



RESONANCE LAB

T H E S C O R E

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Intro

When the frequency of an intervention matches the natural frequency of a community, things resonate. They vibe — so much so that social transformation can take form and amplify. The Score outlines the Resonance Lab Method behind eliciting such social transformation.

Read, Translate, and Build are the Score's three Movements. Nine moves are nested across them — three per movement. Cycle sequentially through these movements to read the community as it already is, translate what is found into a clear diagnosis, and build whatever that diagnosis calls for — a curriculum or experience that teaches, a strategy or narrative that shifts understanding, or both.

This Score is a framework grounded in peer-reviewed methodology for monitoring and evaluation, drawn on as each engagement calls for. Built to be executed from, not just read.

READ

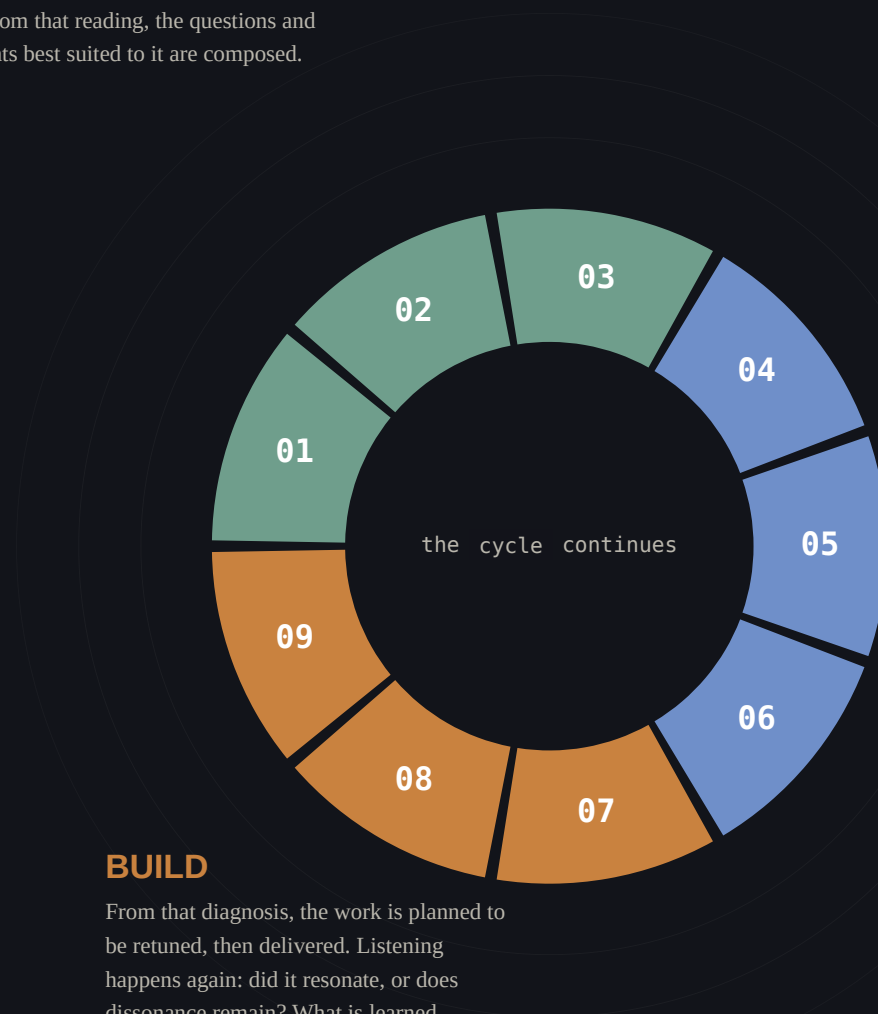
The community is read as it already is — its rhythms, its context, its own sense of what is true. From that reading, the questions and instruments best suited to it are composed.

TRANSLATE

Those instruments run in the field, the what returns is turned into a clear, legible signal — where the notes align and where they beat against each other instead. That signal is then translated into a diagnosis that is ready to act on.

