness and Focus on the Common Good as compared to the low-income group. For example, those from the High Income group reported on average a mean score of 3.88 for Connectedness, which is significantly higher than those from the Low Income group (mean 3.74).

Figure 4.9d. Singapore: Overall Social Cohesion Index and Domains by Age and Income.
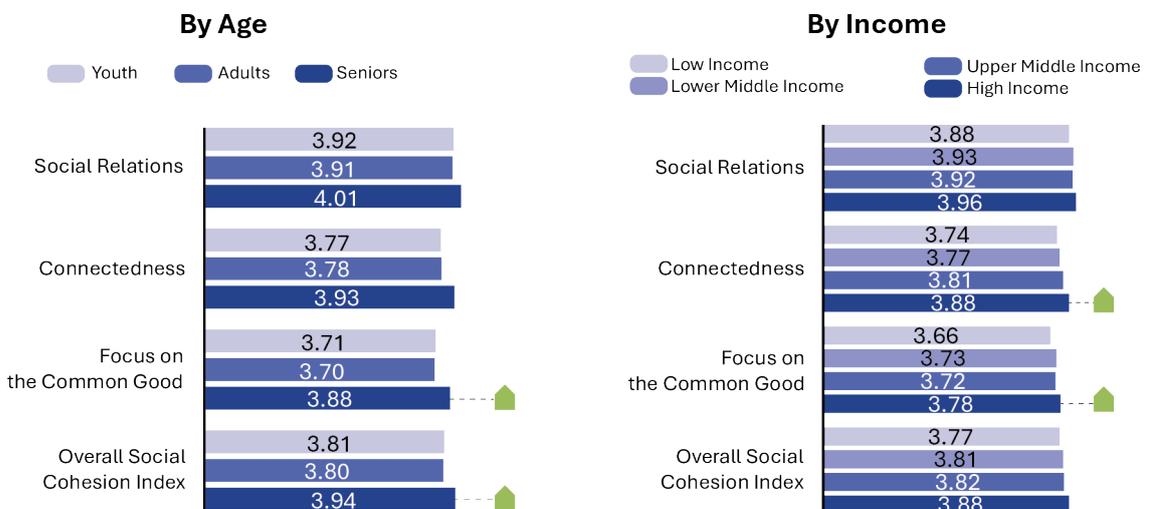
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,004.

4.10 Thailand

POPULATION SIZE 71,702,435	ETHNIC GROUPS 56	GINI COEFFICIENT 0.43
	RELIGIONS 7	REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD) 7,182.0

The Thailand Context

Thailand is often viewed as ethnically homogenous, with Thais forming the majority.[61] This country however has many diverse ethno-linguistic and regional groups, including Tai Dam, Phu Tai, Karen, and the Lanna communities in the north, as well as a significant Malay-Muslim community in the southern provinces. While many identify with a shared Thai national identity, these diverse communities illustrate Thailand's social and cultural variety.

For religion, nine in ten practise Theravāda Buddhism, with the remaining following Christianity and other faith.[62] The central role of religion is reflected in Thailand's ideological triad of "*Nation, Religion and King*", which acts as the country's social glue. "*Nation*" refers to the Thai nation, which is safeguarded by the Thai military.[63] "*Religion*" refers primarily to Theravāda Buddhism, but also recognises other faiths, with the "*King*" acting as the patron of all religions. The Thai King is a symbol of moral and cultural unity, the embodiment of Thai-identity and the protector of Theravāda Buddhism.

Unlike other Southeast Asian countries, Thailand was never colonised by a Western power. This allowed its leaders to construct a unified Thai national identity independently and at an early stage. In 1938, Prime Minister Plaek Phibunsongkhram introduced the twelve *Rattha Niyom*, known as Cultural Mandates, which promoted national symbols, standardised the Thai language, and encouraged loyalty to the state and the "Great Leader".[64] In 2014, twelve core values were institutionalised and taught in schools nationwide to further strengthen national unity.[65] These values include Upholding the nation, respect the religions and the Monarchy; Maintaining discipline, respectful of laws and the elderly and seniority; and Being honest, sacrificial and patient with positive attitude for the common good of the public.[66] Notwithstanding these efforts, sectarian conflicts persist. For instance, the Malay-

[61] GROWup ETH Zürich, *Ethnicity in Thailand*, accessed 2025, https://growup.ethz.ch/atlas/pdf/Thailand.pdf.

[62] GROWup ETH Zürich, *Ethnicity in Thailand*.

[63] Krongkan Kanchanabhogin, "Role of the military in Thai politics" (Graduate Student Theses, University of Montana, 1980), https://scholar-works.umt.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7092&context=etd.

[64] Numnonda Thamsook. "Pibulsongkram's Thai Nation-Building Programme during the Japanese Military Presence, 1941-1945." *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 9, no. 2 (1978): 234–47, http://www.jstor.org/stable/20062726.

[65] Supinda na Mahachai, "Students to Recite '12 Core Values' of the Nation Daily," *The Nation*, September 17, 2014, https://www.nationthailand.com/in-focus/30243522.

[66] Patariya Ngammuk, "A Comparison of the Twelve Core Values of Thai people defined by the Head of the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) found in Thai private and public university students" (paper presented at Hawaii International Conference on Education, 2016), https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED564141.pdf.

Muslim community in the southern region continues to assert its distinct ethnic and religious identity in response to state-led assimilation.

A representative sample was interviewed, hard quotas were imposed on age and gender distributions, and soft quotas for income, ethnicity, religion and urban-rural representations. The final sample mirrors the demographic breakdown in Thailand, where the majority are Thai and Buddhists, as seen in Figure 4.10a.

Figure 4.10a. Thailand: Demographic Breakdown for Respondents.
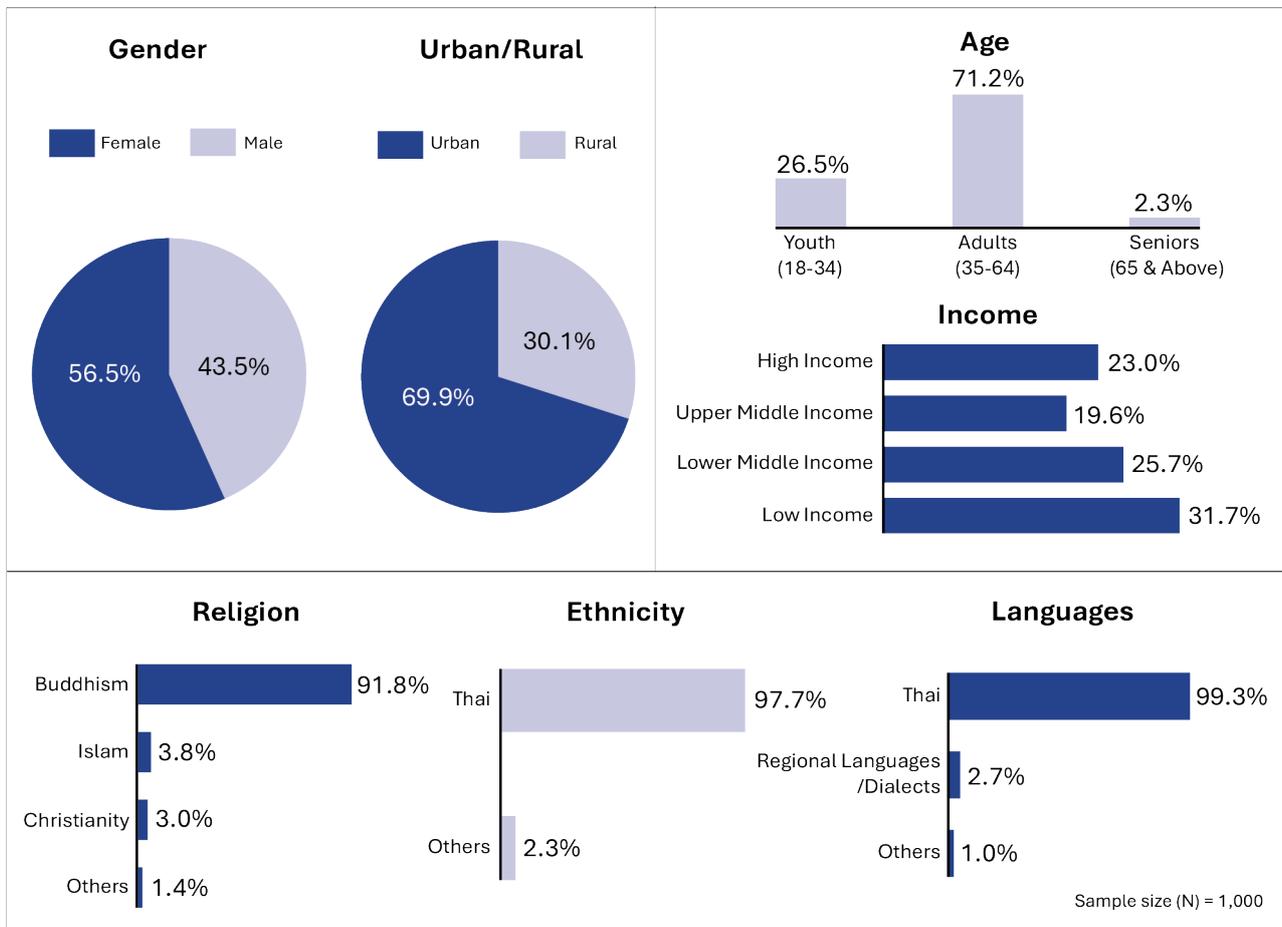
Thais perceived generally positive overall social cohesion, have greater confidence in social relations and contributions to the common good, but relatively weaker sense of connectedness
As depicted in Figure 4.10b, Thai respondents scored generally positive on the Overall Social Cohesion Index, where 66.6% (mean 3.78) perceived social cohesion as strong. Across the three cohesion domains, Social Relations was rated highest at 70.8% (mean 3.87), followed by Focus on the Common Good at 68.1% (mean 3.81), and Connectedness scored relatively lower at 61.9% (mean 3.68).

Figure 4.10b. Thailand: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations %Strong 70.8% Mean 3.87	Social Networks	70.4%	3.85
	Trust in People	73.8%	3.93
	Acceptance of Diversity	67.9%	3.81
Connectedness %Strong 61.9% Mean 3.68	Identification	79.9%	4.03
	Trust in Institutions	51.5%	3.43
	Perception of Fairness	59.8%	3.61
Focus on the Common Good %Strong 68.1% Mean 3.81	Solidarity and Helpfulness	65.6%	3.76
	Respect for Social Rules	71.9%	3.87
	Civic Participation	69.0%	3.85

Overall Social Cohesion Index % Strong 66.6% Mean 3.78

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,000

Thais identify strongly with their national and cultural identities, but express lower trust in institutions, and lack of diverse voices in policymaking

While identification with nation and culture (79.9%, mean 4.03), Trust in People (73.8%, mean 3.93), and Respect for Social Rules (71.9%, mean 3.87) are perceived as strong, dimensions such as Trust in Institutions (51.5%, mean 3.43) and Perception of Fairness (59.8%, mean 3.61) are relatively weaker as depicted in Figure 4.10b.

Figure 4.10c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Connectedness domain, 86.4% viewed that people in their country identify strongly as citizens of Thailand (mean 4.19), and 85.0% strongly agreed that people in their country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language (mean 4.13). In contrast, only about four in ten respondents feel that their voices are heard in policymaking (41.3%, mean 3.28), and a similar proportion reported that they believe that decision makers in government adequately protect the interests of all ethnic groups when making policies (39.7%, mean 3.30).

Figure 4.10c. Thailand: % Strong and Means of Highest and Lowest Items for Connectedness Domain.

Connectedness

Mean

	% Strong	Mean
People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	86.4%	4.19
People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own **language**.	85.0%	4.13
People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	41.3%	3.28
Decision makers in government protect the interests of all **ethnic** groups when they make policies.	39.7%	3.30

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,000.

Gender and Income influence perceptions of Connectedness dimensions

Gender differences are depicted in Figure 4.10d, where male respondents generally rated higher cohesion scores than females. For instance, males rated Connectedness with an average of 3.73, significantly higher than females at 3.64. This disparity is larger for Perception of Fairness, where male respondents scored 3.69, and female respondents rated it significantly lower at 3.55.

For income, respondents in the high-income group generally reported higher scores on Connectedness. For instance, respondents from the High Income group rated Connectedness an average of 3.78, which is significantly higher than the Lower Middle Income group at 3.61. This pattern is more evident for Trust in Institutions, where respondents from the High Income group scored 3.55, significantly higher than those in the Low Income Group (mean 3.39) and Lower Middle Income group (mean 3.34).

Figure 4.10d. Thailand: Connectedness Domain by Gender and Income.

By Gender

Male / Female

	Male	Female
Identification	4.07	4.01
Trust in Institutions	3.47	3.39
Perception of Fairness	3.69	3.55
Overall Connectedness	3.73	3.64

By Income

Low Income / Lower Middle Income / Upper Middle Income / High Income

	Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income
Identification	4.04	3.99	3.97	4.13
Trust in Institutions	3.39	3.34	3.45	3.55
Perception of Fairness	3.61	3.55	3.57	3.71
Overall Connectedness	3.66	3.61	3.65	3.78

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,000.

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4.11 Vietnam

POPULATION SIZE **100,352,192**	**ETHNIC GROUPS** **54**	**GINI COEFFICIENT** **0.37**
	RELIGIONS **16**	**REAL GDP PER CAPITA (USD)** **4,282**

The Vietnam Context

Vietnam is home to 54 recognised ethnic groups,[67] with the Kinh ethnic group comprising of the majority of the population. Minority groups such as the Hmong, Tay, Thai, and Khmer Krom are largely concentrated in remote and mountainous regions.[68] These communities often experience structural disadvantages in terms of access to education, healthcare, and political representation, contributing to a differentiated experience of citizenship.[69]

Religious affiliation in Vietnam is diverse but regulated. While Mahayana Buddhism, Roman Catholicism, and indigenous belief systems are widespread, the government maintains oversight through the registration and supervision of religious organisations. The introduction of the 2016 Law on Belief and Religion reinforced the importance of official recognition and religion's compliance with state mandates.

Vietnam is governed by a centralised authority under the Communist Party of Vietnam. The country has succeeded in fostering rapid economic development and political stability in recent years. Social cohesion is often promoted through top-down strategies that emphasise national unity and socialist ideals.

In this research, a representative sample of people living in Vietnam was obtained. Hard quotas on age and gender were imposed in the fieldwork in order to obtain a sample that mirrors the Vietnamese demography. Ethnicity, income, religious and urban-rural representations were also imposed as soft quotas for further calibration. For a demographic breakdown, refer to Figure 4.11a.

[67] "Ethnic Groups in Viet Nam," Viet Nam Government Portal, accessed April 29, 2025, https://vietnam.gov.vn/ethnic-groups-in-viet-nam.
[68] "Ethnic minorities and indigenous people," OpenDevelopment Vietnam, accessed April 29, 2025, https://vietnam.opendevelopmentme-kong.net/en/topics/ethnic-minorities-and-indigenous-people/.
[69] Katsushi S. Imai and Raghav Gaiha, *Poverty, Inequality and Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam*, Brooks World Poverty Institute Working Paper No. 10 (August 5, 2008), https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1205122.

Figure 4.11a. Vietnam: Demographic Breakdown for Respondents.

Gender
Female 49.8% | Male 50.2%

Urban/Rural
Urban 72.2% | Rural 27.8%

Age
- Youth (18-34): 49.3%
- Adults (35-64): 49.5%
- Seniors (65 & Above): 1.2%

Income
- High Income: 20.7%
- Upper Middle Income: 24.1%
- Lower Middle Income: 25.5%
- Low Income: 29.7%

Religion
- No religion: 58.4%
- Buddhism: 29.5%
- Catholicism: 10.8%
- Others: 1.3%

Ethnicity
- Kinh: 95.4%
- Others: 4.6%

Languages
- Vietnamese: 99.8%
- English: 16.4%
- Regional Languages /Dialects: 3.4%
- Others: 0.5%

Sample size (N) = 1,002

Vietnam respondents scored strongly on the Overall Social Cohesion Index and all domains and dimensions

As depicted in Figure 4.11b, Vietnam scored highly on the Overall Social Cohesion Index at 83.3% (mean 4.15), indicating robust ties across the population. The Connectedness domain recorded the highest proportion of strong responses at 85.0% (mean 4.18), followed by the Social Relations domain at 83.1% (mean 4.15) and the Focus on the Common Good domain at 81.2% (mean 4.11)

Of the nine cohesion dimensions, Vietnamese respondents rated the highest for Identification (88.7%, mean 4.26), Respect for Social Rules (86.7%, mean 4.20), Social Networks (86.1%, mean 4.20) and Trust in People (86.1%, mean 4.22). In contrast, their scores for Trust in Institutions (82.9%, mean 4.13), Solidarity and Helpfulness (77.5%, 4.04) and Acceptance of Diversity (76.0%, mean 4.02) were marginally weaker.

Figure 4.11b. Vietnam: % Strong and Means of Overall Social Cohesion Index, Domains and Dimensions.

Domains	Dimensions	% Strong	Mean
Social Relations — % Strong 83.1%, Mean 4.15	Social Networks	86.1%	4.20
	Trust in People	86.1%	4.22
	Acceptance of Diversity	76.0%	4.02
Connectedness — % Strong 85.0%, Mean 4.18	Identification	88.7%	4.26
	Trust in Institutions	82.9%	4.13
	Perception of Fairness	84.3%	4.16
Focus on the Common Good — % Strong 81.2%, Mean 4.11	Solidarity and Helpfulness	77.5%	4.04
	Respect for Social Rules	86.7%	4.20
	Civic Participation	83.0%	4.15

Overall Social Cohesion Index — % Strong 83.3%, Mean 4.15

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5)

Sample size (N) = 1,002

Figure 4.11c shows the highest and lowest scoring items in the Connectedness domain. For the highest scoring items, 93.2% of respondents agreed that Vietnamese strongly identify as citizens of the country (mean 4.43) and 91.2% of respondents were of the view that people strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group (mean 4.28). In contrast, 78.8% of those surveyed agreed that decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies (mean 4.06), and 77.3% felt that the voices of Vietnamese are heard by decision makers in policymaking (mean 4.01).

Figure 4.11c. Vietnam: % Strong and Means for Highest and Lowest Items for the Connectedness Domain.

Connectedness

Mean

People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	93.2%	4.43
People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their **ethnic** group.	91.2%	4.28
Decision makers in government protect the interests of all **religious** groups when they make policies.	78.8%	4.06
People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	77.3%	4.01

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree.
Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,002.

Social cohesion in Vietnam is shaped by Gender and Income

Significant gender differences were observed across all three domains—Social Relations, Connectedness and Focus on the Common Good—and on the Overall Social Cohesion Index. Specifically, as depicted in Figure 4.11d, females consistently rated higher with an overall mean of 4.22 for the Overall Social Cohesion Index as compared to 4.08 for males.

For all domains, as well as the Overall Social Cohesion Index, significant differences are found between respondents in the Low Income group compared with those from all other income groups. As depicted in Figure 4.11d, the Low Income group scored 3.99 on the Overall Social Cohesion Index, which is significantly lower than the Lower Middle Income group (mean 4.23) and Upper Middle Income and High Income groups (mean 4.21).

Figure 4.11d. Vietnam: Overall Social Cohesion Index and Domains by Gender and Income.
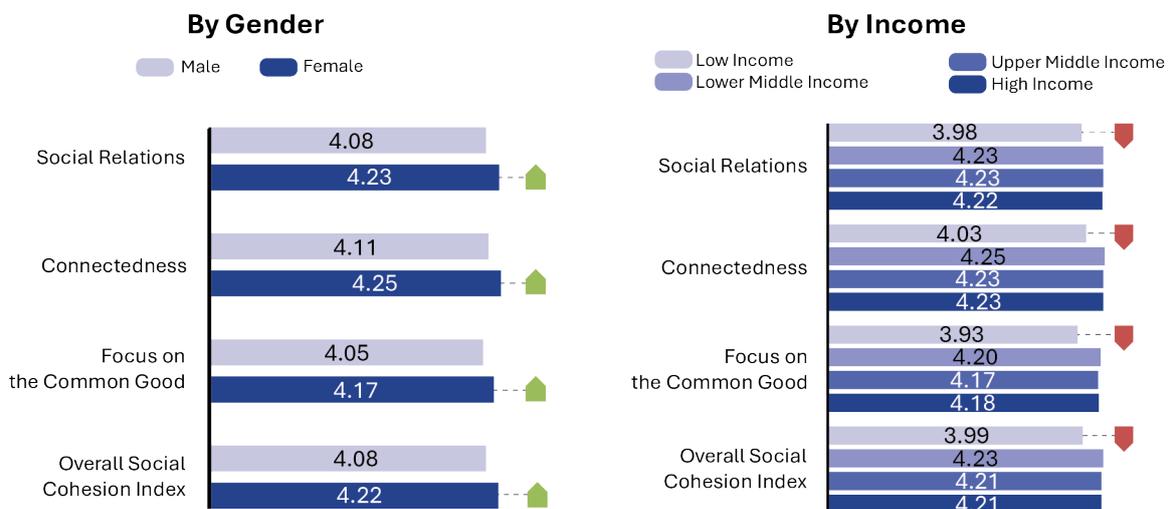
By Gender

Male   Female

By Income

Low Income   Upper Middle Income
Lower Middle Income   High Income

	By Gender		By Income	
Social Relations	Male 4.08 / Female 4.23		3.98 / 4.23 / 4.23 / 4.22	
Connectedness	Male 4.11 / Female 4.25		4.03 / 4.25 / 4.23 / 4.23	
Focus on the Common Good	Male 4.05 / Female 4.17		3.93 / 4.20 / 4.17 / 4.18	
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Male 4.08 / Female 4.22		3.99 / 4.23 / 4.21 / 4.21	

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Sample size (N) = 1,002.

