

The Anatomy of Civil Societies Research Project

Consumer Social Responsibility



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Individual Social Responsibility



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What Matters to Americans

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Project Overview

- **♦** Multiple societies
 - * Australia, USA, UK, Germany
 - * Czech Republic, Argentina, Hong Kong, India
- Pictures of complete representative populations
- **Comparable** socio-demographic, political, personality and religious **measures** (focus on actions) within and across societies
- * Investigation of interactions with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- * Multiple measures of economic, social and political issue salience by:
 - Category (16 in total)
 - ♦ Single issues (113 in total)

That account for:

* Realistic trade-offs rather than costless characterizations

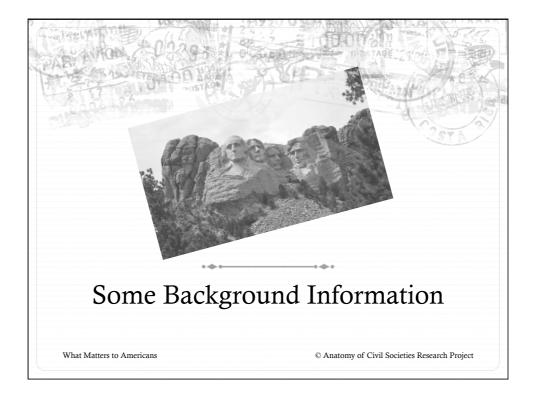
What Matters to Americans

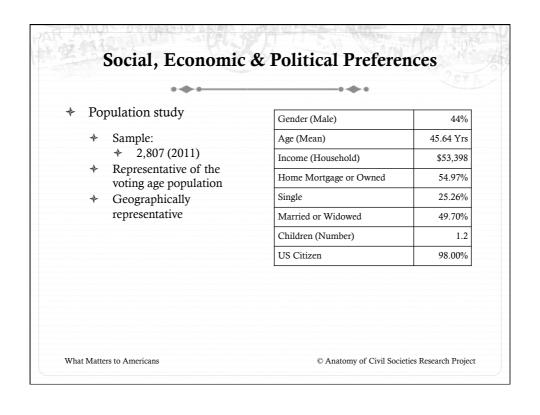
Project Overview

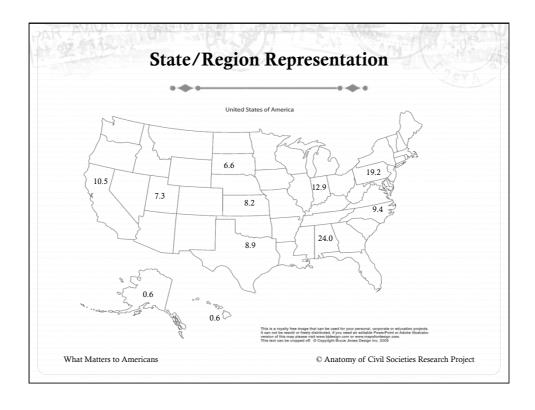
- Continuing investigations of CSO supporters
 - * Work with specific CSOs at the "micro" level
 - * WWF, Greenpeace, Amnesty International and Médecins Sans Frontières
- * Matching samples of supporters on
 - * Social, economic and political profiles
 - Personality and demographics
- ♦ Utilizing multiple methods of investigation
 - ♦ Social preference profiling
 - ♦ Personality measurement
 - ♦ Ethnographies
 - * Economic & behavioral experimentation

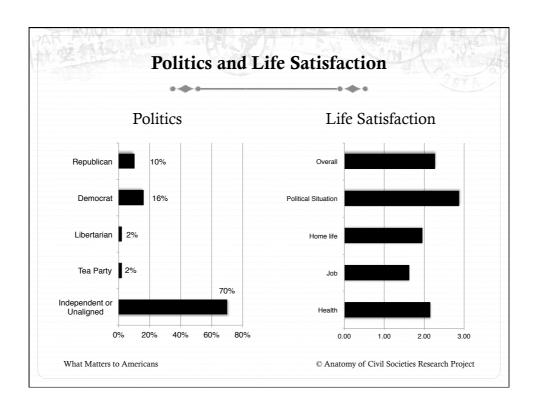
All aimed at providing a comprehensive "anatomy" of CSO supporters within the contexts of the societies in which they exist