BUILD

From that diagnosis, the work is planned to be retuned, then delivered. Listening happens again: did it resonate, or does dissonance remain? What is learned becomes where it begins again — the cycle continues



01 Literature Review / Landscape Scan
02 Research Question
03 Method

04 Data Collection
05 Analysis
06 Findings

07 Plan
08 Act
09 Reflect

How to Read This Document

This Score is written for those looking to implement the Resonance Lab Method in engagements. It assumes no prior familiarity with the method; it does, however, assume real research or evaluation experience.

THE NUMBERING

Read, Translate, and Build are this Score's three Movements. Each holds three Moves, numbered 01 through 09.

THE COLOR CODING

Movements are coded in color. **Read** is always green, **Translate** is always blue, and **Build** is always orange. Every Move carries its Movement's color, showing which Movement it belongs to.

READING A MOVE

Every Move in The Score is outlined in two parts: *The Move* is the story — what actually happens at this step and why, tied to the Resonance Lab framework — and *Grounded Method* is the citation, the real methodology this step is built on, with sources listed directly below it.

MOVING THROUGH MOVES

Read The Score from start to finish — Movement by Movement, the reasoning in each Move builds on the one before it. The right depth and technique for a given engagement is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

Quick Reference

Core notation used throughout The Score is outlined below. Full definitions can be found in the Glossary.

Medium	Community, organization, or society
Wave	Program, policy, or strategy
Community Frequency	Rate a community repeats its core rhythms
Intervention Frequency	Rate an introduced program repeats its own rhythm
Community Wavelength	Reach of one full cultural cycle
Community Velocity	How fast meaning moves through a community
Amplitude	Resources actually committed
Resonance	Frequencies match
Dissonance	The gap between frequencies
Amplification	What a community does with an intervention, if it resonates



Read 01 — Literature Review / Landscape Scan

THE MOVE

Before anything is designed, the community is read as it already is. Existing research, prior programs, policies, and strategies already shaping it are examined, alongside the patterns already in motion. A community carries its own **frequency (f_community)**, **wavelength (λ)**, and **velocity (v)** before any intervention begins. Reading the values and rituals that repeat, how far they reach across people and generations, and how fast they move through the community's own networks provides a landscape. When a program, policy, or strategy is already at work, it carries a frequency of its own, read here as well. Everything that follows builds from what is found here.

GROUNDING METHOD

This step is rooted in Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) and Community Asset Mapping — an approach that begins by identifying what a community already has, rather than starting from what appears to be missing. It is the methodological form of what "tune into" is already saying: arrive listening for the frequency already playing, not auditing for defects. A comprehensive scan does not stop at documented data. It treats the preparation, the ethics of entry, and the act of asking as part of the method itself, not a formality that precedes it.

Grounded in: **Asset-Based Community Development (Kretzmann & McKnight)**; **Lightfoot, McCleary & Lum, Asset Mapping as a Research Tool for Community-Based Participatory Research in Social Work**; **Community Science Initiative, Participatory Asset Mapping: A Community Research Lab Toolkit**.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Literature Review / Landscape Scan

A seven-part protocol. Complete in order, or return to earlier sections as later ones surface new questions.

1. Purpose & Ethical Framing

Name the actual reason this scan is happening, who it is for, and what will change as a result of this work. Before any contact with the community, document how consent will be sought, how findings will be shared back, and who holds decision-making power over how the data is used.

2. Desk Research Log

Existing academic literature, prior evaluations, and public or civic data relevant to this community or context.

3. Prior & Active Interventions Log

What has been tried here before, and what is currently at work — any program, policy, or strategy already acting on the community now carries a frequency of its own, and that frequency gets read here too.

4. Asset Inventory

People, institutions, informal networks, gathering places, and skills already present. Distinguish between formally recognized assets and those known only within the community itself.