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In this section, we compile the aggregated scores from all ten ASEAN countries (hereafter referred to as ASEAN countries summary) to identify key trends in social cohesion across sectarian fields (e.g., religion, ethnicity, language preferences) and across different layers (e.g., horizontal ties with communities, vertical ties with institutions). It is important to note that cross-country comparisons should be made with caution, given the inherent differences in macroeconomic development, demographic profiles, and local societal values and norms.

Following this, we map the country's Overall Social Cohesion Index to a range of global indices that measure stability (Global Peace Index; Fragile State Index), development (GDP per cap; Human Development Index), inequalities (Gini Coefficient; SDG Gender Index), and the model and quality of governance (Freedom House Index; Corruption Perception Index). This serves to validate and triangulate our current index with established proxies of stability, unity, and development (See Figure 5a).

Tabulation of Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar Scores
As depicted in Figures 5b, and 5c, the results indicate that social relations are generally robust for all ASEAN states (refer to the percentage of strong endorsement for each state in terms of Top 2 Box and mean score). Based on the results in the Social Relations domain, ASEAN citizens appear to be broadly accepting of the region's diversity, suggesting a resilient baseline of interpersonal and intergroup trust across ethnic, religious, and linguistic lines (see Figure 5d for the scores in the Social Relations domain across ASEAN states). This underlying acceptance provides a valuable foundation upon which deeper national solidarity can be cultivated.

However, the results also highlight areas of development. In particular, the ratings for Connectedness were relatively lower for many ASEAN states (refer to Figure 5e). Two key factors appear to contribute to this: diminished trust in institutions and negative perceptions of fairness. These findings suggest that while the social fabric within the communities are relatively healthy, citizens feel less confident in the structures that govern their societies. Trust in institutions and the belief that systems are fair and impartial are essential pillars of social cohesion; their erosion can weaken communal bonds even when interpersonal relations remain strong.

Figure 5a. Compiled indices for ASEAN Member States.

	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
Overall Social Cohesion Index	4.08	3.58	3.95	3.91	3.87	3.52	3.67	3.81	3.78	4.15
Social Relations	4.10	3.63	4.05	3.93	3.99	3.60	3.70	3.92	3.87	4.15
Connect-edness	4.08	3.65	3.86	3.96	3.78	3.34	3.60	3.79	3.68	4.18
Focus on the Common Good	4.06	3.40	3.95	3.81	3.87	3.67	3.72	3.72	3.81	4.11
Real GDP per capita[70]	32,962.90	2,429.70	4,876.30	2,066.90	11,371.10	1,233.20	3,804.90	84,734.00	7,182.00	4,282.00
Gini Coefficient[71]	NA	0.29	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.30	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.37
Human Development Index[72]	0.823	0.600	0.713	0.620	0.807	0.608	0.710	0.949	0.803	0.726
Corruption Perceptions Index[73]	NA	21	37	33	50	16	33	84	34	40
Freedom House Index[74]	27	23	56	13	53	7	58	48	34	20
SDG Gender Index[75]	NA	60.2	67.9	56.9	71.4	55.3	67.5	83.3	71.7	71.2
Global Peace Index[76]	NA	2.028	1.857	1.861	1.427	2.943	2.210	1.339	2.048	1.802
Fragile States Index[77]	53.9	78.6	63.7	73.8	53.1	100.0	75.1	25.4	66.2	56.2

[70] World Bank, "GDP per Capita (Current US$)", accessed April 2025, https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD.

[71] The ASEAN Secretariat, "ASEAN Key Figures 2024", December, 2024, https://www.aseanstats.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/AKF2024.v1.pdf.

[72] United Nations Development Programme, "Human Development Index (HDI)", accessed April 2025, https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI.

[73] Transparency International, "Corruption Perceptions Index 2024", accessed April 2025, https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2024.

[74] Freedom House, "Freedom House Index", accessed April 2025, https://freedomhouse.org/country/scores.

[75] Equal Measures 2030, "2024 SDG Gender Index", accessed April 2025, https://equalmeasures2030.org/2024-sdg-gender-index/.

[76] Institute for Economics and Peace, "Global Peace Index", accessed April 2025, https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/GPI-2024-web.pdf.

[77] Fund for Peace, "Fragile States Index", accessed April 2025, https://fragilestatesindex.org/global-data/.

Figure 5b. Summary of ASEAN states Overall Social Cohesion Index by Top 2 Box.

% Strong (Top 2 Box) refers to proportion of respondents who selected Strongly Agree and Agree. Total sample size (N) = 10,032.

Figure 5c. Summary of ASEAN states Overall Social Cohesion Index by mean.

Mean value is calculated using the 5-point likert scale (minimum of 1, maximum of 5). Total sample size (N) = 10,032.

Figure 5d. Summary of ASEAN states scores on the Social Relations domain.

Country	Overall Social Relations Mean	Overall Social Relations % Strong	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity
Brunei	4.10	83.6%	84.0%	83.3%	83.4%
Cambodia	3.63	62.0%	65.0%	59.3%	61.6%
Indonesia	4.05	82.7%	82.8%	83.2%	82.1%
Laos	3.93	76.2%	75.7%	77.2%	75.7%
Malaysia	3.99	79.8%	79.4%	81.4%	78.4%
Myanmar	3.60	70.4%	69.1%	69.2%	73.2%
Philippines	3.70	65.2%	66.6%	72.9%	54.5%
Singapore	3.92	79.0%	79.5%	79.6%	77.8%
Thailand	3.87	70.8%	70.4%	73.8%	67.9%
Vietnam	4.15	83.1%	86.1%	86.1%	76.0%
ASEAN Average	**3.89**	**75.3%**	**75.9%**	**76.6%**	**73.1%**

Mean values are calculated using the 5-point Likert scale (1 = minimum (Strongly Disagree), 5 = maximum (Strongly Agree))
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.
Total sample (N) = 10,032

Figure 5e. Summary of ASEAN states scores on the Connectedness domain.

Country	Overall Connectedness Mean	Overall Connectedness % Strong	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness
Brunei	4.08	82.0%	84.2%	81.4%	82.0%
Cambodia	3.65	63.2%	69.3%	61.2%	58.2%
Indonesia	3.86	73.2%	77.1%	70.1%	73.4%
Laos	3.96	78.6%	79.1%	77.5%	80.6%
Malaysia	3.78	70.1%	83.5%	63.4%	65.7%
Myanmar	3.34	60.2%	78.7%	52.6%	52.7%
Philippines	3.60	60.7%	81.0%	50.5%	54.0%
Singapore	3.79	71.7%	74.3%	69.4%	73.3%
Thailand	3.68	61.9%	79.9%	51.5%	59.8%
Vietnam	4.18	85.0%	88.7%	82.9%	84.3%
ASEAN Average	**3.79**	**70.7%**	**79.6%**	**66.1%**	**68.4%**

Mean values are calculated using the 5-point Likert scale (1 = minimum (Strongly Disagree), 5 = maximum (Strongly Agree))
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.
Total sample (N) = 10,032

Comparative Research and Validation of the Overall Social Cohesion Index

The findings from the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar – including the construction, measurement, and analysis of its domains and dimensions – can be examined through a comparative lens. A key consideration is the conceptual and convergent validity of the Radar instrument: does it measure as it is intended to do, and do the results align with other established proxies of social cohesion? In this section, we cross-tabulate the Radar's cohesion indicators with national-level indices of stability, development, economic redistribution, and governance (see Figure 5a). Taken together, these external measures of the nation-state serve as objective reference points to assess and validate the theoretical underpinnings and framework of the Radar.

Figure 5f and Figure 5g present scatter plots comparing the Radar scores with the Global Peace Index[78] and Fragile States Index[79], respectively.[80] Both serve as proxy indicators of socio-political stability at the national level. In general, a higher Radar score is linked to more peaceful environments and lower levels of state fragility. These results support the validity and efficacy of the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar as a reliable instrument for measuring social cohesion.

Figure 5f. Overall Social Cohesion Index and Global Peace Index.
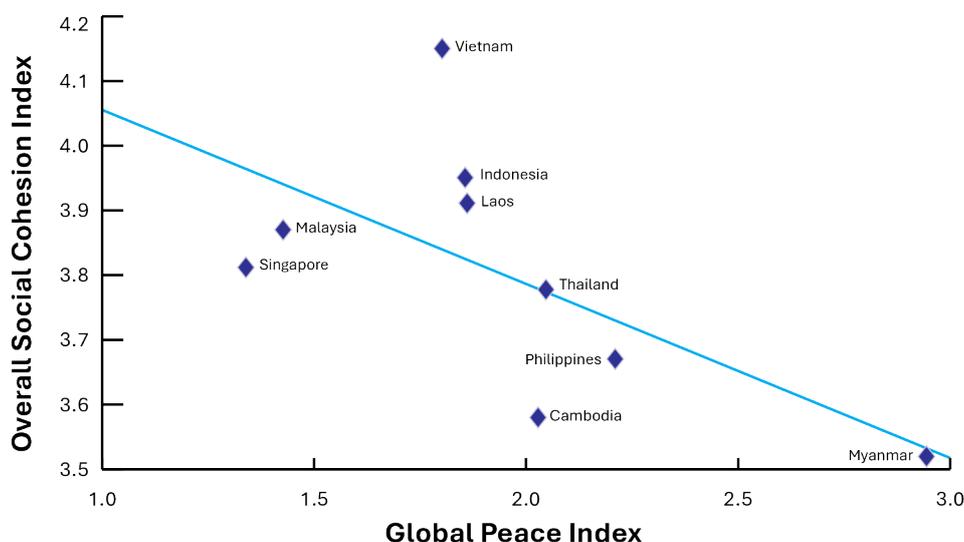
[78] Institute for Economics and Peace, "Global Peace Index", accessed April 2025, https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/GPI-2024-web.pdf.
[79] Fund for Peace, "Fragile States Index", accessed April 2025, https://fragilestatesindex.org/global-data/.
[80] Brunei is not included in the comparison as it does not have a valid measurement; increased Global Peace Index reflects a less peaceful climate in nation-state.

Figure 5g. Overall Social Cohesion Index and Fragile States Index.
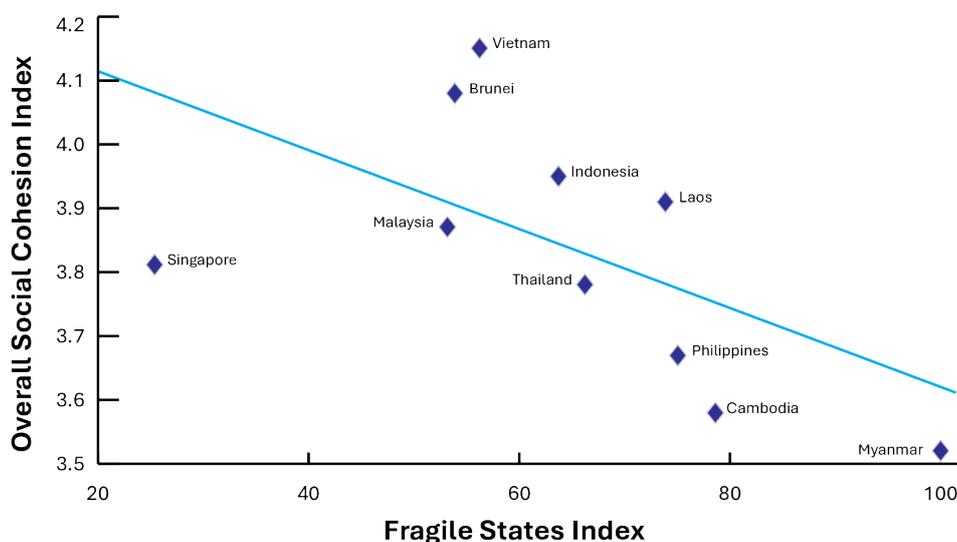
Figure 5h and Figure 5i present scatter plots comparing the Overall Social Cohesion Index with Gross Domestic Product per Capita (GDP per capita)[81] and the Human Development Index (HDI)[82], respectively. These proxies reflect levels of economic progress and human development across nation-states. Excluding Singapore, which seemingly appears as an outlier, there is a general trend linking higher GDP per capita with a higher Overall Social Cohesion Index. Similarly, higher HDI scores are broadly associated with increased cohesion. Notably, Singapore demonstrates a "ceiling effect" where further socio-economic progress contributes minimally to gains in social cohesion.

The findings align broadly with previous studies on social cohesion including the 2023 study by Delhey et al.[83] Income plays a significant role in shaping social cohesion, primarily by expanding access to opportunities and resources. While rising income levels can enhance social ties by reducing inequality and promoting upward mobility, a "ceiling effect" may occur once basic needs are met and a reasonable standard of living is achieved – beyond which further increases in income have diminishing returns on social cohesion.

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[81] World Bank, "GDP per Capita (Current US$)", accessed April 2025, https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD.
[82] United Nations Development Programme, "Human Development Index (HDI)", accessed April 2025, https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI.
[83] Delhey et al., "Social Cohesion and Its Correlates."; Delhey et al., "Social Cohesion in International Comparison."

Figure 5h. Overall Social Cohesion Index and Gross Domestic Product Per Capita (GDP per capita).
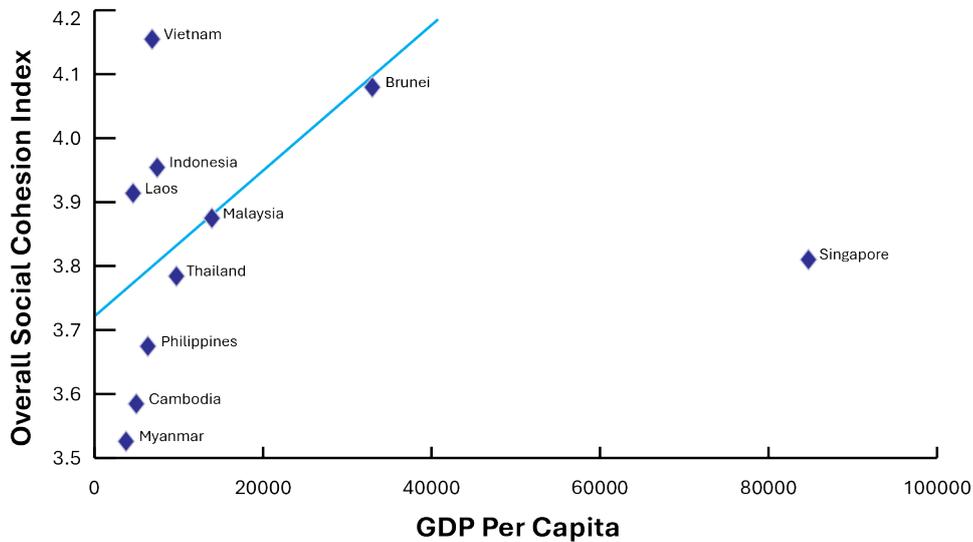
Figure 5i. Overall Social Cohesion Index and Human Development Index (HDI).
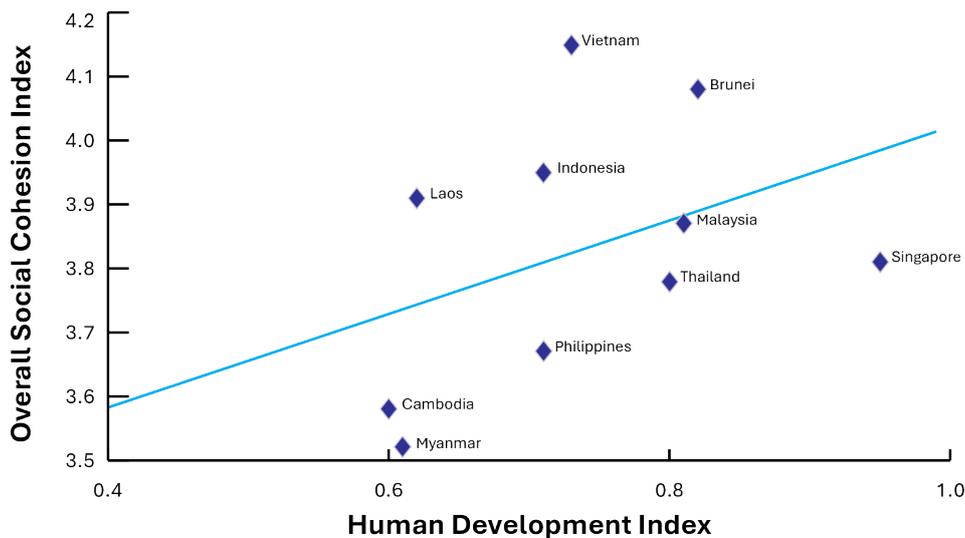
Figure 5j and Figure 5k present scatter plots comparing the Overall Social Cohesion Index with the Freedom House Index (FHI)[84] and Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)[85] [86], respectively. The FHI measures the extent of political rights and civil liberties in a country, while the CPI serves as a proxy for the quality of governance. Notably, the FHI also reflects a state's broader governance model – liberal democracies generally score higher while countries governed as a communist state or monarchy tend to score lower.

[84] Freedom House, "Freedom House Index", accessed April 2025, https://freedomhouse.org/country/scores.
[85] Transparency International, "Corruption Perceptions Index 2024", accessed April 2025, https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2024.
[86] Brunei is not included in the comparison as it does not have a valid measurement of CPI.

The findings reveal no clear relationship between political values and social cohesion (including trust in institutions), indicating that political system alone is not a decisive factor. Instead, the quality of governance, as proxied by perceived levels of corruption, shows a stronger association with social cohesion: lower perceived corruption (i.e., higher CPI scores) tends to correlate with higher Overall Social Cohesion Index scores. While scholars such as Delhey et al. have noted that "cohesion can also aid the stability of authoritarian regimes,"[87] and have cautioned against the risks of strong cohesion in non-democratic contexts, the current results suggest a more nuanced interpretation is needed. Specifically, understanding the role of political systems in fostering social ties requires going beyond regime type to consider the integrity, transparency and accountability of governance practices.

Figure 5j. Overall Social Cohesion Index and Freedom House Index (FHI).
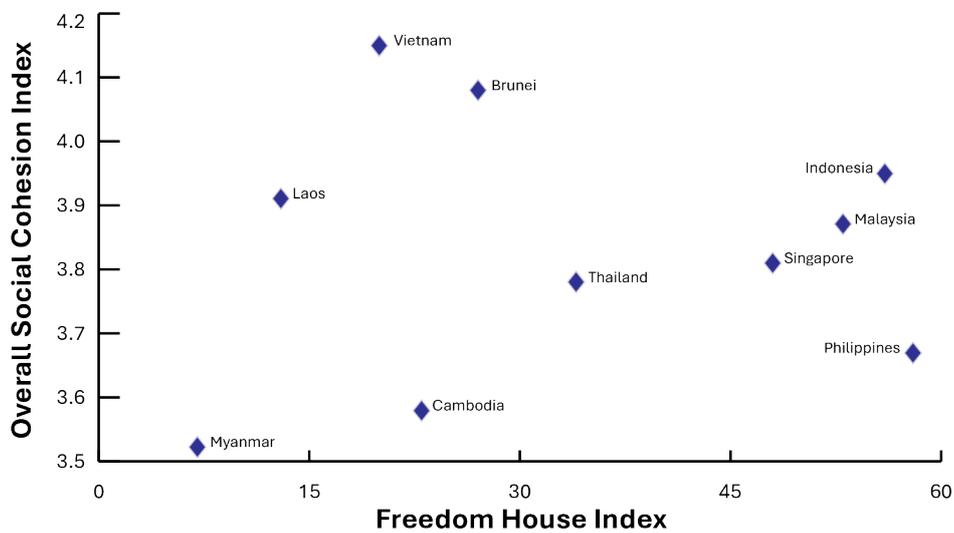
Figure 5k. Overall Social Cohesion Index and Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI).