5. Community-Engaged Session Preparation

Who should be invited, and who is being missed by that invitation. Logistics, accessibility needs, materials, and a plain-language explanation of the session to be shared in advance.

6. Facilitation Script

A brief structure for the session itself: how it opens, how participants are asked to describe or map their own community, and how it closes. Note any question that produced a response worth returning to.

7. Synthesis — Preliminary Frequency Notes

Bring sections one through six together into an early read of community frequency, wavelength, and velocity. This becomes the working input for Read 02 — Research Question.

→ A completed Landscape Scan becomes the direct input for 02 — Research Question.



Read 02 — Research Question

THE MOVE

From that reading, the question for investigation becomes more specific. It is the note that landscape reading points to — not decided in advance, but surfaced collectively, tested and refined with the people closest to the work before being carried forward.

GROUNDING METHOD

This step is rooted in Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) — a research tradition in which the people being studied are equal partners in designing, running, and interpreting the research, not subjects observed from a distance — and, specifically, Participatory Concept Mapping — a structured, group-based method for turning many raw concerns into one prioritized, testable research question. Rather than a researcher drafting a question alone and presenting it to the community for comment, the question itself is generated, sorted, and interpreted collectively.

Grounded in: Trochim, Concept Mapping methodology, adapted for participatory use; Allen, Schaleben-Boateng, Hang & Pergament, Concept Mapping as an Approach to Facilitate Participatory Intervention Building; core CBPR co-learning principles (Israel et al.).

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Research Question

A six-part protocol, adapted from Trochim's Concept Mapping method for practitioner use.

1. Focus Prompt & Preparation

Establish the generative prompt the group will respond to, and confirm who is in the room.

2. Statement Generation

Brainstorm raw concerns and questions, drawing directly from the Landscape Scan and stakeholders present.

3. Structuring — Sort & Rate

Sort statements into groups of similar meaning, and rate each on importance and feasibility.

4. Cluster Interpretation

Name each cluster and make sense of the pattern together, as a group, not after the fact.

5. Question Drafting

Convert the strongest cluster into one sharp, testable research question.

6. Utilization Check

State plainly what will concretely change once this question is answered, and for whom.

→ A drafted, tested research question becomes the direct input for 03 — Method.



Read 03 — Method

THE MOVE

Knowing that note, the instruments most capable of playing it are assembled. Each instrument is derived from peer-reviewed publications in established research traditions. Improvisation has no place here. Instead, the ensemble is chosen based on what is actually available and what is actually being learned. This is the default. Its exact shape, for any given engagement, is a conversation with the people closest to the work — community members, institutional partners, or both. Every instrument in the ensemble is chosen to detect frequency precisely — the community's own, and whatever is already acting on it.

GROUNDING METHOD

Method selection is not a single yes-or-no gate. It is a genuine multi-criteria decision, and the correct tool for that is a Weighted Decision Matrix — sometimes called a Pugh Matrix, a standard technique in multi-criteria decision analysis. Every real instrument for this question is scored against every real criterion at once, weighted by what actually matters for this specific engagement, so no single factor is allowed to override every other consideration by accident.

Grounded in: **Pugh, Total Design (decision-matrix method)**; multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA); instrument characteristics drawn from **Kvale & Brinkmann, Krueger & Casey, Spradley, and Wang & Burris**.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Method

Baseline scores (1–5) reflect each instrument's documented characteristics. Assign a weight (1–5) to each criterion for this specific engagement, multiply, and sum for a Weighted Total.

Example — A1 with every weight at 1 except Sensitivity Fit at 5: $(2 \times 1) + (1 \times 1) + (2 \times 1) + (3 \times 5) + (4 \times 1) + (5 \times 1) = 29$. Do this for every row, then compare — the largest total is the best fit for this engagement.