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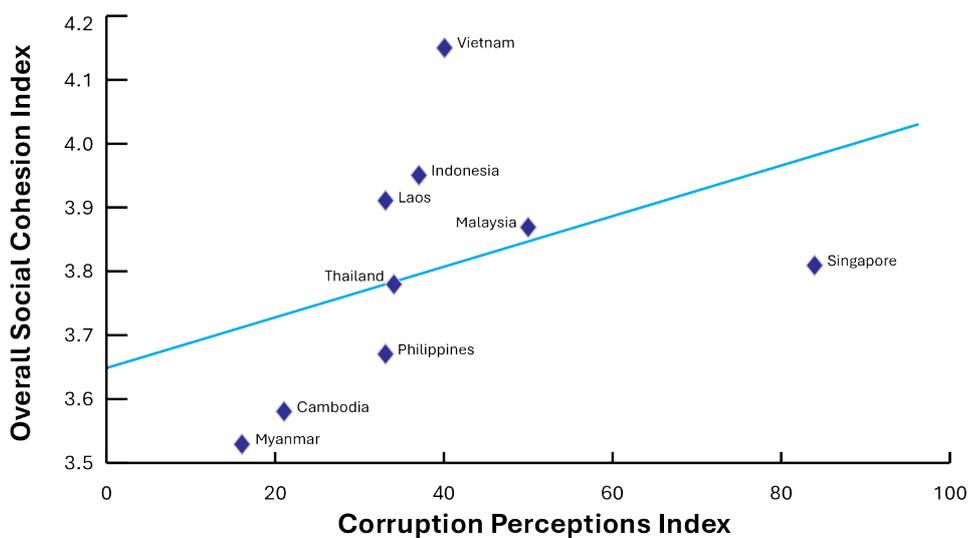
[87] Delhey et al., "Social Cohesion in International Comparison," 114.

Figure 5l and Figure 5m present scatter plots comparing the Overall Social Cohesion Index with the Gini Coefficient[88] and the SDG Gender Index[89], respectively. In the case of income inequality (Figure 5l), the scatter plot suggests that Cambodia and Myanmar may form a distinct cluster (i.e., outliers) apart from the other ASEAN states.[90] Nonetheless, the overall trend aligns with the widely observed inverse relationship between inequality and social cohesion: more unequal distribution of resources is generally associated with lower levels of cohesion.

Similarly, more progressive gender norms are associated with higher social cohesion scores. In general, greater access to education, equitable employment rights, and fairer political representation contribute to a more diverse and inclusive society. In contexts with less rigid gender-role differentiation, women are more likely to participate actively in civic discourse. Such environments, grounded in mutual respect, foster a stronger, more confident, and cohesive society for all.

Figure 5l. Overall Social Cohesion Index and Gini Coefficient.
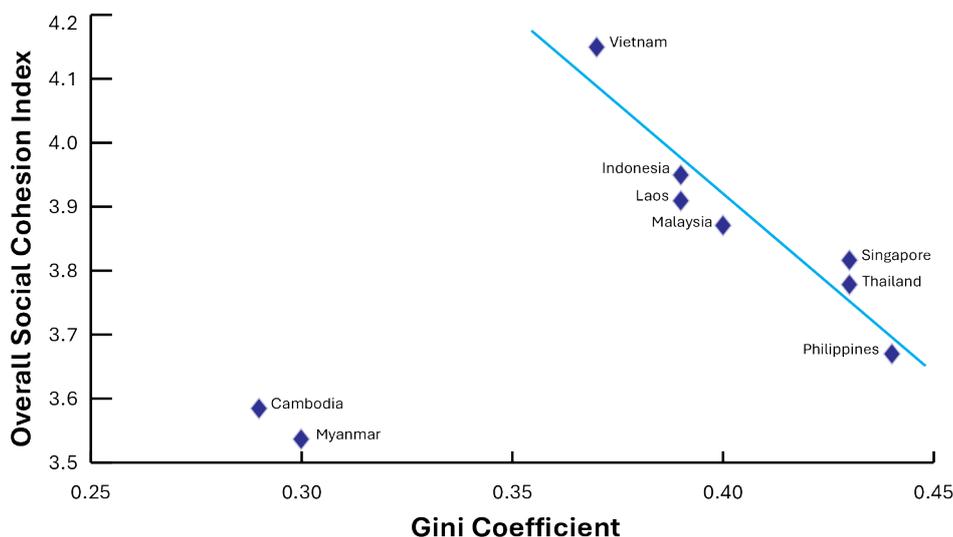
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[88] The ASEAN Secretariat, "ASEAN Key Figures 2024", December, 2024, https://www.aseanstats.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/AKF2024.v1.pdf.
[89] Equal Measures 2030, "2024 SDG Gender Index", accessed April 2025, https://equalmeasures2030.org/2024-sdg-gender-index/.
[90] Brunei is not included in both comparisons as it does not have a valid measurement on Gini coefficient and SDG Gender Index.

Figure 5m. Overall Social Cohesion Index and SDG Gender Index.
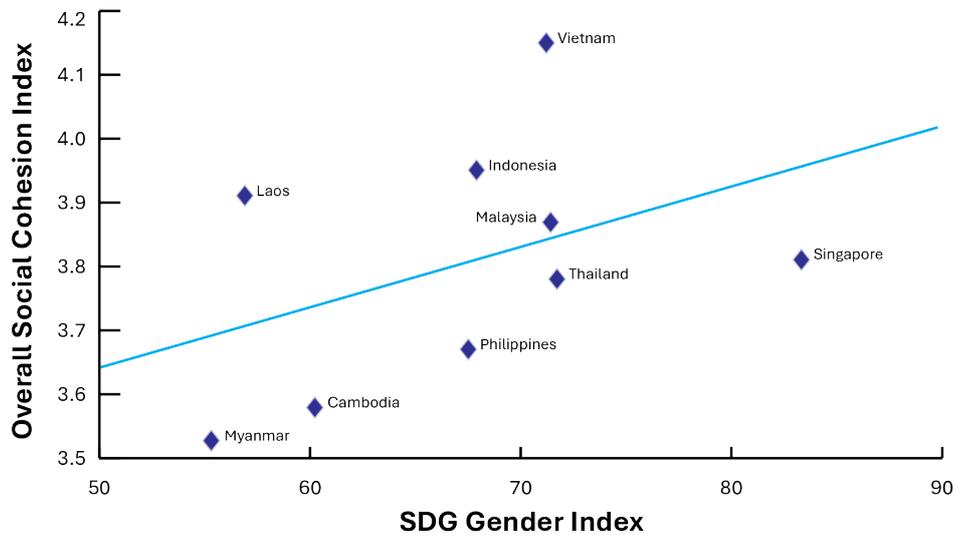
Most studies, even those that explicitly focus on Asia, pay limited attention to the Southeast Asian context, despite the region being described as one of the "most dynamic" and "heterogenous" in the world in terms of economic, political and human development.[91] Over the recent decades, the region has experienced major political transitions and waves of democratisation in a world that has rapidly globalised.[92] This transformation has affected communities in Southeast Asia to varying degrees, consequently renewing the region's interest in fostering social cohesion.

While components of ties such as social relations, connectedness, and focus on the common good are familiar concepts in Southeast Asia, there has been no systematic effort to advance research on these aspects. Various terms have been used to describe cohesion attributes, including "social harmony", "social integration", "unity", and "social inclusion".[93] Moreover, current assessments of cohesion lack a clear understanding of how ethnicity, religion, and language shape outcomes in Southeast Asia. For this reason, the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar aims to address this conceptual limitation using a customised instrument developed in 2022 and validated in 2025. The updated study will offer new insights to the key driving forces and policy nuances that shape the contours of the social fabric.

There are a few notable insights derived from the analysis. First, Social Relations – the horizontal ties that connect diverse sectarian communities – are more resilient than other social cohesion domains. This suggests the presence of a robust baseline intercultural appreciation between diverse ethnic, religious, and linguistic communities. Second, Connectedness, or vertical ties with the institutions and the state, scored relatively lower among several ASEAN countries. This suggests comparatively weaker trust or less meaningful engagement between people, institutions, and the state – a point that is corroborated by recent evidence from the *2025 Edelman Trust Barometer Global Report: Trust and the Crisis of Grievance,* which reported a global decline in institutional trust.[94]

When the Radar findings are examined alongside broader macro-level indicators, several key trends emerge (refer to Figure 5a for the compiled indices across all ASEAN states). Levels of economic and human development seem to be associated positively with social cohesion scores, although the relationship is not absolute. More developed countries tend to report higher levels of social cohesion, particularly in aspects such as trust and perceptions of fairness. However, the political regime type did not exhibit a straightforward relationship with cohesion outcomes. Notably, less democratic states did not necessarily record lower levels of social cohesion. This suggests that governance models alone are not determinative; rather, the quality of governance—such as perceived fairness and trustworthiness of institutions and policies — plays a more critical role.

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[91] Aurel Croissant and Peter Walkenhorst, "Social cohesion in Asia: an introduction," in *Social Cohesion in Asia: Historical Origins, Contemporary Shapes and Future Dynamics*, ed. Aurel Croissant and Peter Walkenhorst (Routledge, 2020), 1.
[92] Croissant and Walkenhorst, Social cohesion in Asia, 1, 4; Bertelsmann Stiftung, *What Holds Asian Societies Together?*, 20.
[93] Croissant and Walkenhorst, Social cohesion in Asia, 1.
[94] Edelman, *2025 Edelman Trust Barometer 2025 Global Report: Trust and the Crisis of Grievance*, 2025, https://www.edelman.com/sites/g/files/aatuss191/files/2025-01/2025%20Edelman%20Trust%20Barometer%20Global%20Report_01.23.25.pdf.

What are the implications from the Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar 2025?

An additional nuance emerging from the present study is the double-edged nature of national or group identification. While a strong sense of belonging can foster social cohesion within groups, it may also intensify xenophobic tendencies and outgroup distrust if not carefully managed. When high levels of identification are coupled with exclusionary or supremacist narratives, they risk undermining broader efforts toward inclusive cohesion.

In light of these findings, several broad conclusions can be drawn. First, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations remain vital in strengthening horizontal communal bonds. Through grassroots initiatives that promote dialogue, mutual understanding, and resilience, civil society actors can bridge divides and foster more inclusive forms of belonging. Their efforts are particularly important in contexts where state institutions are viewed with scepticism, as they offer alternative avenues for trust-building and engagement. Global platforms for multicultural engagements, such as the International Conference on Cohesive Societies (ICCS), organised by the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, also play an important role in supporting this objective.

Second, both governments and civil society have a shared responsibility in reinforcing social cohesion. Strengthening institutional trust and improving perceptions of fairness – key dimensions of vertical ties – should be a priority. This entails closer collaboration between state institutions and NGOs to address pressing challenges (e.g., sectarianism, inequality, rural marginalisation). Enhancing transparency, accountability, and equitable service delivery is essential to ensure that institutions are perceived as just and inclusive.

Taken together, these findings underscore that social cohesion in ASEAN shows signs of both strength and fragility — the strength of social relations belie the fragility that stems from the perceived legitimacy of institutions. Strengthening cohesion will therefore require a dual approach, maintaining the quality of horizontal relationships on the one hand, and strengthening the level of trust across the vertical governance structures on the other.

In conclusion, ASEAN member states are well poised to navigate the contemporary social, economic, and geopolitical challenges. Our shared history, cultural rituals, and common aspirations have enabled us to appreciate the importance of political stability and multicultural harmony, even as the work to fostering social cohesion remains a never-ending work-in-progress. The sectarian communities, institutions, and policymakers can all play a part in the journey to enhance the quality of life for all.

This study was completed by the Social Cohesion Research Programme at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.

About the Social Cohesion Research Programme (SCRP)
Established to advance the study of social cohesion, the Social Cohesion Research Programme (SCRP) at RSIS seeks to engage in policy-oriented research, forge strategic partnerships, and develop leadership to inspire cohesive and resilient societies, both within Southeast Asia and beyond.

With this in view, SCRP aspires to:
• Promote social cohesion research and nurture research talent in this domain.
• Create platforms for dialogue and problem-solving on interfaith and social cohesion issues.
• Inspire collaborative approaches across societies towards the practice of social cohesion.

Website: https://www.rsis.edu.sg/research/social-cohesion-research-programme/

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Appendices

Appendix A - ASEAN Aggregated Dataset

Total sample size (N): 10,032

Table 1. ASEAN: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items.

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	81.02%	4.00	0.77
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	80.77%	4.00	0.78
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	76.11%	3.90	0.83
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	75.62%	3.87	0.87
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	76.71%	3.89	0.85
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	78.19%	3.92	0.84
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	62.59%	3.64	0.93
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	64.68%	3.74	0.82
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	75.25%	3.89	0.79
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	73.23%	3.86	0.82
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	79.88%	3.99	0.76
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	80.46%	4.00	0.77
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	80.81%	4.01	0.78
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	81.80%	4.03	0.75
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	75.66%	3.90	0.76
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	74.50%	3.88	0.79
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	75.41%	3.89	0.77
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	61.88%	3.66	0.87
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	79.01%	3.98	0.77
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	71.93%	3.84	0.79

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 2. ASEAN: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	85.55%	4.13	0.75
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	77.08%	3.93	0.75
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	75.60%	3.91	0.77
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	78.37%	3.94	0.76
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	79.42%	3.95	0.77
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	77.91%	3.94	0.80
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	83.08%	4.03	0.74
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	75.57%	3.90	0.90
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	54.84%	3.48	0.99
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	61.90%	3.63	0.95
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	62.78%	3.65	0.94
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	64.01%	3.67	0.92
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	65.40%	3.67	0.93
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	67.33%	3.71	0.93
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	69.17%	3.74	0.91
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	63.62%	3.63	1.02
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	70.16%	3.77	0.91
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	71.92%	3.81	0.90
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	71.72%	3.80	0.89
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	61.48%	3.60	1.08
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	68.27%	3.74	0.89
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	70.09%	3.78	0.88
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	69.98%	3.79	0.86

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. ASEAN: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	78.53%	3.97	0.77
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	74.74%	3.92	0.79
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	56.71%	3.48	1.13
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	56.14%	3.48	1.14
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	59.07%	3.53	1.11
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	68.46%	3.76	0.83
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	65.71%	3.69	0.87
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	72.73%	3.85	0.79
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	78.09%	3.94	0.78
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	66.58%	3.73	0.84
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	82.27%	4.01	0.73
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	82.08%	4.03	0.74
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	79.93%	4.05	0.90
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	72.82%	3.84	0.81
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	78.03%	3.95	0.73
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	64.17%	3.65	0.97
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	75.65%	3.92	0.77

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

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Table 4. ASEAN: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.827	7
	Trust in People	0.850	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.820	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.925	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.826	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.883	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.914	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.940	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.776	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.761	4
	Civic Participation	0.705	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.872	17

Table 5. ASEAN: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.769**	.707**
Connectedness	.769**	1	.724**
Focus on the Common Good	.707**	.723**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 6. ASEAN: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.727**	.672**	.584**	.616**	.587**	.513**	.545**	.517**
Trust in People	.727**	1	.717**	.650**	.612**	.600**	.571**	.575**	.561**
Acceptance of Diversity	.672**	.717**	1	.581**	.633**	.613**	.530**	.561**	.556**
Identification	.584**	.650**	.581**	1	.575**	.539**	.487**	.517**	.509**
Trust in Institutions	.616**	.612**	.633**	.575**	1	.799**	.520**	.571**	.555**
Perception of Fairness	.587**	.600**	.613**	.539**	.799**	1	.548**	.630**	.611**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.513**	.571**	.530**	.487**	.520**	.548**	1	.595**	.538**
Respect for Social Rules	.545**	.575**	.561**	.517**	.571**	.630**	.595**	1	.673**
Civic Participation	.517**	.561**	.556**	.509**	.555**	.611**	.538**	.673**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 7. ASEAN: Mean and % Strong of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index

	Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Social Cohesion Index	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Country	Mean	% Strong			
Brunei	4.08	82.3%	83.6%	82.0%	81.3%
Cambodia	3.58	59.2%	62.0%	63.2%	50.5%
Indonesia	3.95	77.8%	82.7%	73.2%	78.0%
Laos	3.91	76.2%	76.2%	78.6%	72.8%
Malaysia	3.87	74.6%	79.8%	70.1%	74.5%
Myanmar	3.52	67.3%	70.4%	60.2%	73.2%
Philippines	3.67	63.4%	65.2%	60.7%	65.0%
Singapore	3.81	73.1%	79.0%	71.7%	67.9%
Thailand	3.78	66.6%	70.8%	61.9%	68.1%
Vietnam	4.15	83.3%	83.1%	85.0%	81.2%
ASEAN Average	**3.83**	**72.4%**	**75.3%**	**70.7%**	**71.3%**

Mean values are calculated using the 5-point Likert scale (1 = minimum (Strongly Disagree), 5 = maximum (Strongly Agree))
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 8. ASEAN: Mean and % Strong of Social Relations Domain and its Dimensions

	Overall Social Relations	Overall Social Relations	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity
Country	Mean	% Strong			
Brunei	4.10	83.6%	84.0%	83.3%	83.4%
Cambodia	3.63	62.0%	65.0%	59.3%	61.6%
Indonesia	4.05	82.7%	82.8%	83.2%	82.1%
Laos	3.93	76.2%	75.7%	77.2%	75.7%
Malaysia	3.99	79.8%	79.4%	81.4%	78.4%
Myanmar	3.60	70.4%	69.1%	69.2%	73.2%
Philippines	3.70	65.2%	66.6%	72.9%	54.5%
Singapore	3.92	79.0%	79.5%	79.6%	77.8%
Thailand	3.87	70.8%	70.4%	73.8%	67.9%
Vietnam	4.15	83.1%	86.1%	86.1%	76.0%
ASEAN Average	**3.89**	**75.3%**	**75.9%**	**76.6%**	**73.1%**

Mean values are calculated using the 5-point Likert scale (1 = minimum (Strongly Disagree), 5 = maximum (Strongly Agree))
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 9. ASEAN: Mean and % Strong of Connectedness Domains and its Dimensions

	Overall Connectedness	Overall Connectedness	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness
Country	Mean	% Strong			
Brunei	4.08	82.0%	84.2%	81.4%	82.0%
Cambodia	3.65	63.2%	69.3%	61.2%	58.2%
Indonesia	3.86	73.2%	77.1%	70.1%	73.4%
Laos	3.96	78.6%	79.1%	77.5%	80.6%
Malaysia	3.78	70.1%	83.5%	63.4%	65.7%
Myanmar	3.34	60.2%	78.7%	52.6%	52.7%
Philippines	3.60	60.7%	81.0%	50.5%	54.0%
Singapore	3.79	71.7%	74.3%	69.4%	73.3%
Thailand	3.68	61.9%	79.9%	51.5%	59.8%
Vietnam	4.18	85.0%	88.7%	82.9%	84.3%
ASEAN Average	**3.79**	**70.7%**	**79.6%**	**66.1%**	**68.4%**

Mean values are calculated using the 5-point Likert scale (1 = minimum (Strongly Disagree), 5 = maximum (Strongly Agree))
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 10. ASEAN: Mean and % Strong of Focus on the Common Good Domain and its Dimensions

	Overall Focus on the Common Good	Overall Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Country	Mean	% Strong			
Brunei	4.06	81.3%	86.9%	83.5%	70.6%
Cambodia	3.40	50.5%	39.3%	61.1%	59.9%
Indonesia	3.95	78.0%	72.1%	85.7%	81.5%
Laos	3.81	72.8%	65.9%	78.7%	79.3%
Malaysia	3.87	74.5%	67.7%	81.3%	80.1%
Myanmar	3.67	73.2%	72.0%	74.2%	74.3%
Philippines	3.72	65.0%	59.7%	70.9%	68.9%
Singapore	3.72	67.9%	58.3%	78.8%	74.6%
Thailand	3.81	68.1%	65.6%	71.9%	69.0%
Vietnam	4.11	81.2%	77.5%	86.7%	83.0%
ASEAN Average	**3.81**	**71.3%**	**66.5%**	**77.3%**	**74.1%**

Mean values are calculated using the 5-point Likert scale (1 = minimum (Strongly Disagree), 5 = maximum (Strongly Agree))
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Appendix B - Brunei Darussalam

Total sample size (N): 1,006

Table 1. Brunei: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	88.10%	4.16	0.69
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	87.30%	4.15	0.71
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	85.20%	4.12	0.73
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	87.90%	4.14	0.74
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	86.30%	4.12	0.75
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	88.80%	4.15	0.70
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	64.60%	3.79	0.94
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	75.10%	4.04	0.78
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	82.90%	4.06	0.75
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	77.20%	4.00	0.85
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	84.90%	4.12	0.74
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	87.80%	4.17	0.70
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	86.90%	4.20	0.72
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	88.50%	4.22	0.71
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	86.20%	4.17	0.71
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	87.40%	4.18	0.70
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	86.60%	4.13	0.69
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	73.20%	3.93	0.83
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	84.50%	4.15	0.72
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	82.40%	4.07	0.75

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

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Table 2. Brunei: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	85.50%	4.28	0.74
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	84.80%	4.11	0.71
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	85.20%	4.15	0.74
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	85.00%	4.14	0.74
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	85.40%	4.10	0.72
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	74.20%	3.92	0.90
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	89.00%	4.16	0.67
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	87.40%	4.26	0.69
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	67.30%	3.81	0.88
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	75.80%	3.97	0.83
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	76.60%	4.00	0.84
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	76.50%	3.97	0.82
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	86.30%	4.10	0.77
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	84.00%	4.09	0.80
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	86.80%	4.12	0.76
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	79.50%	4.06	0.77
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	87.40%	4.17	0.71
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	88.00%	4.19	0.72
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	86.70%	4.14	0.71
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	62.80%	3.80	0.94
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	83.60%	4.10	0.73
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	84.90%	4.15	0.76
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	82.90%	4.12	0.74

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Brunei: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	85.10%	4.05	0.69
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	86.90%	4.22	0.71
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	91.80%	4.32	0.84
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	92.60%	4.39	0.84
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	93.00%	4.37	0.82
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	82.70%	4.02	0.70
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	83.00%	4.02	0.68
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	79.90%	3.99	0.70
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	84.50%	4.16	0.72
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	72.30%	3.86	0.84
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	89.80%	4.20	0.69
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	87.30%	4.17	0.73
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	50.90%	3.44	1.16
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	74.00%	3.93	0.79
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	77.40%	3.98	0.77
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	66.20%	3.77	0.94
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	84.30%	4.14	0.70

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Brunei, seniors' Overall Social Cohesion Index mean was significantly lower than youths and adults.