Instrument	Data Type	Depth wt:	Group Dyn. wt:	Self-Report wt:	Sensitivity wt:	Feasibility wt:	Verbal Fit wt:	Weighted Total
A1 Structured Interview	Qual / Text	2	1	2	3	4	5	
A2 Semi-Structured Interview	Qual / Text	5	1	2	4	4	5	
A3 Unstructured / Conversational	Qual / Text	5	1	2	5	3	5	
B1 Focus Group	Qual / Text	2	5	2	1	2	5	
B2 Dialogue Circle	Qual / Text	3	4	2	2	2	5	
C1 Non-Participant Observation	Qual / Text	3	4	5	3	3	1	
C2 Participant Observation	Qual / Text	4	4	5	3	2	1	
D1 Closed Survey	Nom / Ord	1	1	2	4	5	5	
D2 Open Survey	Qual / Text	2	1	2	4	5	5	
E1 Photovoice	Qual / Visual	4	3	3	3	2	1	

Geospatial and Network are added dimensions, not primary outputs — any instrument above can carry one if the underlying data also has a location or relational structure.

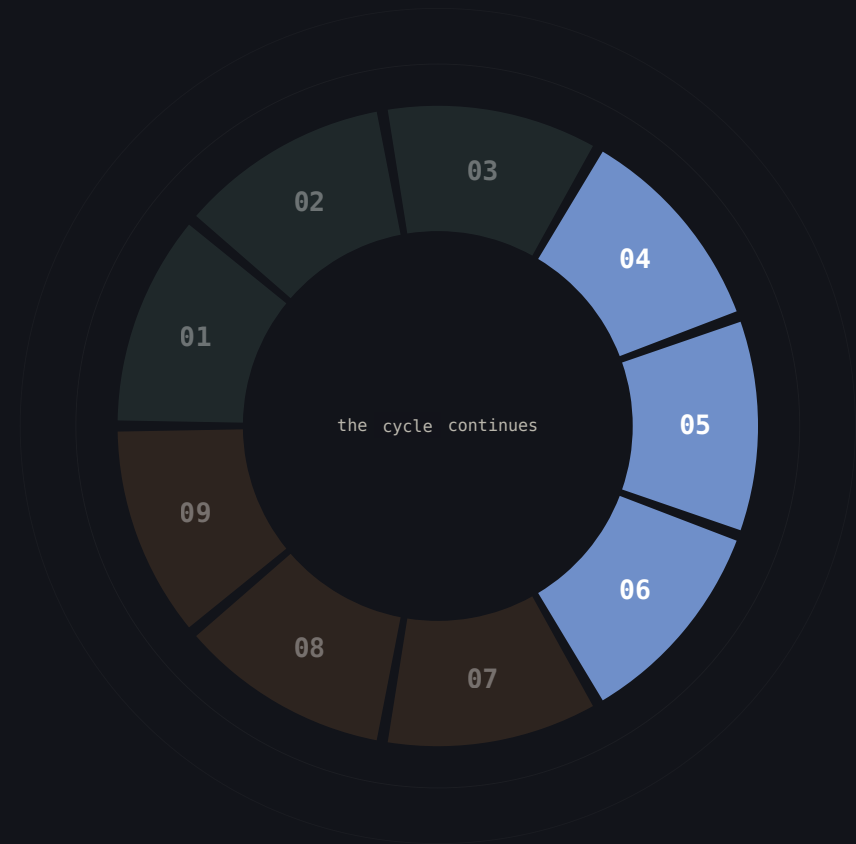
→ The top-scoring instrument and its data type carry into 04 — Data Collection.

INTERLUDE

Read → Translate

Three moves in, and something real now exists: a landscape, a sharpened question, and an instrument built for investigation.

What comes next: running that instrument, conducting analysis, then finding out what is revealed.





Translate 04 — Data Collection

THE MOVE

Knowing the instrument ensemble, it is then brought into the field. Data collection may take the form of fresh fieldwork, structured surveys, or data already in hand. Which form depends on what the research question and method requires.