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Table 4. Brunei: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Others	Total
	N	537	469	826	67	64	49	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.08	4.13	4.13 C D	4.28 A C D	3.64	3.95 C	4.10
Connectedness Domain	Mean	4.06	4.11 A	4.11 C D	4.26 A C D	3.69	3.93 C	4.08
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.04	4.08	4.08 C D	4.25 A C D	3.67	3.91 C	4.06
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	4.06	4.11	4.11 C D	4.27 A C D	3.67	3.93 C	4.08

Table 5. Brunei: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity			
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay	Chinese	Others	Total
	N	409	547	50	741	97	168	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.09	4.13 C	3.94	4.16 B C	3.84	4.03 B	4.10
Connectedness Domain	Mean	4.07 C	4.11 C	3.91	4.13 B C	3.85	4.00 B	4.08
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.06	4.07	3.92	4.11 B C	3.82	3.97 B	4.06
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	4.07 C	4.11 C	3.92	4.13 B C	3.84	4.00 B	4.08

Table 6. Brunei: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	327	215	223	241	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.04	4.04	4.17 A B	4.19 A B	4.10
Connectedness Domain	Mean	4.01	4.02	4.17 A B	4.16 A B	4.08
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.00	3.99	4.15 A B	4.12 A B	4.06
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	4.01	4.02	4.16 A B	4.16 A B	4.08

Table 7. Brunei: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				Total
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Others	Total
	N	537	469	826	67	64	49	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.08	4.11	4.13 C D	4.25 C D	3.61	3.87 C	4.09
Trust in People	Mean	4.10	4.14	4.15 C	4.28 C D	3.64	4.01 C	4.12
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	4.08	4.13	4.12 C	4.32 A C D	3.68	3.99 C	4.10
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.08	4.13	4.13 C D	4.28 A C D	3.64	3.95 C	4.10

Table 8. Brunei: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity			Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay	Chinese	Others	Total
	N	409	547	50	741	97	168	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.07	4.12 C	3.94	4.15 B C	3.79	4.00 B	4.09
Trust in People	Mean	4.10 C	4.15 C	3.92	4.16 B C	3.87	4.07 B	4.12
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	4.09	4.12	3.97	4.15	3.85	4.02 B	4.10
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.09	4.13 C	3.94	4.16 B C	3.84	4.03 B	4.10

Table 9. Brunei: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	327	215	223	241	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.03	4.03	4.13	4.18 A B	4.09
Trust in People	Mean	4.05	4.05	4.18 A B	4.21 A B	4.12
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	4.03	4.03	4.20 A B	4.18 A B	4.10
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.04	4.04	4.17 A B	4.19 A B	4.10

Table 10. Brunei: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Others	Total
	N	537	469	826	67	64	49	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.10	4.15 A	4.14 C	4.29 A C	3.74	4.09 C	4.12
Trust in Institutions	Mean	4.01	4.08 A	4.07 C D	4.26 A C D	3.62	3.79	4.04
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.07	4.12	4.12 C D	4.25 C D	3.72	3.92	4.09
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.06	4.11 A	4.11 C D	4.26 A C D	3.69	3.93 C	4.08

Table 11. Brunei: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity			
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay	Chinese	Others	Total
	N	409	547	50	741	97	168	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Identification	Mean	4.11	4.15 C	3.96	4.16 B C	3.91	4.07 B	4.12
Trust in Institutions	Mean	4.03 C	4.06 C	3.81	4.10 B C	3.78	3.93	4.04
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.08	4.11	3.96	4.14 B C	3.88	4.00	4.09
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.07 C	4.11 C	3.91	4.13 B C	3.85	4.00 B	4.08

Table 12. Brunei: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	327	215	223	241	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.07	4.06	4.18 A B	4.20 A B	4.12
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.97	3.97	4.12 A B	4.11 A B	4.04
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.98	4.05	4.21 A B	4.17 A B	4.09
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.01	4.02	4.17 A B	4.16 A B	4.08

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Table 13. Brunei: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Buddhism	Others	Total
	N	537	469	826	67	64	49	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	4.14	4.21 A	4.21 C D	4.28 C D	3.71	3.96 C	4.17
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.08	4.12	4.12 C	4.27 C D	3.71	3.97 C	4.10
Civic Participation	Mean	3.85	3.86	3.85 C	4.21 A C D	3.58	3.76	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.04	4.08	4.08 C D	4.25 A C D	3.67	3.91 C	4.06

Table 14. Brunei: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity			
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay	Chinese	Others	Total
	N	409	547	50	741	97	168	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	4.19	4.17	4.03	4.23 B C	3.91	4.05 B	4.17
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.08	4.12	4.00	4.15 B C	3.88	4.00	4.10
Civic Participation	Mean	3.84	3.88	3.68	3.90 B	3.63	3.80	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.06	4.07	3.92	4.11 B C	3.82	3.97 B	4.06

Table 15. Brunei: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	327	215	223	241	1,006
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	4.12	4.12	4.23 A	4.24 A B	4.17
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.01	4.04	4.20 A B	4.17 A B	4.10
Civic Participation	Mean	3.79	3.77	3.98 A B	3.90	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.00	3.99	4.15 A B	4.12 A B	4.06

Table 16. Brunei: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.751	7
	Trust in People	0.710	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.755	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.894	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.629	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.815	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.789	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.901	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.766	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.474	4
	Civic Participation	0.681	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.851	17

Table 17. Brunei: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.882**	.817**
Connectedness	.882**	1	.825**
Focus on the Common Good	.817**	.825**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 18. Brunei: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.759**	.721**	.645**	.748**	.703**	.685**	.564**	.610**
Trust in People	.759**	1	.742**	.705**	.782**	.758**	.694**	.588**	.584**
Acceptance of Diversity	.721**	.742**	1	.653**	.741**	.741**	.694**	.603**	.650**
Identification	.645**	.705**	.653**	1	.686**	.641**	.578**	.543**	.572**
Trust in Institutions	.748**	.782**	.741**	.686**	1	.807**	.694**	.554**	.658**
Perception of Fairness	.703**	.758**	.741**	.641**	.807**	1	.722**	.666**	.666**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.685**	.694**	.694**	.578**	.694**	.722**	1	.647**	.578**
Respect for Social Rules	.564**	.588**	.603**	.543**	.554**	.666**	.647**	1	.586**
Civic Participation	.610**	.584**	.650**	.572**	.658**	.666**	.578**	.586**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 19. Brunei: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Malay	• Malay • Kedayan • Dusun • Murut
Chinese	• Chinese
Others	• Iban • Filipino • I do not belong to an ethnic group • Others, please specify: e.g. Javanese (Indonesian), Indian

Table 20. Brunei: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Islam	• Islam
Christianity	• Christianity
Buddhism	• Buddhism
Others	• No Religion • Others, please specify: e.g. Hinduism

Appendix C - Cambodia

Table 1. Cambodia: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	60.30%	3.61	0.64
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	57.60%	3.56	0.62
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	63.80%	3.64	0.64
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	68.60%	3.72	0.60
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	69.40%	3.72	0.57
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	70.20%	3.75	0.59
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	65.30%	3.67	0.62
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	68.40%	3.72	0.69
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	57.90%	3.59	0.66
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	57.90%	3.58	0.63
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	57.40%	3.59	0.67
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	57.80%	3.57	0.66
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	58.80%	3.60	0.66
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	56.60%	3.57	0.65
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	63.00%	3.64	0.64
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	62.20%	3.63	0.64
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	60.80%	3.61	0.66
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	57.70%	3.57	0.68
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	64.40%	3.67	0.61
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	61.70%	3.65	0.62

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 2. Cambodia: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	73.60%	3.81	0.60
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	68.40%	3.74	0.62
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	68.00%	3.72	0.62
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	75.30%	3.81	0.58
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	62.00%	3.65	0.63
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	62.40%	3.66	0.63
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	75.70%	3.83	0.60
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	67.80%	3.73	0.62
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	55.10%	3.54	0.67
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	61.60%	3.59	0.66
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	61.80%	3.62	0.66
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	63.40%	3.64	0.63
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	63.60%	3.64	0.62
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	64.10%	3.65	0.66
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	64.30%	3.64	0.65
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	56.40%	3.55	0.67
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	57.50%	3.57	0.66
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	57.40%	3.57	0.67
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	54.10%	3.54	0.67
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	69.10%	3.75	0.68
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	56.00%	3.56	0.65
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	58.30%	3.58	0.64
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	57.10%	3.58	0.66

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

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Table 3. Cambodia: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	57.70%	3.58	0.64
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	63.90%	3.67	0.62
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	5.60%	2.41	0.68
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	7.00%	2.46	0.72
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	5.80%	2.43	0.68
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	53.30%	3.51	0.66
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	55.50%	3.56	0.65
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	65.90%	3.69	0.63
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	65.30%	3.67	0.63
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	52.20%	3.49	0.68
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	63.70%	3.66	0.63
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	63.00%	3.66	0.64
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	63.20%	3.67	0.64
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	61.90%	3.64	0.65
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	66.00%	3.68	0.63
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	54.90%	3.54	0.67
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	53.60%	3.53	0.67

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Cambodia, youths' Overall Social Cohesion Index mean was significantly higher than adults and seniors.

Table 4. Cambodia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Others	Total
	N	533	469	959	30	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.74	3.63
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.66	3.65	3.65	3.63	3.65	3.65
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.41	3.39	3.40	3.40	3.37	3.40
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.58	3.57	3.58	3.55	3.60	3.58

Table 5. Cambodia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Khmer	Others	Total
	N	388	561	53	993	9	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.69 B C	3.60	3.56	3.63	3.67	3.63
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.71 B C	3.62	3.55	3.65	3.73	3.65
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.43 B	3.39	3.36	3.40	3.46	3.40
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.62 B C	3.55	3.50	3.57	3.63	3.58

Table 6. Cambodia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.56	3.63 A	3.67 A	3.73 A B	3.63
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.60	3.65	3.70 A	3.71 A B	3.65
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.38	3.39	3.43	3.43	3.40
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.53	3.57 A	3.61 A	3.64 A B	3.58

Table 7. Cambodia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

| | | Gender | | Religion | | | |
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Others	Total
	N	533	469	959	30	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.65	3.78	3.67
Trust in People	Mean	3.61	3.60	3.61	3.53	3.69	3.60
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.62	3.64	3.63	3.54	3.74	3.63
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.58	3.74	3.63

Table 8. Cambodia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

| | | Age (Years) | | | Ethnicity | | |
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Khmer	Others	Total
	N	388	561	53	993	9	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.71 B	3.64	3.63	3.67	3.65	3.67
Trust in People	Mean	3.67 B C	3.57	3.51	3.60	3.62	3.60
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.68 B C	3.60	3.55	3.63	3.74	3.63
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.69 B C	3.60	3.56	3.63	3.67	3.63

Table 9. Cambodia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

| | | Monthly Household Income | | | | |
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.60	3.67 A	3.69 A	3.75 A B	3.67
Trust in People	Mean	3.52	3.59	3.65 A	3.72 A B	3.60
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.56	3.62	3.68 A	3.73 A B	3.63
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.56	3.63 A	3.67 A	3.73 A B	3.63

Table 10. Cambodia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Others	Total
	N	533	469	959	30	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Identification	Mean	3.75	3.74	3.75	3.68	3.75	3.75
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.63	3.64	3.63	3.60	3.62	3.63
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.60	3.58	3.59	3.61	3.60	3.59
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.66	3.65	3.65	3.63	3.65	3.65

Table 11. Cambodia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Khmer	Others	Total
	N	388	561	53	993	9	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Identification	Mean	3.81 B C	3.71	3.66	3.74	3.87	3.75
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.68 B C	3.62 C	3.49	3.63	3.63	3.63
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.64 B C	3.56	3.51	3.59	3.72	3.59
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.71 B C	3.62	3.55	3.65	3.73	3.65

Table 12. Cambodia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.72	3.73	3.80 A	3.77	3.75
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.57	3.63	3.67 A	3.71 A	3.63
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.53	3.59	3.64 A	3.65 A	3.59
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.60	3.65	3.70 A	3.71 A B	3.65

Table 13. Cambodia: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Others	Total
	N	533	469	959	30	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.17	3.16	3.16	3.16	3.17	3.16
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.64	3.59	3.62	3.61	3.48	3.62
Civic Participation	Mean	3.62	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.58	3.61
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.41	3.39	3.40	3.40	3.37	3.40

Table 14. Cambodia: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Khmer	Others	Total
	N	388	561	53	993	9	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.19	3.15	3.11	3.16	3.29	3.16
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.64	3.60	3.58	3.62	3.44	3.62
Civic Participation	Mean	3.64	3.59	3.60	3.61	3.73	3.61
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.43 B	3.39	3.36	3.40	3.46	3.40

Table 15. Cambodia: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.16	3.16	3.17	3.17	3.16
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.59	3.60	3.64	3.67	3.62
Civic Participation	Mean	3.56	3.60	3.67 A	3.66 A	3.61
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.38	3.39	3.43	3.43	3.40

Table 16. Cambodia: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.39	7
	Trust in People	0.533	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.527	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.745	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.479	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.588	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.583	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.758	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.306	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.217	4
	Civic Participation	0.368	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.548	17

Table 17. Cambodia: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

Domain	Pearson's Correlation		
	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.573**	.216**
Connectedness	.573**	1	.307**
Focus on the Common Good	.216**	.307**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 18. Cambodia: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.501**	.460**	.341**	.387**	.241**	-0.009	.154**	.157**
Trust in People	.501**	1	.537**	.386**	.431**	.369**	.068*	.219**	.260**
Acceptance of Diversity	.460**	.537**	1	.423**	.414**	.349**	0.011	.170**	.213**
Identification	.341**	.386**	.423**	1	.482**	.348**	.134**	.177**	.206**
Trust in Institutions	.387**	.431**	.414**	.482**	1	.482**	-0.008	.143**	.182**
Perception of Fairness	.241**	.369**	.349**	.348**	.482**	1	.191**	.321**	.316**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	-0.009	.068*	0.011	.134**	-0.008	.191**	1	.206**	.256**
Respect for Social Rules	.154**	.219**	.170**	.177**	.143**	.321**	.206**	1	.421**
Civic Participation	.157**	.260**	.213**	.206**	.182**	.316**	.256**	.421**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 19. Cambodia: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Khmer	• Khmer
Others	• Cham

Table 20. Cambodia: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Buddhism	• Buddhism
Islam	• Islam
Others	• Christianity • No religion

Appendix D - Indonesia

Table 1. Indonesia: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	88.30%	4.16	0.70
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	88.60%	4.18	0.74
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	81.90%	4.04	0.77
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	83.90%	4.05	0.80
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	84.40%	4.07	0.83
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	89.60%	4.15	0.76
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	63.20%	3.68	0.90
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	65.30%	3.79	0.80
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	82.90%	4.03	0.73
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	83.50%	4.05	0.76
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	89.50%	4.20	0.68
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	86.60%	4.15	0.73
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	84.30%	4.10	0.77
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	90.00%	4.19	0.64
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	89.60%	4.17	0.66
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	87.90%	4.15	0.68
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	89.90%	4.16	0.64
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	64.10%	3.70	0.90
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	82.40%	4.06	0.76
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	78.80%	4.00	0.77

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

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Table 2. Indonesia: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	91.30%	4.23	0.63
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	61.80%	3.69	0.87
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	65.30%	3.77	0.84
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	68.80%	3.79	0.85
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	82.70%	4.00	0.77
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	83.20%	4.05	0.79
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	86.60%	4.11	0.71
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	72.80%	3.85	0.92
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	51.70%	3.43	1.05
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	66.90%	3.75	0.93
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	70.70%	3.78	0.92
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	72.90%	3.83	0.85
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	70.10%	3.80	0.88
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	72.30%	3.82	0.91
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	80.10%	3.98	0.76
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	51.80%	3.39	1.16
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	80.30%	3.99	0.81
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	81.60%	4.02	0.82
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	84.60%	4.07	0.78
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	70.20%	3.81	1.06
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	70.20%	3.82	0.85
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	72.20%	3.85	0.85
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	76.30%	3.92	0.79

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Indonesia: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	82.70%	4.04	0.73
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	82.20%	4.08	0.71
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	63.20%	3.55	1.17
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	60.30%	3.52	1.19
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	68.30%	3.66	1.10
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	72.40%	3.86	0.79
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	63.10%	3.67	0.84
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	84.40%	4.08	0.74
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	85.00%	4.09	0.72
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	80.40%	3.98	0.72
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	88.30%	4.16	0.68
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	88.90%	4.19	0.74
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	94.20%	4.44	0.66
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	74.50%	3.90	0.79
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	82.00%	4.04	0.65
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	78.40%	3.94	0.78
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	78.40%	3.97	0.74

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 19 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Indonesia, the mean Overall Social Cohesion Index for males was significantly higher than that for females.