GROUNDLED METHOD

Not every engagement begins with fresh fieldwork. Data arrives as primary collection from a chosen instrument, or as secondary data the client already holds — a scraped dataset, existing records, prior research. This step is not about choosing a method again; that decision was made in Read 03 — Method. It is about capturing what actually comes back accurately, and confirming what data type it really is, since reality does not always match the plan.

Grounded in: the primary/secondary data classification, a foundational and universal distinction across research methodology; **O'Neill's ethno-mimesis** (from ethnography + mimesis, meaning representation) for multimodal capture; **Stevens' Levels of Measurement (1946)** for confirming data type, which determines what analysis in Translate 05 — Analysis is actually valid.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Data Collection

Four capture protocols, routed by data source. Every path ends the same way: confirming the actual data type against the vocabulary used throughout Translate.

1. Source Classification

Is this data being collected fresh (primary), or does it already exist (secondary)? Log the answer before proceeding.

2. Multimodal Field Log

For primary qualitative fieldwork — interviews, focus groups, observation. Verbal, non-verbal, and artifact data captured as equally weighted streams.

3. Structured Response Log

For primary quantitative collection — survey and structured-instrument responses.

4. Digital & Trace Data Capture Protocol

For primary digital collection — web scraping, social or platform data, other unobtrusive digital sources.

5. Secondary Data Intake Protocol

For existing datasets, records, or prior research the client already holds. Provenance and licensing confirmed before use.

6. Confirmed Data Type

Regardless of path taken, tag what was actually received: Qualitative/Text, Nominal, Ordinal, Interval/Ratio, Geospatial, or Network.

→ The confirmed data type determines which analyses in 05 — Analysis are valid to run.

Translate 05 — Analysis

THE MOVE

After data is collected, it is analyzed using peer-reviewed approaches. The specific analysis techniques used depend on the specifics of each engagement — what is actually being learned, and what kind of data is actually available. What that analysis measures is the gap between the community's own frequency and whatever is currently acting on it — an existing program, policy, or strategy where one exists, or, where none does, the outcome the community actually needs. Two notes at different frequencies do not blend. Instead, they beat against each other, audibly out of sync. The wider this gap is, the more clearly it shows up in the data — whether that means drop-off and pushback in participatory fieldwork, or divergence in statistical and geospatial measurements. These signals are how **dissonance** is measured.

GROUNDING METHOD

Analysis is not one technique — it is the intersection of two real, established axes: what the engagement is actually trying to learn (the Four Types of Analytics: Descriptive, Diagnostic, Predictive, Prescriptive), and what data type 04 — Data Collection confirms is actually in hand. The correct technique sits at that intersection, gated by what is mathematically valid for that data type.

Grounded in: **the Four Types of Analytics framework** (near-universal standard in analytics and decision-making methodology); **Stevens' Levels of Measurement (1946)** for quantitative validity; standard qualitative analysis traditions (thematic, content analysis) for text data.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Analysis

Find your Purpose (rows) and confirmed Data Type from 04 (columns). The intersection names a real, established technique.

PURPOSE	QUALITATIVE / TEXT	NOMINAL	ORDINAL	INTERVAL / RATIO
Descriptive <i>What happened?</i>	Thematic summary	Frequency counts	Median, mode, rank summary	Mean, SD, distribution
Diagnostic <i>Why did it happen?</i>	Thematic / content analysis	Chi-square test	Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis	t-test, ANOVA, correlation
Predictive <i>What will happen?</i>	Pattern-based projection (qualitative)	Logistic regression	Ordinal regression	Linear regression, forecasting
Prescriptive <i>What should be done?</i>	Recommendation synthesis	Decision rules by category	Priority ranking model	Optimization modeling

Geospatial and Network data carry the same four Purposes, using spatial statistics or network analysis methods respectively.

→ The analysis produced here becomes the raw material a Collaborative Sensemaking session interprets in 06 — Findings.



Translate 06 — Findings

THE MOVE

That calculation is still raw — noise, not yet a note anyone can act on. This is where it gets refined into something legible: a clear, decision-ready diagnosis, translated for the people who will decide what to do about it next. No new variable here either, just noise refined into signal.