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Table 4. Indonesia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Catholicism	Others	Total
	N	508	494	830	94	50	28	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.09 B	4.02	4.13 B C D	3.69	3.72	3.62	4.05
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.90 B	3.82	3.93 B C D	3.58	3.49	3.41	3.86
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.01 B	3.89	4.01 B C D	3.71	3.65	3.54	3.95
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.99 B	3.91	4.02 B C D	3.65	3.61	3.51	3.95

Table 5. Indonesia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity					
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Java-nese	Suda-nese	Batak	Chi-nese	Others	Total
	N	289	699	14	483	152	73	57	237	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.01	4.08	3.86	4.11 D	4.03 D	3.99 D	3.53	4.10 D	4.05
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.78	3.89 A	3.77	3.89 D	3.86 D	3.85 D	3.33	3.93 D	3.86
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.95	3.95	3.84	4.03 C D E	3.98 C D	3.79 D	3.52	3.92 D	3.95
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.90	3.97	3.82	4.00 D	3.88 D	3.88 D	3.45	3.99 D	3.95

Table 6. Indonesia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	255	257	293	197	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.95	4.01	4.05	4.25 A B C	4.05
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.73	3.80	3.86 A	4.10 A B C	3.86
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.88	3.95	3.98	4.01 A	3.95
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.85	3.91	3.96 A	4.12 A B C	3.95

Table 7. Indonesia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Catholicism	Others	Total
	N	508	494	830	94	50	28	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.08 B	4.01	4.12 B C D	3.69	3.68	3.67	4.05
Trust in People	Mean	4.10	4.04	4.15 B C D	3.69	3.75	3.68	4.07
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	4.07	4.01	4.11 B C D	3.71	3.72	3.48	4.04
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.09 B	4.02	4.13 B C D	3.69	3.72	3.62	4.05

Table 8. Indonesia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity					
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Java-nese	Suda-nese	Batak	Chi-nese	Others	Total
	N	289	699	14	483	152	73	57	237	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.97	4.08 A	3.77	4.10 D	4.04 D	4.06 D	3.45	4.10 D	4.05
Trust in People	Mean	4.04	4.08	3.99	4.13 C D	4.04 D	3.94 D	3.62	4.12 D	4.07
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	4.00	4.06	3.82	4.10 D	4.00 D	3.98 D	3.51	4.09 D	4.04
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.01	4.08	3.86	4.11 D	4.03 D	3.99 D	3.53	4.10 D	4.05

Table 9. Indonesia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	255	257	293	197	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.94	4.00	4.06	4.24 A B C	4.05
Trust in People	Mean	3.97	4.03	4.06	4.27 A B C	4.07
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.93	4.01	4.02	4.24 A B C	4.04
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.95	4.01	4.05	4.25 A B C	4.05

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Table 10. Indonesia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Catholicism	Others	Total
	N	508	494	830	94	50	28	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.95	3.95	3.99 B C D	3.80	3.79	3.59	3.95
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.84 B	3.72	3.86 B C D	3.45	3.32	3.33	3.78
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.92 B	3.80	3.94 B C D	3.52	3.42	3.33	3.86
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.90 B	3.82	3.93 B C D	3.58	3.49	3.41	3.86

Table 11. Indonesia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity					
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Java-nese	Suda-nese	Batak	Chi-nese	Others	Total
	N	289	699	14	483	152	73	57	237	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Identification	Mean	3.97	3.94	3.91	3.94 D	3.98 D	4.00 D	3.62	4.01 D	3.95
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.60	3.86 A	3.75	3.82 D	3.78 D	3.72 D	3.17	3.86 D	3.78
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.81	3.88	3.68	3.90 D	3.84 D	3.84 D	3.22	3.94 D	3.86
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.78	3.89 A	3.77	3.89 D	3.86 D	3.85 D	3.33	3.93 D	3.86

Table 12. Indonesia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	255	257	293	197	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.85	3.88	3.95	4.16 A B C	3.95
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.59	3.74 A	3.81 A	4.04 A B C	3.78
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.77	3.79	3.85	4.09 A B C	3.86
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.73	3.80	3.86 A	4.10 A B C	3.86

Table 13. Indonesia : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				Total
		Male	Female	Islam	Christianity	Catholicism	Others	
	N	508	494	830	94	50	28	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.89 B	3.73	3.87 B C D	3.54	3.55	3.32	3.81
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.15 B	4.06	4.19 B C D	3.79	3.61	3.63	4.11
Civic Participation	Mean	4.11 B	4.01	4.09 B C D	3.91	3.85	3.84	4.06
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.01 B	3.89	4.01 B C D	3.71	3.65	3.54	3.95

Table 14. Indonesia: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity					Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Java-nese	Suda-nese	Batak	Chi-nese	Others	
	N	289	699	14	483	152	73	57	237	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.82	3.80	3.82	3.92 C D E	3.89 C D	3.49	3.34	3.74 C D	3.81
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.12	4.11	3.86	4.15 D	4.14 D	4.07 D	3.57	4.14 D	4.11
Civic Participation	Mean	4.01	4.08	3.86	4.11 D	4.01 D	4.06 D	3.76	4.05 D	4.06
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.95	3.95	3.84	4.03 C D E	3.98 C D	3.79 D	3.52	3.92 D	3.95

Table 15. Indonesia: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	255	257	293	197	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.76	3.87	3.84	3.75	3.81
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.03	4.07	4.11	4.25 A B	4.11
Civic Participation	Mean	3.96	3.99	4.09 A	4.23 A B C	4.06
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.88	3.95	3.98	4.01 A	3.95

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Table 16. Indonesia: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	508	494	289	699	14	1,002	566	436	329	661	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.09 B	4.02	4.01	4.08	3.86	4.05	4.09 B	4.01	4.00	4.09 A	3.91	4.06
Connected-ness Domain	Mean	3.90 B	3.82	3.78	3.89 A	3.77	3.86	3.92 B	3.81	3.78	3.92 A	3.81	3.87
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.01 B	3.89	3.95	3.95	3.84	3.95	4.03 B	3.88	3.96	3.97	3.90	3.97
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.99 B	3.91	3.90	3.97	3.82	3.95	4.01 B	3.90	3.90	3.99 A	3.87	3.96

Table 17. Indonesia: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	508	494	289	699	14	1,002	566	436	329	661	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.08 B	4.01	3.97	4.08 A	3.77	4.05	4.09 B	4.01	3.98	4.09 A	3.84	4.05
Trust in People	Mean	4.10	4.04	4.04	4.08	3.99	4.07	4.10 B	4.03	4.02	4.09	3.98	4.07
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	4.07	4.01	4.00	4.06	3.82	4.04	4.09 B	3.99	4.00	4.08	3.90	4.05
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.09 B	4.02	4.01	4.08	3.86	4.05	4.09 B	4.01	4.00	4.09 A	3.91	4.06

Table 18. Indonesia: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	508	494	289	699	14	1,002	566	436	329	661	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Identification	Mean	3.95	3.95	3.97	3.94	3.91	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.94	3.95
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.84 B	3.72	3.60	3.86 A	3.75	3.78	3.86 B	3.71	3.60	3.89 A	3.74	3.79
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.92 B	3.80	3.81	3.88	3.68	3.86	3.96 B	3.78	3.81	3.91	3.77	3.88
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.90 B	3.82	3.78	3.89 A	3.77	3.86	3.92 B	3.81	3.78	3.92 A	3.81	3.87

Table 19. Indonesia: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	508	494	289	699	14	1,002	566	436	329	661	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.89 B	3.73	3.82	3.80	3.82	3.81	3.90 B	3.72	3.84	3.81	3.84	3.82
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.15 B	4.06	4.12	4.11	3.86	4.11	4.18 B	4.06	4.13	4.13	3.93	4.13
Civic Participation	Mean	4.11 B	4.01	4.01	4.08	3.86	4.06	4.12 B	4.00	4.01	4.09	3.96	4.06
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.01 B	3.89	3.95	3.95	3.84	3.95	4.03 B	3.88	3.96	3.97	3.90	3.97

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Table 20. Indonesia: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.839	7
	Trust in People	0.856	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.852	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.933	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.783	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.888	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.894	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.929	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.737	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.825	4
	Civic Participation	0.723	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.867	17

Table 21. Indonesia: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

Domain	Pearson's Correlation		
	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.809**	.711**
Connectedness	.809**	1	.719**
Focus on the Common Good	.711**	.719**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 22. Indonesia: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.726**	.713**	.550**	.656**	.584**	.480**	.586**	.533**
Trust in People	.726**	1	.734**	.609**	.641**	.582**	.529**	.578**	.554**
Acceptance of Diversity	.713**	.734**	1	.591**	.747**	.670**	.538**	.667**	.624**
Identification	.550**	.609**	.591**	1	.504**	.452**	.291**	.475**	.473**
Trust in Institutions	.656**	.641**	.747**	.504**	1	.772**	.515**	.645**	.598**
Perception of Fairness	.584**	.582**	.670**	.452**	.772**	1	.538**	.656**	.619**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.480**	.529**	.538**	.291**	.515**	.538**	1	.604**	.530**
Respect for Social Rules	.586**	.578**	.667**	.475**	.645**	.656**	.604**	1	.678**
Civic Participation	.533**	.554**	.624**	.473**	.598**	.619**	.530**	.678**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 23. Indonesia: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Javanese	• Javanese
Sudanese	• Sudanese
Batak	• Batak
Chinese	• Chinese
Others	• Malay • Madurese • Betawi • Minangkabau • Buginese • Bantenese • Banjarese • Balinese • Acehnese • Dayak • Sasak • I do not belong to an ethnic group • Others, please specify: e.g. Lampung, Maluku

Table 24. Indonesia: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Islam	• Islam
Christianity	• Christianity (incl. Protestant, Adventist, Pentecostal, Baptist, Charismatic, etc.)
Catholicism	• Catholicism
Others	• Hinduism • Buddhism • Confucianism • Believers • No religion

Appendix E - Lao PDR

Total sample size (N): 1,003

Table 1. Laos: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	80.86%	3.98	0.68
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	77.07%	3.93	0.69
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	75.37%	3.86	0.75
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	74.08%	3.89	0.74
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	76.07%	3.93	0.73
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	72.88%	3.87	0.73
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	73.28%	3.88	0.75
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	70.99%	3.86	0.71
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	77.97%	3.95	0.70
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	76.07%	3.95	0.72
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	76.47%	3.95	0.68
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	80.06%	3.97	0.68
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	79.06%	3.98	0.71
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	79.76%	3.97	0.70
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	75.67%	3.90	0.71
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	75.57%	3.94	0.74
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	73.48%	3.87	0.74
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	68.79%	3.83	0.76
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	81.46%	4.05	0.69
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	79.46%	3.98	0.68

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 2. Laos: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	81.56%	4.10	0.71
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	78.27%	3.96	0.69
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	77.27%	3.93	0.69
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	78.36%	3.96	0.70
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	79.36%	3.95	0.65
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	79.36%	3.99	0.70
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	79.36%	3.97	0.68
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	81.56%	4.03	0.72
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	75.17%	3.87	0.71
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	77.17%	3.91	0.71
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	75.07%	3.91	0.72
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	75.67%	3.91	0.72
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	74.08%	3.88	0.72
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	75.57%	3.90	0.74
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	74.78%	3.91	0.76
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	82.15%	3.99	0.70
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	80.96%	4.00	0.68
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	79.86%	3.99	0.69
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	81.46%	4.00	0.68
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	77.87%	3.96	0.77
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	83.25%	4.01	0.67
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	80.86%	3.99	0.70
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	78.36%	3.94	0.69

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Laos: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	81.46%	4.00	0.68
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	80.36%	3.97	0.67
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	42.37%	3.10	1.20
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	42.17%	3.13	1.22
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	42.47%	3.13	1.17
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	76.17%	3.89	0.68
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	80.26%	3.95	0.69
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	82.15%	3.98	0.65
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	82.55%	4.05	0.66
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	67.40%	3.71	0.94
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	82.95%	4.00	0.65
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	81.75%	4.03	0.69
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	81.75%	4.05	0.70
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	75.27%	3.89	0.74
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	79.06%	3.94	0.68
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	77.27%	3.92	0.71
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	82.95%	4.04	0.67

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Laos, the mean Overall Social Cohesion Index for males was significantly higher than that for females.

Table 4. Laos: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Buddhism	No Religion	Others	Total
	N	502	501	651	312	40	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.96 B	3.89	3.93	3.91	4.11 A B	3.93
Connectedness Domain	Mean	4.01 B	3.91	3.96	3.93	4.15 A B	3.96
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.82	3.81	3.79	3.85	3.87	3.81
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.94 B	3.88	3.90	3.90	4.06 A B	3.91

Table 5. Laos: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Lao-Tai	Mon-Khmer	Hmong-Mien	Others	Total
	N	498	469	36	617	161	91	134	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.94	3.92	3.84	3.96 D	3.88	3.87	3.86	3.93
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.98	3.95	3.87	3.98	3.91	3.92	3.92	3.96
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.81	3.81	3.79	3.82	3.78	3.84	3.79	3.81
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.92	3.90	3.84	3.93	3.86	3.88	3.86	3.91

Table 6. Laos: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	361	199	250	193	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.85	3.99 A	3.91	4.02 A C	3.93
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.89	4.01 A	3.96	4.03 A	3.96
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.81	3.88 C	3.77	3.80	3.81
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.85	3.97 A	3.89	3.96 A	3.91

Table 7. Laos : Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			Total
		Male	Female	Buddhism	No Religion	Others	
	N	502	501	651	312	40	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.93	3.88	3.91	3.88	4.09 A B	3.91
Trust in People	Mean	3.99 B	3.91	3.94	3.93	4.16 A B	3.95
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.97 B	3.88	3.92	3.92	4.07	3.93
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.96 B	3.89	3.93	3.91	4.11 A B	3.93

Table 8. Laos: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Lao-Tai	Mon-Khmer	Hmong-Mien	Others	
	N	498	469	36	617	161	91	134	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.92	3.90	3.83	3.94 D	3.88	3.83	3.83	3.91
Trust in People	Mean	3.96	3.94	3.88	3.99 B D	3.88	3.91	3.86	3.95
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.94	3.92	3.81	3.96	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.93
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.94	3.92	3.84	3.96 D	3.88	3.87	3.86	3.93

Table 9. Laos: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	361	199	250	193	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.83	3.97 A	3.90	3.99 A	3.91
Trust in People	Mean	3.86	4.00 A	3.94	4.07 A C	3.95
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.86	4.02 A C	3.89	4.01 A C	3.93
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.85	3.99 A	3.91	4.02 A C	3.93

Table 10. Laos : Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Buddhism	No Religion	Others	Total
	N	502	501	651	312	40	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Identification	Mean	4.02 B	3.94	3.98	3.94	4.21 A B	3.98
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.97 B	3.86	3.92	3.87	4.12 A B	3.91
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.03 B	3.94	3.98	3.97	4.12	3.98
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.01 B	3.91	3.96	3.93	4.15 A B	3.96

Table 11. Laos: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Lao-Tai	Mon-Khmer	Hmong-Mien	Others	Total
	N	498	469	36	617	161	91	134	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.00 C	3.97	3.83	4.02 B	3.90	3.92	3.93	3.98
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.93	3.90	3.84	3.93	3.88	3.88	3.89	3.91
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.00	3.97	3.93	4.01	3.95	3.96	3.95	3.98
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.98	3.95	3.87	3.98	3.91	3.92	3.92	3.96

Table 12. Laos: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	361	199	250	193	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.90	4.02 A	3.97	4.10 A C	3.98
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.85	3.97 A	3.93	3.96 A	3.91
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.93	4.04	3.98	4.03	3.98
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.89	4.01 A	3.96	4.03 A	3.96

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Table 13. Laos : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Buddhism	No Religion	Others	Total
	N	502	501	651	312	40	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.60	3.69 A	3.59	3.76 A	3.60	3.65
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.99 B	3.91	3.97 B	3.89	4.07 B	3.95
Civic Participation	Mean	4.02 B	3.91	3.96	3.95	4.14 A B	3.97
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.82	3.81	3.79	3.85	3.87	3.81

Table 14. Laos: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Lao-Tai	Mon-Khmer	Hmong-Mien	Others	Total
	N	498	469	36	617	161	91	134	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.64	3.65	3.67	3.64	3.61	3.72	3.64	3.65
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.97	3.93	3.92	3.97	3.94	3.91	3.89	3.95
Civic Participation	Mean	3.97	3.97	3.89	3.98	3.93	3.98	3.94	3.97
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.81	3.81	3.79	3.82	3.78	3.84	3.79	3.81

Table 15. Laos: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	361	199	250	193	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.69 C D	3.75 C D	3.56	3.57	3.65
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.90	3.96	3.96	4.02 A	3.95
Civic Participation	Mean	3.92	4.03 A	3.95	4.01	3.97
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.81	3.88 C	3.77	3.80	3.81

Table 16. Laos: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.698	7
	Trust in People	0.724	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.691	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.883	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.667	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.738	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.793	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.889	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.711	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.297	4
	Civic Participation	0.586	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.762	17

Table 17. Laos: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.809**	.680**
Connectedness	.809**	1	.712**
Focus on the Common Good	.680**	.712**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 18. Laos: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.756**	.734**	.668**	.628**	.654**	.428**	.466**	.592**
Trust in People	.756**	1	.746**	.709**	.620**	.656**	.446**	.518**	.587**
Acceptance of Diversity	.734**	.746**	1	.658**	.646**	.686**	.408**	.524**	.605**
Identification	.668**	.709**	.658**	1	.639**	.664**	.434**	.465**	.557**
Trust in Institutions	.628**	.620**	.646**	.639**	1	.746**	.322**	.606**	.646**
Perception of Fairness	.654**	.656**	.686**	.664**	.746**	1	.435**	.622**	.715**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.428**	.446**	.408**	.434**	.322**	.435**	1	.265**	.379**
Respect for Social Rules	.466**	.518**	.524**	.465**	.606**	.622**	.265**	1	.604**
Civic Participation	.592**	.587**	.605**	.557**	.646**	.715**	.379**	.604**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 19. Laos: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Lao-Tai	• Lao • Tai • Phouthay • Lue
Mon-Khmer	• Khmou • Katang • Makong
Hmong-Mien	• Hmong
Others	• Akha • I do not belong to an ethnic group

Table 20. Laos: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Buddhism	• Buddhism
No Religion	• No religion
Others	• Christianity • Baha'i Faith • Islam • Others, please specify: Spirits

Appendix F - Malaysia

Total sample size (N): 1,003

Table 1. Malaysia: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	88.90%	4.16	0.70
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	87.80%	4.16	0.76
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	81.90%	3.99	0.81
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	77.00%	3.92	0.91
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	79.00%	3.96	0.93
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	81.50%	4.00	0.83
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	60.00%	3.60	0.88
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	68.60%	3.80	0.77
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	80.60%	4.02	0.79
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	72.50%	3.88	0.92
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	85.60%	4.11	0.72
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	86.60%	4.15	0.75
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	87.40%	4.15	0.76
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	88.50%	4.17	0.72
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	83.30%	4.04	0.73
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	73.40%	3.85	0.88
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	82.80%	4.01	0.73
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	63.90%	3.67	0.93
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	87.80%	4.15	0.71
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	79.20%	3.94	0.78

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

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Table 2. Malaysia: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	88.70%	4.18	0.72
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	85.20%	4.07	0.71
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	79.40%	3.99	0.76
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	79.20%	3.96	0.78
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	86.50%	4.10	0.74
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	81.70%	4.02	0.82
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	83.50%	4.05	0.77
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	86.20%	4.11	0.77
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	52.70%	3.42	1.00
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	62.80%	3.62	0.98
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	63.50%	3.66	1.01
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	60.20%	3.61	0.98
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	56.10%	3.50	1.00
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	57.20%	3.54	1.00
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	63.30%	3.64	0.95
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	64.50%	3.66	0.96
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	64.90%	3.64	1.03
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	66.40%	3.68	1.02
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	68.10%	3.72	0.97
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	63.90%	3.70	1.00
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	65.40%	3.67	0.97
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	64.80%	3.65	0.98
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	67.80%	3.73	0.92

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Malaysia: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	81.20%	4.01	0.77
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	79.40%	3.97	0.81
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	54.90%	3.46	1.09
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	54.30%	3.45	1.11
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	56.70%	3.50	1.04
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	74.00%	3.85	0.82
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	69.30%	3.73	0.84
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	71.90%	3.83	0.82
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	83.30%	4.02	0.73
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	69.90%	3.80	0.85
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	86.10%	4.09	0.76
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	85.70%	4.09	0.78
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	89.80%	4.31	0.77
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	80.40%	3.98	0.82
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	83.10%	4.02	0.75
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	64.60%	3.67	0.95
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	82.70%	4.04	0.74

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Malaysia, the mean Overall Social Cohesion Index for followers of Islam was significantly higher than that of followers from other religions.

Table 4. Malaysia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion					
		Male	Female	Islam	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Others	Total
	N	503	500	625	125	146	51	56	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.98	3.99	4.13 B C D E	3.77	3.77	3.65	3.79	3.99
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.79	3.76	3.98 B C D E	3.47	3.42	3.40	3.48	3.78
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.88	3.86	4.02 B C D E	3.59	3.66	3.58	3.64	3.87
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.88	3.87	4.04 B C D E	3.61	3.60	3.53	3.63	3.87

Table 5. Malaysia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay (incl. other Bumiputera)	Chinese	Indian	Others	Total
	N	384	562	57	692	233	68	10	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.07 B C	3.96 C	3.70	4.12 B C	3.70	3.57	3.99	3.99
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.89 B C	3.74 C	3.42	3.96 B C	3.40	3.25	3.56	3.78
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.92 C	3.86 C	3.66	4.01 B C	3.56	3.57	3.82	3.87
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.96 B C	3.85 C	3.58	4.03 B C	3.54	3.44	3.78	3.87

Table 6. Malaysia: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.96	4.01	3.98	3.99	3.99
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.77	3.86 D	3.76	3.70	3.78
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.84	3.92	3.86	3.84	3.87
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.86	3.93	3.86	3.84	3.87

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Table 7. Malaysia : Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion					
		Male	Female	Islam	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Others	Total
	N	503	500	625	125	146	51	56	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.95	3.99	4.11 B C D E	3.75	3.75	3.68	3.78	3.97
Trust in People	Mean	4.05	4.04	4.20 B C D E	3.82	3.78	3.66	3.80	4.04
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.95	3.94	4.06 B C D E	3.73	3.77	3.61	3.80	3.94
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.98	3.99	4.13 B C D E	3.77	3.77	3.65	3.79	3.99

Table 8. Malaysia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay (incl. other Bumiputera)	Chinese	Indian	Others	Total
	N	384	562	57	692	233	68	10	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.04 C	3.95 C	3.67	4.11 B C	3.69	3.53	4.07 C	3.97
Trust in People	Mean	4.15 B C	4.00	3.79	4.19 B C	3.74	3.58	3.99	4.04
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	4.03 B C	3.91 C	3.63	4.07 B C	3.67	3.60	3.90	3.94
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.07 B C	3.96 C	3.70	4.12 B C	3.70	3.57	3.99	3.99

Table 9. Malaysia: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.96	3.99	3.97	3.95	3.97
Trust in People	Mean	4.01	4.05	4.05	4.06	4.04
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.91	3.99	3.9	3.95	3.94
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.96	4.01	3.98	3.99	3.99

Table 10. Malaysia : Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

| | | Gender | | Religion | | | | | |
		Male	Female	Islam	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Others	Total
	N	503	500	625	125	146	51	56	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Identification	Mean	4.05	4.06	4.17 B C D E	3.85	3.82	3.93	3.94	4.05
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.66	3.61	3.85 B C D E	3.32	3.28	3.17	3.29	3.64
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.71	3.66	3.95 B C D E	3.30	3.20	3.17	3.26	3.68
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.79	3.76	3.98 B C D E	3.47	3.42	3.40	3.48	3.78

Table 11. Malaysia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

| | | Age (Years) | | | Ethnicity | | | | |
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay (incl. other Bumiputera)	Chinese	Indian	Others	Total
	N	384	562	57	692	233	68	10	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.14 B C	4.02 C	3.82	4.16 B C	3.80	3.82	4.11	4.05
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.74 B C	3.60 C	3.25	3.84 B C	3.24	3.01	3.28	3.64
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.81 B C	3.64 C	3.25	3.92 B C	3.21	2.99	3.36	3.68
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.89 B C	3.74 C	3.42	3.96 B C	3.40	3.25	3.56	3.78

Table 12. Malaysia: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

| | | Monthly Household Income | | | | |
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.04	4.07	4.06	4.03	4.05
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.62	3.72 D	3.63	3.54	3.64
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.68	3.80 D	3.63	3.56	3.68
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.77	3.86 D	3.76	3.70	3.78

Table 13. Malaysia : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion					
		Male	Female	Islam	Buddhism	Christianity	Hinduism	Others	Total
	N	503	500	625	125	146	51	56	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.72	3.73	3.90 B C D E	3.38	3.48	3.42	3.45	3.73
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.02	3.98	4.15 B C D E	3.79	3.78	3.59	3.76	4.00
Civic Participation	Mean	4.03	3.97	4.11 B C D E	3.78	3.86	3.82	3.86	4.00
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.88	3.86	4.02 B C D E	3.59	3.66	3.58	3.64	3.87

Table 14. Malaysia: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Malay (incl. other Bumiputera)	Chinese	Indian	Others	Total
	N	384	562	57	692	233	68	10	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.74 C	3.74 C	3.52	3.88 B C	3.35	3.42	3.72	3.73
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.09 B C	3.97 C	3.72	4.14 B C	3.71	3.61	3.85	4.00
Civic Participation	Mean	4.08 B C	3.97	3.85	4.10 B C	3.77	3.77	3.94	4.00
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.92 C	3.86 C	3.66	4.01 B C	3.56	3.57	3.82	3.87

Table 15. Malaysia: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	274	317	196	216	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.72	3.77	3.72	3.68	3.73
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.97	4.09	3.96	3.96	4.00
Civic Participation	Mean	3.95	4.04	4.00	4.02	4.00
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.84	3.92	3.86	3.84	3.87

Table 16. Malaysia: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.859	7
	Trust in People	0.908	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.846	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.941	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.865	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.91	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.943	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.954	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.804	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.868	4
	Civic Participation	0.748	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.899	17

Table 17. Malaysia: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.782**	.755**
Connectedness	.782**	1	.789**
Focus on the Common Good	.755**	.789**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 18. Malaysia: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.724**	.694**	.579**	.642**	.618**	.595**	.610**	.540**
Trust in People	.724**	1	.721**	.683**	.617**	.598**	.618**	.601**	.568**
Acceptance of Diversity	.694**	.721**	1	.656**	.643**	.616**	.614**	.627**	.576**
Identification	.579**	.683**	.656**	1	.566**	.539**	.560**	.584**	.554**
Trust in Institutions	.642**	.617**	.643**	.566**	1	.837**	.626**	.656**	.561**
Perception of Fairness	.618**	.598**	.616**	.539**	.837**	1	.647**	.699**	.595**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.595**	.618**	.614**	.560**	.626**	.647**	1	.675**	.583**
Respect for Social Rules	.610**	.601**	.627**	.584**	.656**	.699**	.675**	1	.693**
Civic Participation	.540**	.568**	.576**	.554**	.561**	.595**	.583**	.693**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 19. Malaysia: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Malay (incl. Other Bumiputeras)	• Malay • Other Bumiputera (e.g. Kadazan / Dusun, Bajau, Murut)
Chinese	• Chinese
Indian	• Indian
Others	• Others, please specify: e.g. Punjabi

Table 20. Malaysia: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Islam	• Islam
Buddhism	• Buddhism
Christianity	• Christianity
Hinduism	• Hinduism
Others	• No religion • Chinese Traditional Beliefs (e.g. Taoism, Confucianism, other Folk Chinese religions) • Others, please specify: Sikhism

Appendix G - Myanmar

Total sample size (N): 1,007

Table 1. Myanmar: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	74.00%	3.66	0.85
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	77.20%	3.72	0.82
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	71.50%	3.62	0.90
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	69.80%	3.56	0.92
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	72.90%	3.61	0.88
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	74.90%	3.66	0.91
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	43.20%	2.96	1.17
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	61.70%	3.48	0.92
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	63.50%	3.46	0.92
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	66.10%	3.53	0.87
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	69.60%	3.58	0.86
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	74.20%	3.68	0.89
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	74.70%	3.71	0.84
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	74.80%	3.72	0.84
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	80.80%	3.80	0.77
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	80.60%	3.80	0.73
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	81.60%	3.80	0.75
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	51.90%	3.33	0.89
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	72.60%	3.68	0.92
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	71.50%	3.61	0.88

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 2. Myanmar: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	79.80%	3.75	0.93
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	80.10%	3.77	0.76
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	79.80%	3.77	0.75
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	81.40%	3.79	0.75
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	73.70%	3.62	0.92
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	77.20%	3.72	0.85
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	78.70%	3.78	0.87
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	62.10%	3.39	1.12
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	38.10%	2.96	1.04
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	39.20%	2.94	1.07
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	42.10%	3.02	1.03
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	40.40%	3.01	1.03
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	63.40%	3.31	1.10
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	63.70%	3.33	1.06
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	63.60%	3.33	1.06
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	48.00%	3.02	1.20
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	58.90%	3.29	1.09
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	58.70%	3.30	1.05
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	60.20%	3.34	1.05
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	37.20%	2.78	1.19
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	51.30%	3.17	1.06
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	53.60%	3.25	1.00
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	54.00%	3.26	1.01

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Myanmar: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	79.30%	3.84	0.85
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	88.10%	4.14	0.77
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	71.90%	3.54	1.01
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	69.00%	3.47	1.03
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	70.30%	3.50	1.01
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	61.30%	3.43	0.91
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	52.70%	3.23	1.02
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	83.30%	3.94	0.80
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	70.70%	3.61	0.86
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	66.00%	3.52	0.90
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	80.00%	3.80	0.76
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	80.00%	3.81	0.76
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	82.20%	3.93	0.94
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	82.00%	3.88	0.67
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	81.10%	3.85	0.70
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	46.90%	3.01	1.20
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	79.40%	3.83	0.80

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Myanmar, the mean Overall Social Cohesion Index for followers of Islam was significantly lower than that of followers from Buddhism and Christianity.

Table 4. Myanmar: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Christianity	Islam	Others	Total
	N	475	532	856	36	112	3	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.59	3.61	3.66 C D	3.50 C D	3.19	2.55	3.60
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.30	3.38	3.40 C	3.33 C	2.92	2.45	3.34
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.65	3.68	3.70 C D	3.66 D	3.45	2.78	3.67
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.49	3.54	3.57 C D	3.48 C D	3.16	2.58	3.52

Table 5. Myanmar: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Bamar	Karen	Rakhine/ Arakan	Others	Total
	N	447	511	49	828	35	44	100	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.57	3.63	3.55	3.68 D	3.60 D	3.51 D	2.97	3.60
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.27	3.41 A	3.37	3.43 D	3.33 D	3.29 D	2.64	3.34
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.64	3.69	3.69	3.70 D	3.81 D	3.62 D	3.33	3.67
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.47	3.56 A	3.52	3.59 D	3.55 D	3.46 D	2.95	3.52

Table 6. Myanmar: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	310	210	242	245	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.55	3.54	3.62	3.68 A B	3.60
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.32 B	3.16	3.43 B	3.45 B	3.34
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.67	3.60	3.66	3.72 B	3.67
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.49	3.41	3.56 B	3.61 A B	3.52

Table 7. Myanmar : Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Christianity	Islam	Others	Total
	N	475	532	856	36	112	3	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.53	3.55	3.62 C D	3.50 C D	2.96	2.43	3.54
Trust in People	Mean	3.58	3.61	3.65 C D	3.45	3.23	2.57	3.59
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.66	3.68	3.71 C D	3.56 D	3.42	2.67	3.67
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.59	3.61	3.66 C D	3.50 C D	3.19	2.55	3.60

Table 8. Myanmar: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Bamar	Karen	Rakhine/ Arakan	Others	Total
	N	447	511	49	828	35	44	100	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.49	3.59	3.52	3.65 D	3.56 D	3.43 D	2.72	3.54
Trust in People	Mean	3.58	3.62	3.54	3.68 D	3.49 D	3.45 D	3.02	3.59
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.66	3.68	3.60	3.72 D	3.79 D	3.67 D	3.22	3.67
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.57	3.63	3.55	3.68 D	3.60 D	3.51 D	2.97	3.60

Table 9. Myanmar: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	310	210	242	245	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.47	3.49	3.60	3.62 A	3.54
Trust in People	Mean	3.59	3.51	3.59	3.68 B	3.59
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.61	3.65	3.66	3.76 A	3.67
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.55	3.54	3.62	3.68 A B	3.60

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Table 10. Myanmar : Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Christianity	Islam	Others	Total
	N	475	532	856	36	112	3	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.70	3.79 A	3.80 C	3.73 C	3.34	3.14	3.74
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.13	3.18	3.22 C	3.09	2.75	2.58	3.16
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.12	3.22	3.24 C D	3.22 C D	2.73	1.71	3.18
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.30	3.38	3.40 C	3.33 C	2.92	2.45	3.34

Table 11. Myanmar: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Bamar	Karen	Rakhine/ Arakan	Others	Total
	N	447	511	49	828	35	44	100	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.69	3.80 A	3.70	3.82 D	3.81 D	3.72 D	3.12	3.74
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.08	3.23 A	3.20	3.25 D	3.06 D	3.08 D	2.45	3.16
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.08	3.25 A	3.25	3.27 D	3.16 D	3.13 D	2.42	3.18
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.27	3.41 A	3.37	3.43 D	3.33 D	3.29 D	2.64	3.34

Table 12. Myanmar: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	310	210	242	245	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.69	3.56	3.87 A B	3.85 A B	3.74
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.14 B	2.96	3.25 B	3.27 B	3.16
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.17	3.02	3.21	3.28 B	3.18
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.32 B	3.16	3.43 B	3.45 B	3.34

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Table 13. Myanmar : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Christianity	Islam	Others	Total
	N	475	532	856	36	112	3	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.61	3.66	3.67 C	3.55	3.34	3.00	3.64
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.68	3.69	3.69 C	3.72 D	2.75	2.17	3.68
Civic Participation	Mean	3.68	3.72	3.74 C	3.78 C	2.73	2.93	3.70
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.65	3.68	3.70 C D	3.66 D	2.92	2.78	3.67

Table 14. Myanmar: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Bamar	Karen	Rakhine/ Arakan	Others	Total
	N	447	511	49	828	35	44	100	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.62	3.65	3.61	3.67 D	3.70 D	3.59 D	3.33	3.64
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.64	3.72	3.72	3.70	3.84	3.59	3.55	3.68
Civic Participation	Mean	3.66	3.73	3.78	3.76 D	3.94 D	3.69 D	3.14	3.70
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.64	3.69	3.69	3.70 D	3.81 D	3.62 D	3.33	3.67

Table 15. Myanmar: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	310	210	242	245	1,007
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.63 B	3.51	3.69 B	3.70 B	3.64
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.71	3.68	3.64	3.69	3.68
Civic Participation	Mean	3.69	3.68	3.64	3.79 C	3.70
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.67	3.60	3.66	3.72 B	3.67

Table 16. Myanmar: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.824	7
	Trust in People	0.803	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.708	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.895	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.865	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.841	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.919	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.934	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.681	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.739	4
	Civic Participation	0.686	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.823	17

Table 17. Myanmar: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.547**	.522**
Connectedness	.547**	1	.554**
Focus on the Common Good	.522**	.554**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 18. Myanmar: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.651**	.552**	.436**	.434**	.467**	.368**	.346**	.426**
Trust in People	.651**	1	.591**	.434**	.376**	.424**	.403**	.344**	.399**
Acceptance of Diversity	.552**	.591**	1	.394**	.307**	.335**	.301**	.280**	.352**
Identification	.436**	.434**	.394**	1	.569**	.492**	.435**	.288**	.360**
Trust in Institutions	.434**	.376**	.307**	.569**	1	.732**	.465**	.236**	.386**
Perception of Fairness	.467**	.424**	.335**	.492**	.732**	1	.375**	.357**	.484**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.368**	.403**	.301**	.435**	.465**	.375**	1	.420**	.452**
Respect for Social Rules	.346**	.344**	.280**	.288**	.236**	.357**	.420**	1	.599**
Civic Participation	.426**	.399**	.352**	.360**	.386**	.484**	.452**	.599**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 19. Myanmar: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Bamar	• Bamar
Karen	• Karen
Rakhine/Arakan	• Rakhine/Arakan
Others	• Shan • Others, please specify: e.g. Rohingya

Table 20. Myanmar: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Buddhism	• Buddhism
Christianity	• Christianity
Islam	• Islam
Others	• No religion • Animism

Appendix H - Philippines

Total sample size (N): 1,003

Table 1. Philippines: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	71.70%	3.83	0.88
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	75.10%	3.88	0.90
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	70.50%	3.78	0.91
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	59.00%	3.55	0.96
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	66.60%	3.69	0.93
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	67.20%	3.71	0.94
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	55.80%	3.48	0.95
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	49.50%	3.46	0.86
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	69.10%	3.78	0.82
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	69.80%	3.78	0.83
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	79.10%	3.96	0.75
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	79.70%	3.99	0.81
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	79.30%	3.98	0.84
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	83.60%	4.06	0.79
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	53.30%	3.52	0.83
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	52.60%	3.47	0.89
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	56.40%	3.56	0.86
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	45.80%	3.34	0.94
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	62.00%	3.66	0.84
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	56.90%	3.60	0.83

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

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Table 2. Philippines: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	90.80%	4.26	0.70
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	74.00%	3.89	0.76
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	82.00%	4.01	0.73
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	77.70%	3.91	0.78
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	78.30%	3.96	0.77
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	79.60%	3.99	0.78
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	84.60%	4.06	0.75
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	54.90%	3.43	1.11
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	38.40%	3.12	1.07
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	44.00%	3.29	1.02
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	46.40%	3.35	0.99
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	50.00%	3.40	0.99
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	50.50%	3.42	0.98
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	57.00%	3.52	0.98
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	56.80%	3.52	1.00
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	39.60%	3.10	1.16
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	56.70%	3.51	1.04
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	61.50%	3.59	1.01
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	61.00%	3.59	1.02
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	40.10%	3.10	1.19
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	55.30%	3.51	0.96
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	59.40%	3.60	0.94
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	58.00%	3.59	0.93

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Philippines: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	78.40%	3.99	0.81
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	64.00%	3.72	0.87
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	50.60%	3.41	0.97
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	47.60%	3.31	1.02
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	53.20%	3.43	0.99
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	68.30%	3.77	0.87
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	53.00%	3.45	0.99
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	62.70%	3.70	0.87
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	71.30%	3.82	0.87
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	51.40%	3.50	0.89
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	79.50%	4.01	0.80
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	81.30%	4.07	0.80
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	84.40%	4.19	0.92
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	63.50%	3.61	1.00
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	68.90%	3.84	0.77
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	58.20%	3.55	1.03
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	69.40%	3.82	0.84

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of the Philippines, the mean Civic Participation score for males was significantly higher than that of females.

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Table 4. Philippines: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Roman Catholicism	Iglesia ni Cristo	Others	Total
	N	482	521	773	41	189	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.71	3.70	3.70	3.77	3.70	3.70
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.63	3.57	3.59	3.70	3.60	3.60
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.72	3.71	3.73	3.74	3.67	3.72
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.68	3.65	3.67	3.73	3.66	3.67

Table 5. Philippines: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity							
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Taga-log	Bisaya/ Bini-saya	Iloca-no	Cebu-ano	Ilonggo	Bikol/ Bicol	Others	Total
	N	375	590	38	517	183	62	69	51	44	77	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.67	3.72	3.82	3.67	3.68	3.79	3.75	3.64	3.76	3.86	3.70
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.56	3.62	3.65	3.57	3.53	3.70	3.67	3.64	3.69	3.68	3.60
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.70	3.73	3.70	3.71	3.67	3.76	3.73	3.66	3.82	3.81	3.72
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.64	3.68	3.72	3.65	3.62	3.75	3.71	3.65	3.75	3.77	3.67

Table 6. Philippines: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	312	320	166	205	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.61	3.72	3.80 A	3.75 A	3.70
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.54	3.64	3.59	3.62	3.60
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.66	3.74	3.76	3.74	3.72
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.60	3.69	3.71	3.70	3.67

Table 7. Philippines : Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			Total
		Male	Female	Roman Catholicism	Iglesia ni Cristo	Others	
	N	482	521	773	41	189	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.68	3.72	3.71	3.85	3.66	3.70
Trust in People	Mean	3.87	3.85	3.85	3.88	3.87	3.86
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.57 B	3.48	3.52	3.53	3.56	3.52
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.71	3.70	3.70	3.77	3.70	3.70

Table 8. Philippines: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity							Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Taga-log	Bisaya/ Bini-saya	Iloca-no	Cebu-ano	Ilonggo	Bikol/ Bicol	Others	
	N	375	590	38	517	183	62	69	51	44	77	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.64	3.73	3.81	3.66	3.72	3.68	3.70	3.75	3.86	3.87	3.70
Trust in People	Mean	3.83	3.87	3.98	3.84	3.82	4.00	3.87	3.73	3.95	3.98	3.86
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.52	3.52	3.64	3.50	3.46	3.67	3.67	3.41	3.44	3.70	3.52
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.67	3.72	3.82	3.67	3.68	3.79	3.75	3.64	3.76	3.86	3.70

Table 9. Philippines: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	312	320	166	205	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.61	3.72	3.80 A	3.73	3.70
Trust in People	Mean	3.77	3.87	3.95 A	3.90	3.86
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.41	3.54	3.61 A	3.61 A	3.52
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.61	3.72	3.80	3.75 A	3.70

Table 10. Philippines : Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			
		Male	Female	Roman Catholicism	Iglesia ni Cristo	Others	Total
	N	482	521	773	41	189	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Identification	Mean	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.15	4.03	4.01
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.41	3.35	3.38	3.50	3.38	3.38
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.49	3.41	3.45	3.50	3.44	3.45
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.63	3.57	3.59	3.70	3.60	3.60

Table 11. Philippines: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity							
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Taga-log	Bisaya/ Bini-saya	Iloca-no	Cebu-ano	Ilonggo	Bikol/ Bicol	Others	Total
	N	375	590	38	517	183	62	69	51	44	77	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	-
Identification	Mean	4.01	4.01	4.03	3.98	3.94	4.20 B	4.00	4.06	4.17	4.12	4.01
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.32	3.42	3.46	3.37	3.32	3.41	3.50	3.46	3.44	3.41	3.38
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.41	3.47	3.50	3.43	3.37	3.57	3.55	3.44	3.52	3.55	3.45
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.56	3.62	3.65	3.57	3.53	3.70	3.67	3.64	3.69	3.68	3.60

Table 12. Philippines: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	312	320	166	205	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.94	4.00	4.09 A	4.07 A	4.01
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.32	3.44	3.36	3.40	3.38
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.41	3.52	3.39	3.45	3.45
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.54	3.64	3.59	3.62	3.60

Table 13. Philippines : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion			Total
		Male	Female	Roman Catholicism	Iglesia ni Cristo	Others	
	N	482	521	773	41	189	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.57	3.62	3.61	3.59	3.53	3.60
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.87	3.83	3.86	3.88	3.80	3.85
Civic Participation	Mean	3.85 B	3.76	3.80	3.85	3.80	3.80
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.72	3.71	3.73	3.74	3.67	3.72

Table 14. Philippines: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity							Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Taga-log	Bisaya/ Bini-saya	Iloca-no	Cebu-ano	Ilonggo	Bikol/ Bicol	Others	
	N	375	590	38	517	183	62	69	51	44	77	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.57	3.61	3.66	3.60	3.55	3.59	3.59	3.50	3.76	3.67	3.60
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.83	3.87	3.78	3.84	3.77	3.92	3.89	3.84	4.03	3.95	3.85
Civic Participation	Mean	3.82	3.80	3.68	3.79	3.78	3.89	3.83	3.79	3.75	3.93	3.80
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.70	3.73	3.70	3.71	3.67	3.76	3.73	3.66	3.82	3.81	3.72