GROUNDING METHOD

Findings are not handed down by an analyst working alone. This step is grounded in Collaborative Sensemaking — a structured practice where community co-researchers work through generating themes and conclusions together with the people who ran the analysis, rather than receiving results after the fact. Regardless of whether the analysis in 05 — Analysis was participatory, statistical, or geospatial, making sense of what it means happens collaboratively here.

Grounded in: Collaborative Sensemaking practices documented in the **Journal of Participatory Research Methods**; core CBPR co-learning principles (**Israel et al.**) applied specifically to the interpretation stage, not only data collection.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Findings

A structured workshop turning raw analysis into a decision-ready diagnosis, together with the people closest to the work.

1. Preparing Raw Findings for the Room

Bring the analysis from 05 into a form participants can actually engage with — visualized, summarized, or read aloud, not a raw output only a specialist could parse.

2. Theme Generation Worksheet

Cluster and name what the findings actually mean, as a group — not an analyst's interpretation presented for approval.

3. Triangulation Against Local Knowledge

Check the findings against what participants already know from lived experience — where do they confirm it, where do they complicate it.

4. Drafting the Decision-Ready Diagnosis

Write the decision-ready statement — the actual gap, in plain language, for the people who will decide what to do about it next.

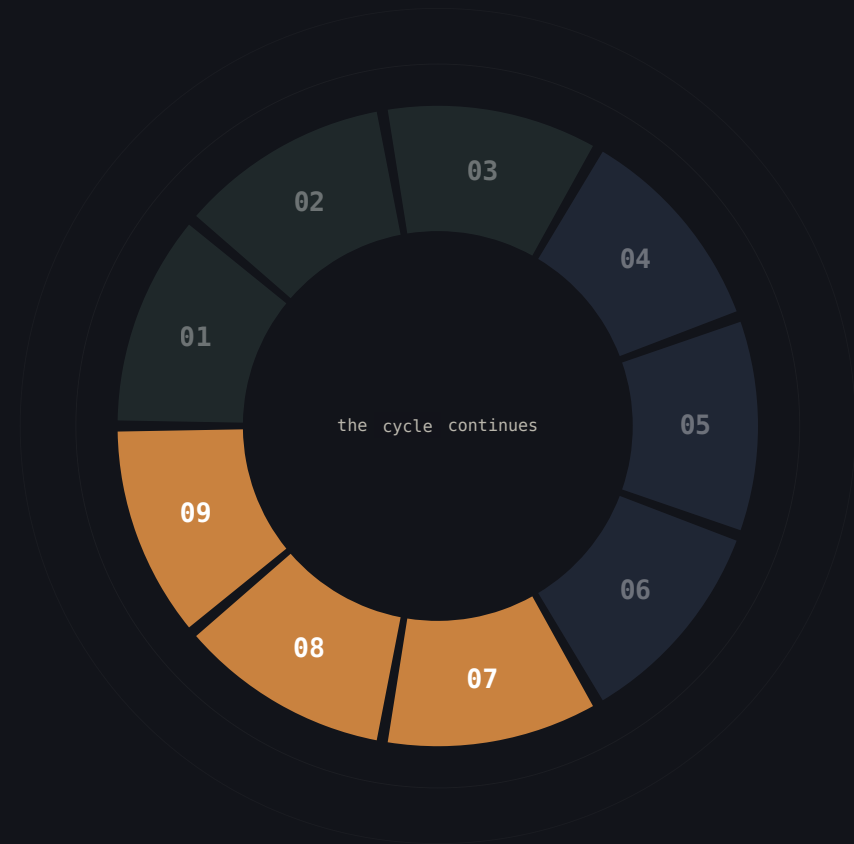
→ This diagnosis becomes the direct input for 07 — Plan.

INTERLUDE

Translate → Build

Six moves in, and a decision-ready diagnosis now exists.

What comes next: a plan for intervention, actualizing intervention, and reflecting on the outcomes.