Table 15. Philippines: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	312	320	166	205	1,003
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.54	3.61	3.63	3.63	3.60
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.82	3.87	3.90	3.83	3.85
Civic Participation	Mean	3.71	3.85 A	3.86	3.83	3.80
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.66	3.74	3.76	3.74	3.72

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Table 16. Philippines: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.847	7
	Trust in People	0.881	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.856	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.93	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.848	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.897	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.925	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.942	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.783	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.822	4
	Civic Participation	0.668	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.883	17

Table 17. Philippines: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.735**	.618**
Connectedness	.735**	1	.736**
Focus on the Common Good	.618**	.736**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 18. Philippines: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.669**	.599**	.565**	.535**	.491**	.462**	.470**	.386**
Trust in People	.669**	1	.689**	.638**	.568**	.524**	.539**	.494**	.469**
Acceptance of Diversity	.599**	.689**	1	.552**	.636**	.575**	.475**	.469**	.461**
Identification	.565**	.638**	.552**	1	.502**	.485**	.437**	.478**	.461**
Trust in Institutions	.535**	.568**	.636**	.502**	1	.771**	.581**	.603**	.509**
Perception of Fairness	.491**	.524**	.575**	.485**	.771**	1	.607**	.642**	.574**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.462**	.539**	.475**	.437**	.581**	.607**	1	.659**	.580**
Respect for Social Rules	.470**	.494**	.469**	.478**	.603**	.642**	.659**	1	.666**
Civic Participation	.386**	.469**	.461**	.461**	.509**	.574**	.580**	.666**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 19. Philippines: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Tagalog	• Tagalog
Bisaya/Binisaya	• Bisaya/Binisaya
Ilocano	• Ilocano
Cebuano	• Cebuano
Ilonggo	• Ilonggo
Bikol/Bicol	• Bikol/Bicol
Others	• Waray • Kampangan • Manguindanao • Pangasinan • I do not belong to an ethnic group • Others, please specify: e.g. Igorot, Hiligaynon

Table 20. Philippines: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Roman Catholic	• Roman Catholic
Iglesia ni Cristo	• Iglesia ni Cristo
Others	• Islam • Seventh Day Adventist • Aglipay • Iglesia Filipina Independiente • United Church of Christ in the Philippines • Jehovah's Witness • Church of Christ • No religion • Others, please specify: e.g. Born Again Christian, Pentecostal, Christian

Appendix I - Singapore

Table 1. Singapore: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	86.40%	4.05	0.72
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	87.50%	4.07	0.69
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	82.60%	3.98	0.74
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	78.00%	3.88	0.80
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	80.00%	3.93	0.74
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	78.00%	3.89	0.81
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	63.80%	3.67	0.82
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	64.64%	3.68	0.77
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	82.27%	3.96	0.70
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	77.19%	3.87	0.75
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	85.66%	4.03	0.68
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	82.17%	3.95	0.72
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	82.47%	3.96	0.71
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	82.67%	3.98	0.71
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	79.88%	3.95	0.69
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	77.09%	3.90	0.74
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	80.08%	3.95	0.71
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	71.51%	3.83	0.80
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	87.35%	4.07	0.68
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	70.82%	3.77	0.78

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 2. Singapore: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	84.60%	4.06	0.76
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	75.20%	3.86	0.69
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	61.10%	3.64	0.78
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	63.40%	3.65	0.81
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	80.40%	3.93	0.71
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	74.30%	3.81	0.77
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	81.30%	3.95	0.75
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	84.30%	4.06	0.75
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	51.30%	3.41	0.93
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	70.50%	3.79	0.80
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	69.80%	3.75	0.83
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	71.60%	3.81	0.80
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	60.70%	3.58	0.87
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	67.30%	3.70	0.85
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	66.90%	3.69	0.87
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	76.50%	3.86	0.80
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	70.80%	3.75	0.83
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	73.90%	3.82	0.81
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	72.40%	3.77	0.83
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	66.90%	3.71	0.88
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	74.20%	3.83	0.77
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	75.80%	3.85	0.76
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	75.80%	3.84	0.73

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Singapore: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	71.00%	3.78	0.75
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	52.50%	3.50	0.84
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	54.00%	3.44	0.96
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	55.20%	3.45	0.98
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	59.20%	3.52	0.96
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	59.00%	3.56	0.80
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	66.60%	3.65	0.77
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	48.90%	3.41	0.83
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	82.20%	3.94	0.68
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	65.30%	3.69	0.74
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	83.80%	3.99	0.64
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	83.80%	4.00	0.66
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	85.40%	4.12	0.83
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	79.00%	3.91	0.73
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	78.30%	3.90	0.69
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	60.80%	3.57	0.90
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	69.60%	3.76	0.74

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Singapore, the mean Connectedness score for males was significantly higher than that of females.

Table 4. Singapore: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion								Total
		Male	Female	Buddh-ism	Taoism	Christ-ianity	Cath-olic	Islam	Hindu-ism	No Re-ligion	Others	
	N	501	503	284	55	175	72	158	40	216	4	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.94	3.89	3.93	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.97	3.97	3.84	3.76	3.92
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.82 B	3.75	3.81	3.81	3.89 G	3.82	3.72	3.77	3.72	3.83	3.79
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.72	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.77	3.75	3.75	3.69	3.63	3.51	3.72
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.83	3.79	3.83	3.83	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.81	3.73	3.72	3.81

Table 5. Singapore: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others	
	N	303	630	71	758	157	69	20	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.92	3.91	4.01	3.91	3.91	4.00	3.85	3.92
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.77	3.78	3.93	3.81	3.69	3.84	3.63	3.79
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.71	3.70	3.88 A B	3.71	3.74	3.78	3.76	3.72
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.81	3.80	3.94 B	3.82	3.78	3.88	3.74	3.81

Table 6. Singapore: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	322	287	192	203	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.88	3.93	3.92	3.96	3.92
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.74	3.77	3.81	3.88 A	3.79
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.66	3.73	3.72	3.78 A	3.72
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.77	3.81	3.82	3.88	3.81

Table 7. Singapore : Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion								Total
		Male	Female	Buddh-ism	Taoism	Christ-ianity	Cath-olic	Islam	Hindu-ism	No Re-ligion	Others	Total
	N	501	503	284	55	175	72	158	40	216	4	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.95	3.90	3.94	3.96	3.93	3.94	3.98	3.77	3.88	3.82	3.92
Trust in People	Mean	3.94	3.90	3.93	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.97	4.06	3.83	3.64	3.92
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.94	3.88	3.93	3.86	3.93	3.93	3.96	4.10	3.81	3.83	3.91
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.94	3.89	3.93	3.92	3.93	3.94	3.97	3.97	3.84	3.76	3.92

Table 8. Singapore: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others	Total
	N	303	630	71	758	157	69	20	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.89	3.92	4.07 A	3.93	3.91	3.87	3.89	3.92
Trust in People	Mean	3.94	3.91	3.97	3.91	3.92	4.05	3.89	3.92
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.95	3.88	3.98	3.90	3.89	4.11 A B	3.77	3.91
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.92	3.91	4.01	3.91	3.91	4.00	3.85	3.92

Table 9. Singapore: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	322	287	192	203	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.87	3.96	3.91	3.96	3.92
Trust in People	Mean	3.89	3.91	3.92	3.98	3.92
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.89	3.90	3.93	3.95	3.91
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.88	3.93	3.92	3.96	3.92

Table 10. Singapore : Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion								
		Male	Female	Buddh-ism	Taoism	Christ-ianity	Cath-olic	Islam	Hindu-ism	No Re-ligion	Others	Total
	N	501	503	284	55	175	72	158	40	216	4	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	-
Identification	Mean	3.86	3.83	3.84	3.88	3.87	3.87	3.92	3.92	3.75	3.75	3.84
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.78 B	3.67	3.77	3.74	3.85 E	3.75	3.61	3.65	3.65	3.72	3.73
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.84	3.77	3.83	3.81	3.95 E	3.84	3.66	3.74	3.75	4.00	3.80
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.82 B	3.75	3.81	3.81	3.89 G	3.82	3.72	3.77	3.72	3.83	3.79

Table 11. Singapore: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others	
	N	303	630	71	758	157	69	20	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.83	3.85	3.85	3.83	3.86	3.97	3.89	3.84
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.67	3.73	3.95 A B	3.76 B	3.58	3.75	3.45	3.73
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.82	3.77	4.00 B	3.84 B	3.64	3.82	3.58	3.80
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.77	3.78	3.93	3.81	3.69	3.84	3.63	3.79

Table 12. Singapore: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	322	287	192	203	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	3.83	3.84	3.83	3.89	3.84
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.65	3.70	3.77	3.83 A	3.73
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.75	3.76	3.84	3.91 A	3.80
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.74	3.77	3.81	3.88 A	3.79

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Table 13. Singapore : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion								
		Male	Female	Buddh-ism	Taoism	Christ-ianity	Cath-olic	Islam	Hindu-ism	No Re-ligion	Others	Total
	N	501	503	284	55	175	72	158	40	216	4	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.53	3.55	3.54	3.55	3.59	3.57	3.61	3.46	3.46	3.25	3.54
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.92	3.89	3.93	3.99	3.95	3.98	3.92	3.83	3.80	3.81	3.90
Civic Participation	Mean	3.87	3.84	3.87	3.87	3.92	3.86	3.84	3.94	3.76	3.70	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.72	3.71	3.73	3.75	3.77	3.75	3.75	3.69	3.63	3.51	3.72

Table 14. Singapore: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity				Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Others	
	N	303	630	71	758	157	69	20	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.52	3.53	3.74 A B	3.52	3.60	3.56	3.64	3.54
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.89	3.90	4.01	3.90	3.91	3.89	3.98	3.90
Civic Participation	Mean	3.89	3.82	3.99 B	3.84	3.83	4.02	3.80	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.71	3.70	3.88 A B	3.71	3.74	3.78	3.76	3.72

Table 15. Singapore: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	322	287	192	203	1,004
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.48	3.57	3.54	3.59	3.54
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.86	3.91	3.90	3.96	3.90
Civic Participation	Mean	3.80	3.86	3.84	3.93 A	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.66	3.73	3.72	3.78 A	3.72

Table 16. Singapore: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.864	7
	Trust in People	0.894	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.86	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.944	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.816	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.896	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.93	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.947	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.745	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.805	4
	Civic Participation	0.728	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.873	17

Table 17. Singapore: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.809**	.738**
Connectedness	.809**	1	.767**
Focus on the Common Good	.738**	.767**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 18. Singapore: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.737**	.743**	.565**	.653**	.642**	.549**	.569**	.520**
Trust in People	.737**	1	.773**	.639**	.689**	.682**	.621**	.603**	.597**
Acceptance of Diversity	.743**	.773**	1	.638**	.707**	.702**	.588**	.615**	.606**
Identification	.565**	.639**	.638**	1	.598**	.574**	.436**	.525**	.473**
Trust in Institutions	.653**	.689**	.707**	.598**	1	.855**	.616**	.634**	.627**
Perception of Fairness	.642**	.682**	.702**	.574**	.855**	1	.629**	.671**	.685**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.549**	.621**	.588**	.436**	.616**	.629**	1	.607**	.598**
Respect for Social Rules	.569**	.603**	.615**	.525**	.634**	.671**	.607**	1	.648**
Civic Participation	.520**	.597**	.606**	.473**	.627**	.685**	.598**	.648**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

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Table 19. Singapore: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Chinese	• Chinese
Malay	• Malay
Indian	• Indian
Others	• I do not belong to an ethnic group • Others, please specify: e.g. Eurasian, Filipino

Table 20. Singapore: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Buddhism	• Buddhism
Taoism	• Taoism (incl. Chinese Traditional Beliefs/Chinese Folk Religion
Christianity	• Christianity (incl. Protestant)
Catholic	• Catholic
Islam	• Islam
Hinduism	• Hinduism
No religion	• No religion
Others	• Sikhism • Others, please specify: e.g. Jainism

Appendix J - Thailand

Total sample size (N): 1,000

Table 1. Thailand: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	80.50%	4.05	0.77
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	80.70%	4.05	0.76
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	60.90%	3.68	0.94
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	72.90%	3.86	0.91
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	68.60%	3.79	0.89
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	74.20%	3.91	0.88
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	55.00%	3.61	0.85
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	48.70%	3.51	0.83
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	69.70%	3.82	0.77
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	68.10%	3.82	0.79
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	80.40%	4.04	0.73
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	80.50%	4.05	0.76
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	85.00%	4.17	0.72
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	83.90%	4.13	0.73
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	64.70%	3.76	0.79
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	69.20%	3.83	0.78
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	65.40%	3.77	0.77
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	59.80%	3.65	0.80
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	80.00%	4.03	0.76
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	68.20%	3.83	0.77

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 2. Thailand: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	86.40%	4.19	0.71
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	71.80%	3.89	0.76
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	73.70%	3.93	0.76
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	84.00%	4.10	0.66
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	77.20%	3.97	0.79
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	81.10%	4.03	0.76
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	85.00%	4.13	0.73
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	71.10%	3.88	0.89
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	41.30%	3.28	0.98
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	39.70%	3.30	0.92
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	43.00%	3.35	0.92
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	50.20%	3.46	0.89
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	45.10%	3.35	0.97
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	47.20%	3.37	0.99
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	48.20%	3.42	0.95
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	58.30%	3.58	1.00
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	58.00%	3.60	0.93
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	64.80%	3.72	0.89
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	62.90%	3.68	0.93
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	45.60%	3.25	1.18
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	57.80%	3.60	0.91
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	66.70%	3.74	0.85
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	64.10%	3.72	0.88

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Thailand: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	77.00%	4.01	0.80
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	63.90%	3.79	0.81
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	67.00%	3.74	0.98
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	69.30%	3.80	0.97
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	74.10%	3.89	0.93
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	56.60%	3.61	0.91
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	52.80%	3.53	0.90
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	64.20%	3.75	0.80
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	67.60%	3.79	0.85
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	59.70%	3.65	0.85
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	78.30%	3.98	0.73
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	82.00%	4.05	0.73
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	81.10%	4.13	0.92
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	59.50%	3.65	0.89
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	76.30%	3.96	0.74
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	60.20%	3.64	0.99
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	68.10%	3.85	0.77

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Thailand, the mean Connectedness score for males was significantly higher than that of females.

Table 4. Thailand: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Christianity	Others	Total
	N	435	565	918	38	30	14	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.89	3.85	3.87	3.86	3.98	3.78	3.87
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.73 B	3.64	3.68	3.64	3.65	3.35	3.68
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.82	3.81	3.82	3.87	3.75	3.61	3.81
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.81	3.76	3.78	3.78	3.79	3.57	3.78

Table 5. Thailand: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Thai	Others	Total
	N	265	712	23	977	23	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.89	3.87	3.67	3.87	3.85	3.87
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.69	3.67	3.60	3.67	3.70	3.68
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.85	3.80	3.72	3.81	3.72	3.81
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.80	3.77	3.66	3.78	3.75	3.78

Table 6. Thailand: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	317	257	196	230	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.84	3.84	3.85	3.95	3.87
Connectedness Domain	Mean	3.66	3.61	3.65	3.78 B	3.68
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.86	3.79	3.76	3.82	3.81
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.78	3.74	3.75	3.85	3.78

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Table 7. Thailand : Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				Total
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Christianity	Others	
	N	435	565	918	38	30	14	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.86	3.84	3.85	3.81	4.05	3.68	3.85
Trust in People	Mean	3.96	3.92	3.93	3.96	4.00	3.97	3.93
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.84	3.79	3.81	3.79	3.88	3.65	3.81
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.89	3.85	3.87	3.86	3.98	3.78	3.87

Table 8. Thailand: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Thai	Others	
	N	265	712	23	977	23	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.86	3.85	3.60	3.85	3.81	3.85
Trust in People	Mean	4.00	3.91	3.71	3.93	3.94	3.93
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.78	3.83	3.70	3.81	3.78	3.81
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.89	3.87	3.67	3.87	3.85	3.87

Table 9. Thailand: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	317	257	196	230	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.81	3.83	3.84	3.92	3.85
Trust in People	Mean	3.91	3.90	3.93	4.01	3.93
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.80	3.77	3.78	3.91	3.81
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.84	3.84	3.85	3.95	3.87

Table 10. Thailand : Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

| | | Gender | | Religion | | | | |
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Christianity	Others	Total
	N	435	565	918	38	30	14	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.07	4.01	4.04	3.97	4.08	4.01	4.03
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.47	3.39	3.44	3.37	3.40	3.04	3.43
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.69 B	3.55	3.62	3.64	3.53	3.09	3.61
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.73 B	3.64	3.68	3.64	3.65	3.35	3.68

Table 11. Thailand: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

| | | Age (Years) | | | Ethnicity | | |
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Thai	Others	Total
	N	265	712	23	977	23	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Identification	Mean	4.06	4.03	3.94	4.03	4.17	4.03
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.42	3.43	3.38	3.43	3.48	3.43
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.63	3.61	3.52	3.61	3.51	3.61
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.69	3.67	3.60	3.67	3.70	3.68

Table 12. Thailand: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

| | | Monthly Household Income | | | | |
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	317	257	196	230	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.04	3.99	3.97	4.13 C	4.03
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.39	3.34	3.45	3.55 A B	3.43
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.61	3.55	3.57	3.71	3.61
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.66	3.61	3.65	3.78 B	3.68

Table 13. Thailand : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

| | | Gender | | Religion | | | | |
		Male	Female	Buddhism	Islam	Christianity	Others	Total
	N	435	565	918	38	30	14	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.76	3.77	3.77	3.83	3.67	3.64	3.76
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.89	3.85	3.88 D	3.84	3.80	3.34	3.87
Civic Participation	Mean	3.86	3.83	3.84	3.94	3.83	3.77	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.82	3.81	3.82	3.87	3.75	3.61	3.81

Table 14. Thailand: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

| | | Age (Years) | | | Ethnicity | | |
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Thai	Others	Total
	N	265	712	23	977	23	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.82	3.75	3.64	3.77	3.61	3.76
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.91	3.85	3.83	3.87	3.77	3.87
Civic Participation	Mean	3.85	3.85	3.76	3.85	3.84	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.85	3.80	3.72	3.81	3.72	3.81

Table 15. Thailand: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

| | | Monthly Household Income | | | | |
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	Total
	N	317	257	196	230	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.82	3.77	3.70	3.73	3.76
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.90	3.84	3.82	3.89	3.87
Civic Participation	Mean	3.88	3.79	3.80	3.90	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.86	3.79	3.76	3.82	3.81

Table 16. Thailand: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	435	565	265	712	23	1,000	383	617	342	642	16	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.89	3.85	3.89	3.87	3.67	3.87	3.88	3.87	3.88	3.87	3.76	3.87
Connected-ness Domain	Mean	3.73 B	3.64	3.69	3.67	3.60	3.68	3.68	3.65	3.68	3.66	3.56	3.66
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.82	3.81	3.85	3.80	3.72	3.81	3.82	3.85	3.87	3.82	3.77	3.84
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.81	3.76	3.80	3.77	3.66	3.78	3.79	3.78	3.80	3.77	3.69	3.78

Table 17. Thailand: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	435	565	265	712	23	1,000	383	617	342	642	16	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Networks	Mean	3.86	3.84	3.86	3.85	3.60	3.85	3.84	3.85	3.84	3.86	3.64	3.85
Trust in People	Mean	3.96	3.92	4.00	3.91	3.71	3.93	3.97	3.94	4.02 B	3.92	3.79	3.95
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.84	3.79	3.78	3.83	3.70	3.81	3.84	3.80	3.77	3.84	3.86	3.81
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.89	3.85	3.89	3.87	3.67	3.87	3.88	3.87	3.88	3.87	3.76	3.87

Table 18. Thailand: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	435	565	265	712	23	1,000	383	617	342	642	16	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Identification	Mean	4.07	4.01	4.06	4.03	3.94	4.03	4.06	4.02	4.07	4.02	3.97	4.04
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.47	3.39	3.42	3.43	3.38	3.43	3.41	3.39	3.41	3.40	3.26	3.40
Perception of Fairness	Mean	3.69 B	3.55	3.63	3.61	3.52	3.61	3.62	3.58	3.60	3.59	3.50	3.60
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	3.73 B	3.64	3.69	3.67	3.60	3.68	3.68	3.65	3.68	3.66	3.56	3.66

Table 19. Thailand: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	435	565	265	712	23	1,000	383	617	342	642	16	1,000
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.76	3.77	3.82	3.75	3.64	3.76	3.77	3.83	3.86	3.78	3.66	3.81
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	3.89	3.85	3.91	3.85	3.83	3.87	3.88	3.90	3.93	3.87	3.85	3.89
Civic Participation	Mean	3.86	3.83	3.85	3.85	3.76	3.85	3.84	3.85	3.86	3.84	3.87	3.85
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.82	3.81	3.85	3.80	3.72	3.81	3.82	3.85	3.87	3.82	3.77	3.84

Table 20. Thailand: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.79	7
	Trust in People	0.86	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.845	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.917	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.886	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.834	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.922	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.925	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.776	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.816	4
	Civic Participation	0.739	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.885	17

Table 21. Thailand: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

	Pearson's Correlation		
Domain	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.685**	.662**
Connectedness	.685**	1	.682**
Focus on the Common Good	.662**	.682**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 22. Thailand: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.662**	.566**	.540**	.417**	.394**	.435**	.486**	.415**
Trust in People	.662**	1	.692**	.582**	.452**	.500**	.540**	.548**	.512**
Acceptance of Diversity	.566**	.692**	1	.526**	.517**	.571**	.528**	.536**	.527**
Identification	.540**	.582**	.526**	1	.475**	.417**	.387**	.487**	.463**
Trust in Institutions	.417**	.452**	.517**	.475**	1	.617**	.357**	.448**	.489**
Perception of Fairness	.394**	.500**	.571**	.417**	.617**	1	.533**	.605**	.622**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.435**	.540**	.528**	.387**	.357**	.533**	1	.624**	.567**
Respect for Social Rules	.486**	.548**	.536**	.487**	.448**	.605**	.624**	1	.683**
Civic Participation	.415**	.512**	.527**	.463**	.489**	.622**	.567**	.683**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 23. Thailand: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Thai	• Thai
Others	• Chinese • Malay • Khmer • Karen • Phu Tai • Others, please specify: e.g. Tai Yaim Hmong

Table 24. Thailand: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Buddhism	• Buddhism
Islam	• Islam
Christianity	• Christianity
Others	• No religion

Appendix K - Vietnam

Total sample size (N): 1,002

Table 1. Vietnam: % Strong, Mean and Standard Deviation of Social Relations Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Social Networks	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different ethnic identity.	91.20%	4.33	0.75
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who have a different religious identity.	88.80%	4.28	0.77
	People in my country are comfortable interacting with others who use a different language.	87.40%	4.26	0.77
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their ethnic identity.	85.00%	4.15	1.00
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to their religious identity.	83.90%	4.11	0.98
	People in my country do not feel isolated due to the language they use.	84.70%	4.14	1.00
	There is a strong interaction between the local community and government institutions.	81.70%	4.10	0.86
Trust in People	People in my country trust their neighbours.	74.00%	4.01	0.85
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their ethnic identity in their workplace or school.	85.70%	4.23	0.76
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about their religious identity in their workplace or school.	83.80%	4.16	0.81
	People in my country feel safe sharing information about the languages they use in their workplace or school.	90.20%	4.27	0.71
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their ethnic identity.	89.20%	4.29	0.73
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of their religious identity.	90.20%	4.29	0.72
	When in need of help, people in my country trust that others will help them regardless of the language they use.	89.60%	4.29	0.71
Acceptance of Diversity	The different ethnic groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	79.90%	4.10	0.79
	The different religious groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	78.90%	4.07	0.81
	The different language groups in my country talk to one another regularly.	76.90%	4.05	0.82
	When implementing policies, decision makers in my country are culturally sensitive.	62.20%	3.74	0.95
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country live together peacefully most of the time.	87.50%	4.24	0.74
	People from diverse backgrounds in my country understand one another.	70.30%	3.93	0.87

Social Relations refers to the relationships between members of different groups in your society.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 2. Vietnam: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Connectedness Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Identification	People in my country strongly identify as citizens of our country.	93.20%	4.43	0.70
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their ethnic group.	91.20%	4.28	0.71
	People in my country strongly identify themselves as members of their religious group.	84.30%	4.16	0.79
	People in my country strongly identify themselves based on the language they use.	90.50%	4.28	0.70
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their ethnic identity to others.	88.60%	4.24	0.78
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express their religious identity to others.	86.20%	4.20	0.77
	People in my country are not afraid to openly express themselves in their own language.	86.90%	4.23	0.74
Trust in Institutions	People in my country have opportunities to secure their basic needs (e.g. education, healthcare).	87.60%	4.24	0.81
	People in my country feel that their voices are heard when policies are made by decision makers.	77.30%	4.01	0.93
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all ethnic groups when they make policies.	81.30%	4.11	0.83
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all religious groups when they make policies.	78.80%	4.06	0.87
	Decision makers in government protect the interests of all language groups when they make policies.	79.20%	4.07	0.85
	People in my country feel little or no ethnic discrimination in their workplace or school.	84.10%	4.15	0.81
	People in my country feel little or no religious discrimination in their workplace or school.	84.90%	4.16	0.81
	People in my country feel little or no language discrimination in their workplace or school.	86.80%	4.20	0.79
Perceptions of Fairness	People in my country feel they are fairly treated by the court of law and have access to legal rights.	79.40%	4.06	0.92
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different ethnic groups.	86.00%	4.19	0.77
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different religious groups.	87.00%	4.19	0.78
	People in my country feel that they have equal opportunities to succeed in life similar to others from different language groups.	85.70%	4.18	0.76
	People in my country agree that the electoral process is free and fair.	81.20%	4.11	0.99
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different ethnic groups are fairly treated.	85.60%	4.15	0.80
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure that different religious groups are fairly treated.	84.30%	4.17	0.81
	People in my country trust that there are strong structures in place to ensure different language groups are fairly treated.	85.30%	4.19	0.79

Connectedness refers to the emotional ties between communities and/or institutions.
% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Table 3. Vietnam: % Strong, Mean, and Standard Deviation of Focus on the Common Good Domain items

Dimensions	Item	% Strong	Mean	Standard Deviation
Solidarity and Helpfulness	People in my country are willing to stand by each other in times of adversity, despite our differences.	91.40%	4.35	0.70
	People in my country find it important to donate to the poor.	86.10%	4.18	0.75
	People in my country are likely to view another ethnic group positively.	65.50%	3.82	1.24
	People in my country are likely to view another religious group positively.	63.80%	3.79	1.22
	People in my country are likely to view another language group positively.	67.50%	3.88	1.19
	People in my country can count on our neighbours for help during difficult situations.	80.90%	4.05	0.81
	Most people in my country believe that those in need will be able to attain the assistance they require.	80.70%	4.06	0.82
	People in my country find it important to do community or voluntary work.	83.80%	4.16	0.74
Respect for Social Rules	People in my country respect social rules and norms.	88.40%	4.26	0.76
	People in my country believe that social rules and norms do not marginalise any communities.	81.00%	4.08	0.78
	People in my country understand the need to respect different ethnic practices.	90.20%	4.27	0.71
	People in my country understand the need to respect different religious practices.	87.00%	4.21	0.72
Civic Participation	Everyone in my country is allowed to vote in elections.	86.40%	4.23	0.87
	There are non-religious and/or multi-cultural organisations in my country.	78.10%	4.06	0.86
	People in my country are willing to participate in multi-cultural activities.	88.10%	4.26	0.73
	People in my country are given equal opportunities to discuss our views on politics at the national level.	74.40%	3.95	0.98
	People in my country are willing to make positive contributions (monetary, time, expertise, etc.) to society.	87.90%	4.23	0.75

Focus on the Common Good refers to the actions and attitudes of members of society that demonstrate responsibility for others and the community.

% Strong refers to the percentage of respondents who selected either "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" for each statement.

Tables 4 to 15 illustrate the means of the domains and dimensions across different demographic variables. For each demographic variable (e.g., gender), pairwise comparisons were conducted using a round-robin approach to test for statistical significance at the 0.05 level. If a category's mean was significantly higher than that of another, a corresponding letter (e.g., A, B) was placed beneath it to indicate the specific categories it significantly exceeded. For example, in the case of Vietnam, the mean Connectedness score for females was significantly higher than that of males.

Table 4. Vietnam: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				Total
		Male	Female	No religion	Buddhism	Catholicism	Others	
	N	503	499	585	296	108	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.08	4.23 A	4.15	4.15	4.17	3.90	4.15
Connectedness Domain	Mean	4.11	4.25 A	4.18	4.21	4.11	4.02	4.18
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.05	4.17 A	4.13	4.08	4.07	4.01	4.11
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	4.08	4.22 A	4.16	4.15	4.12	3.98	4.15

Table 5. Vietnam: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Kinh	Others	
	N	494	496	12	956	46	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.14	4.17	3.88	4.16 B	3.96	4.15
Connectedness Domain	Mean	4.19	4.18	3.81	4.18	4.02	4.18
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.12	4.10	3.87	4.12	3.96	4.11
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	4.15	4.16	3.85	4.16 B	3.98	4.15

Table 6. Vietnam: Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	298	256	241	207	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	3.98	4.23 A	4.23 A	4.22 A	4.15
Connectedness Domain	Mean	4.03	4.25 A	4.23 A	4.23 A	4.18
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	3.93	4.20 A	4.17 A	4.18 A	4.11
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	3.99	4.23 A	4.21 A	4.21 A	4.15

Table 7. Vietnam : Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				Total
		Male	Female	No religion	Buddhism	Catholicism	Others	
	N	503	499	585	296	108	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.13	4.27 A	4.21	4.19	4.20	3.87	4.20
Trust in People	Mean	4.16	4.28 A	4.22	4.22	4.24	3.98	4.22
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.93	4.11 A	4.01	4.03	4.06	3.83	4.02
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.08	4.23 A	4.15	4.15	4.17	3.90	4.15

Table 8. Vietnam: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Kinh	Others	
	N	494	496	12	956	46	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.19	4.21	3.96	4.21 B	3.99	4.20
Trust in People	Mean	4.21	4.24	3.90	4.23	4.07	4.22
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.99	4.06	3.76	4.03 B	3.78	4.02
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.14	4.17	3.88	4.16 B	3.96	4.15

Table 9. Vietnam: Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	298	256	241	207	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.02	4.26 A	4.26 A	4.30 A	4.20
Trust in People	Mean	4.06	4.29 A	4.29 A	4.29 A	4.22
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.85	4.13 A	4.11 A	4.04 A	4.02
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	3.98	4.23 A	4.23 A	4.22 A	4.15

Table 10. Vietnam : Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				Total
		Male	Female	No religion	Buddhism	Catholicism	Others	
	N	503	499	585	296	108	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.20	4.32 A	4.25	4.29	4.24	4.30	4.26
Trust in Institutions	Mean	4.06	4.19 A	4.14	4.15	4.02	3.86	4.13
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.08	4.23 A	4.16	4.19	4.09	3.93	4.16
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.11	4.25 A	4.18	4.21	4.11	4.02	4.18

Table 11. Vietnam: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Kinh	Others	
	N	494	496	12	956	46	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Identification	Mean	4.25	4.28	3.93	4.27	4.11	4.26
Trust in Institutions	Mean	4.13	4.13	3.89	4.13	3.98	4.13
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.19 C	4.14 C	3.63	4.17	3.97	4.16
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.19	4.18	3.81	4.18	4.02	4.18

Table 12. Vietnam: Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	298	256	241	207	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Identification	Mean	4.13	4.31 A	4.32 A	4.32 A	4.26
Trust in Institutions	Mean	3.97	4.19 A	4.18 A	4.20 A	4.13
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.01	4.25 A	4.20 A	4.20 A	4.16
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.03	4.25 A	4.23 A	4.23 A	4.18

Table 13. Vietnam : Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Religion

		Gender		Religion				Total
		Male	Female	No religion	Buddhism	Catholicism	Others	
	N	503	499	585	296	108	13	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.96	4.11 A	4.09 B	3.97	3.94	3.86	4.04
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.16	4.24 A	4.19	4.21	4.23	4.21	4.20
Civic Participation	Mean	4.08	4.21 A	4.14	4.15	4.15	4.11	4.15
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.05	4.17 A	4.13	4.08	4.07	4.01	4.11

Table 14. Vietnam: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Age and Ethnicity

		Age (Years)			Ethnicity		Total
		Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Kinh	Others	
	N	494	496	12	956	46	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	4.04	4.04	3.82	4.05 B	3.86	4.04
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.22	4.20	3.94	4.21	4.12	4.20
Civic Participation	Mean	4.16	4.13	3.88	4.15	3.99	4.15
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.12	4.10	3.87	4.12	3.96	4.11

Table 15. Vietnam: Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Monthly Household Income

		Monthly Household Income				Total
		Low Income	Lower Middle Income	Upper Middle Income	High Income	
	N	298	256	241	207	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.83	4.17 A	4.08 A	4.12 A	4.04
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.06	4.26 A	4.28 A	4.25 A	4.20
Civic Participation	Mean	3.98	4.22 A	4.22 A	4.21 A	4.15
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	3.93	4.20 A	4.17 A	4.18 A	4.11

Table 16. Vietnam: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Social Cohesion Domains and Overall Social Cohesion Index by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	503	499	494	496	12	1,002	496	506	584	407	11	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Relations Domain	Mean	4.08	4.23 A	4.14	4.17	3.88	4.15	4.04	4.23 A	4.14	4.14	3.91	4.14
Connected-ness Domain	Mean	4.11	4.25 A	4.19	4.18	3.81	4.18	4.08	4.25 A	4.20	4.13	3.94	4.17
Focus on the Common Good Domain	Mean	4.05	4.17 A	4.12	4.10	3.87	4.11	3.99	4.21 A	4.14	4.07	3.81	4.10
Overall Social Cohesion Index	Overall Mean	4.08	4.22 A	4.15	4.16	3.85	4.15	4.04	4.23 A	4.16	4.12	3.89	4.14

Table 17. Vietnam: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Social Relations Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

		Unweighted						Weighted (By Urban-Rural)					
		Gender		Age				Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	503	499	494	496	12	1,002	496	506	584	407	11	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Social Networks	Mean	4.13	4.27 A	4.19	4.21	3.96	4.20	4.07	4.27 A	4.18	4.16	3.91	4.17
Trust in People	Mean	4.16	4.28 A	4.21	4.24	3.90	4.22	4.12	4.28 A	4.20	4.21	3.99	4.20
Acceptance of Diversity	Mean	3.93	4.11 A	3.99	4.06	3.76	4.02	3.93	4.14 A	4.04	4.04	3.82	4.03
Overall Social Relations Domain	Overall Mean	4.08	4.23 A	4.14	4.17	3.88	4.15	4.04	4.23 A	4.14	4.14	3.91	4.14

Table 18. Vietnam: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Connectedness Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

| | | Unweighted | | | | | | Weighted (By Urban-Rural) | | | | | |
| | | Gender | | Age | | | | Gender | | Age | | | |
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	503	499	494	496	12	1,002	496	506	584	407	11	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Identification	Mean	4.20	4.32 A	4.25	4.28	3.93	4.26	4.14	4.33 A	4.25	4.22	3.98	4.24
Trust in Institutions	Mean	4.06	4.19 A	4.13	4.13	3.89	4.13	4.03	4.21 A	4.15	4.09	4.02	4.12
Perception of Fairness	Mean	4.08	4.23 A	4.19 C	4.14 C	3.63	4.16	4.07	4.23 A	4.20 B	4.09	3.82	4.15
Overall Connectedness Domain	Overall Mean	4.11	4.25 A	4.19	4.18	3.81	4.18	4.08	4.25 A	4.20	4.13	3.94	4.17

Table 19. Vietnam: Unweighted and Weighted (by Urban-Rural) Means of Focus on the Common Good Domain and Dimensions by Gender and Age

| | | Unweighted | | | | | | Weighted (By Urban-Rural) | | | | | |
| | | Gender | | Age | | | | Gender | | Age | | | |
		Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (18-34)	Adults (35-64)	Seniors (65 and above)	Total
	N	503	499	494	496	12	1,002	496	506	584	407	11	1,002
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)	(C)	-
Solidarity and Helpfulness	Mean	3.96	4.11 A	4.04	4.04	3.82	4.04	3.90	4.19 A	4.09	4.00	3.75	4.05
Respect for Social Rules	Mean	4.16	4.24 A	4.22	4.20	3.94	4.20	4.12	4.25 A	4.21	4.17	3.85	4.19
Civic Participation	Mean	4.08	4.21 A	4.16	4.13	3.88	4.15	4.04	4.22 A	4.16	4.10	3.88	4.13
Overall Focus on the Common Good Domain	Overall Mean	4.05	4.17 A	4.12	4.10	3.87	4.11	3.99	4.21 A	4.14	4.07	3.81	4.10

Table 20. Vietnam: Reliability Scores (Cronbach's Alpha) for Social Cohesion Domains and Dimensions

Domain	Dimension	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Social Relations	Social Networks	0.830	7
	Trust in People	0.871	7
	Acceptance of Diversity	0.825	6
	Overall Social Relations	0.928	20
Connectedness	Identification	0.885	7
	Trust in Institutions	0.898	8
	Perception of Fairness	0.919	8
	Overall Connectedness	0.957	23
Focus on the Common Good	Solidarity and Helpfulness	0.782	8
	Respect for Social Rules	0.831	4
	Civic Participation	0.804	5
	Overall Focus on the Common Good	0.896	17

Table 21. Vietnam: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Domains

Domain	Pearson's Correlation		
	Social Relations	Connectedness	Focus on the Common Good
Social Relations	1	.825**	.732**
Connectedness	.825**	1	.831**
Focus on the Common Good	.732**	.831**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 22. Vietnam: Pearson Correlations between Social Cohesion Dimensions

	Pearson's Correlation								
	Social Networks	Trust in People	Acceptance of Diversity	Identification	Trust in Institutions	Perception of Fairness	Solidarity and Helpfulness	Respect for Social Rules	Civic Participation
Social Networks	1	.722**	.644**	.679**	.655**	.570**	.501**	.552**	.556**
Trust in People	.722**	1	.758**	.796**	.750**	.655**	.573**	.641**	.657**
Acceptance of Diversity	.644**	.758**	1	.709**	.716**	.654**	.543**	.625**	.641**
Identification	.679**	.796**	.709**	1	.766**	.678**	.582**	.670**	.646**
Trust in Institutions	.655**	.750**	.716**	.766**	1	.842**	.634**	.746**	.762**
Perception of Fairness	.570**	.655**	.654**	.678**	.842**	1	.577**	.750**	.792**
Solidarity and Helpfulness	.501**	.573**	.543**	.582**	.634**	.577**	1	.615**	.595**
Respect for Social Rules	.552**	.641**	.625**	.670**	.746**	.750**	.615**	1	.773**
Civic Participation	.556**	.657**	.641**	.646**	.762**	.792**	.595**	.773**	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)   * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

Table 23. Vietnam: Ethnicity Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
Kinh	• Kinh
Others	• Tay • Thai • Muong • Hmong • Khmer • Nung • Hoa • I do not belong to an ethnic group • Others, please specify: e.g. Jrai

Table 24. Vietnam: Religion Mapping from Questionnaire to Analysis

Analytical Categories	Questionnaire Categories
No religion	• No religion
Buddhism	• Buddhism
Catholicism	• Catholicism
Others	• Protestant • Hoahao • Cao Dai • Islam • Cham

Appendix L - Sources for Country Information Box

Brunei Darussalam

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Appendix M - Study Limitations

The Southeast Asian Social Cohesion Radar 2025 has made significant improvement to the 2022 methodology and measurement. We interviewed at least 1,000 respondents from each of the ten ASEAN member states, taking into account key population parameters such as age, gender, ethnicity, and urban-rural distributions where necessary. Despite the improvement from the 2022 edition, there are some inherent limitations that we can further improve in future studies.

First, notwithstanding the sampling frame and method, the relatively small sample size may not accurately capture the perceptions of citizens from larger states. For instance, some may question if a 1,000-person sample is sufficient to accurately represent larger populations like Indonesia (population of 280 million). Given the vast geographic and ethnic diversity, there may be concerns that smaller communities or regional variations may not be fully captured. We have sought to address it by ensuring that the sample is stratified to reflect key demographic characteristics. Additionally, while no survey can fully capture the complexity of a large state, our methodology prioritises internal comparability, ensuring that trends and perceptions are measured consistently across different ASEAN states. The use of other data sources also helps to capture regional nuances that may not be fully represented in the quantitative sample.

Second, while we sought to enhance the contextual relevance for this edition, cultural variations in how concepts are interpreted may exist. The concept of social cohesion is understood differently across cultures. Notions of trust, belonging and social harmony can carry different meanings and be expressed differently. Some terms used in survey questions may not be directly translatable to other languages, which can lead to variations in the way respondents interpret and answer questions. We sought to address it by ensuring that all questions undergo rigorous translation, validation, and adaptation to ensure cultural relevance and resonance with local expressions. We also opted for concept-equivalent rather than word-equivalent translations to keep meaning consistent across the different languages. Additionally, before full implementation, we pilot-tested the questions with respondents from different ASEAN states to assess how people interpret key concepts and refined wordings accordingly.

Last, to account for cultural variations in self-reported responses, we corroborated the findings with other data sources, and discussed with scholars, community leaders, and policymakers from the respective ASEAN countries for additional insights. This due diligence enhances our confidence on the reliability and validity of the findings.

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