Build 07 — Plan

THE MOVE

From that diagnosis, the intervention gets decided. This may mean adjusting programs, policies, or strategies that already exist, proposing something new, or a combination of both. What gets planned is the intervention itself — and it carries a frequency of its own, designed to meet the community's. Matched frequencies do not just coexist; when they align, they reinforce each other. That is **resonance** (**f_community = f_intervention**), and a plan is the deliberate attempt to reach it by closing the dissonance.

GROUNDED METHOD

Planning what to build is grounded in participatory Theory of Change — a method developed using participatory approaches with all relevant stakeholders, who identify and jointly decide what to evaluate and how, rather than a plan handed down from an analyst's diagnosis alone. A Theory of Change makes explicit how the planned intervention is expected to close the measured gap, not just that it should.

Grounded in: **Cassetti & Paredes-Carbonell (2020)** — Theory of Change: A Tool for Participatory Planning and Evaluation in Community Health.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Plan

A participatory Theory of Change, built from the diagnosis in Translate 06 — Findings.

1. Pathway Mapping

Map how the planned intervention is expected to close the measured gap — each link in the chain made explicit, not assumed.

2. Adjust, Build New, or Both — Decision Log

Record which path was chosen, and why — this becomes what Reflect checks the actual outcome against.

→ The finalized plan becomes the direct input for 08 — Act.



Build 08 — Act

THE MOVE

The plan becomes real here. The intervention that gets delivered is something built to teach — like an experience or a curriculum; something built to shift how a community or institution understands itself — like a strategy or a narrative; or some combination of these things. The **amplitude (A)** of this intervention — the intensity of the resources committed — gives whoever receives it something to respond to.

GROUNDING METHOD

Delivery is grounded in implementation science, specifically the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) — a determinant framework used to predict and explain the real barriers and facilitators to whether a planned intervention actually succeeds once delivered, not just whether it was well designed.

Grounded in: **The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)** — among the most widely applied implementation science frameworks.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Act

Two templates, matched to what Plan actually decided.

1. Experience / Curriculum Template

For interventions built to teach. State the amplitude — the actual resources committed — explicitly.

2. Narrative / Positioning Template

For interventions built to shift understanding. State plainly what is shifting, from what, to what.

3. Implementation Readiness Check

A barriers-and-facilitators check drawn from CFIR, run immediately before delivery.

→ What actually gets delivered is what Reflect checks in 09 — Reflect.



Build 09 — Reflect

THE MOVE

The work takes form. Then, it gets checked again: did it resonate, or does dissonance remain? If it resonates, what was delivered takes root beyond its original release — a curriculum a community keeps teaching itself, for example, or a strategy an institution keeps building on. This is **amplification**, and it is where real transformation can take shape. What gets heard here does not end the story. It becomes where everything begins again — the cycle continues.

GROUNDING METHOD

Checking whether it resonated is grounded in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation — an approach in which local people determine their own methods for assessing what happened, rather than evaluation being conducted on a community from outside it.

Grounded in: **Village Earth** — The Role of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation in Community-Based Development.

This is the approach Resonance Lab defaults to. The right depth and technique for a given engagement — timeline, budget, and who the actual stakeholders are — is a scoping conversation, not a fixed requirement.

The Instruments — Reflect

Checking for resonance, dissonance, or amplification.

1. Outcomes Check-In

Check whether it resonated, in the community's own account, once real time has passed since delivery.

2. Amplification Assessment

Check for continuation beyond what was originally delivered — the strongest possible sign of real resonance.

→ What is learned here becomes where Read begins again — the cycle continues.

Glossary

The physics, and what it means in practice. Every linked term across this document points here.

PHYSICS	PRACTICE
Medium What a wave travels through	Medium A community, organization, or society — already has its own rhythms and ways of organizing
Wave A disturbance that transfers energy through a medium	Wave Any program, policy, or strategy entering a community, organization, or society
Frequency (f) Number of wave cycles per second (Hz)	Community Frequency The rate at which a community, organization, or society repeats its core rhythms Measured by: participation rates, cultural retention indicators where participatory; usage or administrative records where not.
Frequency (f) Number of wave cycles per second (Hz)	Intervention Frequency The rate at which an introduced program, policy, or strategy repeats its own rhythm Measured by: program schedule and cadence; funding or renewal cycles.
Wavelength (λ) Distance of one full wave cycle (m)	Community Wavelength The reach of one full cultural cycle across people, geography, and generations Measured by: cultural spread, intergenerational transmission where participatory; demographic or geospatial distribution where not.
Velocity (v = fλ) How fast a wave's energy moves through the medium	Community Velocity How fast meaning and knowledge move through a community's own networks Measured by: response time to cultural events where participatory; network density or digital logs where not.
Amplitude (A) The energy or intensity of the driving force	Amplitude The intensity of resources actually committed to an intervention Measured by: dollars committed, people reached, frequency and duration of contact. <i>High amplitude with the wrong frequency is loud dissonance, not resonance.</i>

Glossary (continued)

PHYSICS	PRACTICE
f_community = f_intervention When frequency of wave matches frequency of medium	Resonance When the frequency of an intervention matches the natural frequency of a community Measured by: uptake, sustained engagement, trust where participatory; adoption or usage metrics where not. <i>If the community resonates with and amplifies the intervention, social transformation can take shape.</i>
f_beat = f_c - f_i When frequency of wave does not match frequency of medium — audible beating	Dissonance The gap between the frequency of a community and whatever is currently acting on it Measured by: drop-off and pushback where participatory; divergence in statistical or geospatial measurements where not.
A' > A at resonance Growth in a driven system's own response amplitude, greatest at resonance	Amplification What a community does with an intervention, if it resonates — carrying it further than what was put in Measured by: continued use after the engagement ends; adoption or replication beyond original delivery. <i>This is the mechanism behind social transformation — not the resources committed, but what the community does with them.</i>

Bibliography

Read 01	<u>The Belmont Report — Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research</u>
Read 01	<u>Kalavani et al. — Environmental Scanning Model in Health System and Implementation Steps</u>
Read 01	<u>Kretzmann & McKnight — Building Communities from the Inside Out</u>
Read 01	<u>Lightfoot, McCleary & Lum — Asset Mapping as a Research Tool for CBPR</u>
Read 01	<u>Israel et al. — Community-Based Participatory Research: Policy Recommendations</u>
Read 02	<u>Trochim — An Introduction to Concept Mapping for Planning and Evaluation</u>
Read 02	<u>Allen et al. — Concept Mapping as an Approach to Facilitate Participatory Intervention Building</u>
Read 03	<u>Pugh — Total Design (decision-matrix method)</u>
Read 03	<u>Kvale & Brinkmann — InterViews</u>
Read 03	<u>Krueger & Casey — Focus Groups</u>
Read 03	<u>Spradley — Participant Observation</u>
Read 03	<u>Dillman — Internet, Phone, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys</u>
Read 03	<u>Wang & Burris — Photovoice</u>
Translate 04	<u>O'Neill — Ethno-Mimesis</u>
Translate 05	<u>Lumivero — The Analytics Pyramid (Four Types of Analytics)</u>
Translate 05	<u>Grad Coach — Nominal, Ordinal, Interval & Ratio Explained Simply</u>
Translate 06	<u>Journal of Participatory Research Methods — Strategies to Co-Create Participatory Dissemination</u>
Build 07	<u>Cassetti & Paredes-Carbonell — Theory of Change</u>
Build 08	<u>The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) User Guide</u>
Build 09	<u>Village Earth — Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation</u>

the cycle continues –

RESONANCE LAB

The Resonance Method – The Score

Living document – 2026

Grounded in peer-reviewed research across community-based participatory research, qualitative and quantitative methodology, and multi-criteria decision analysis. Full sources in the Bibliography.

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