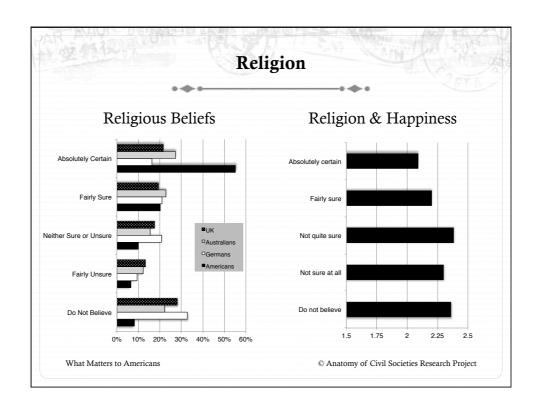
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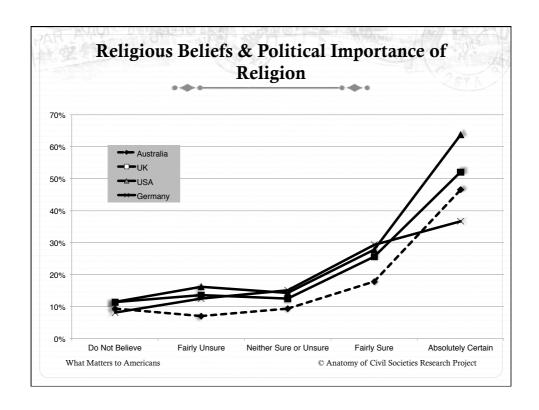


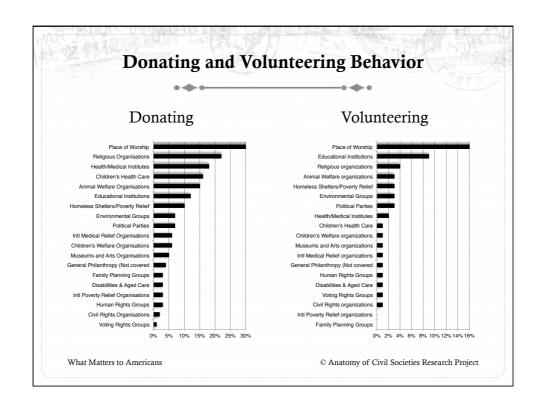


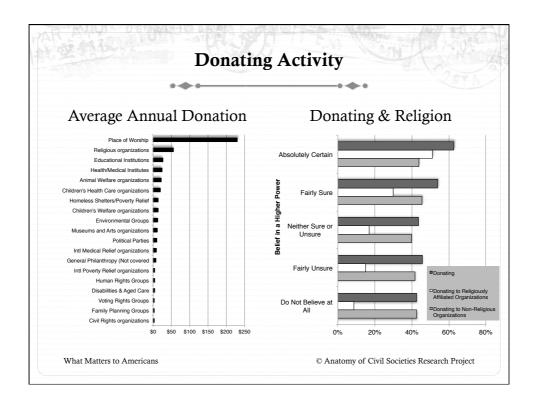


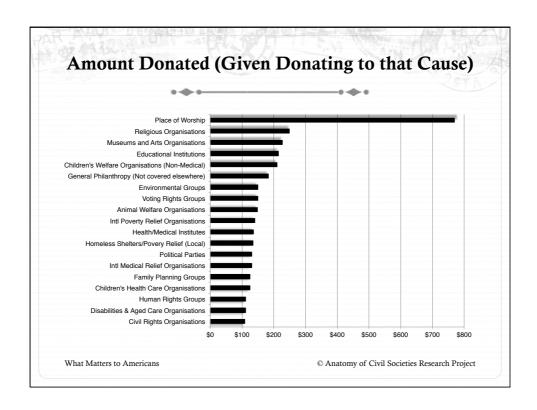


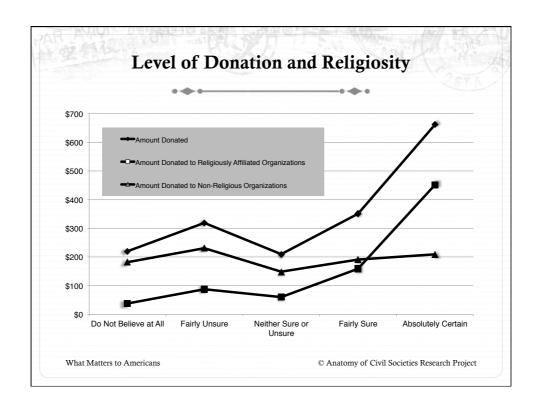


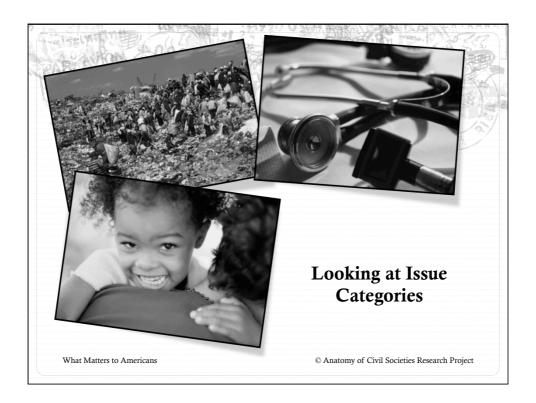




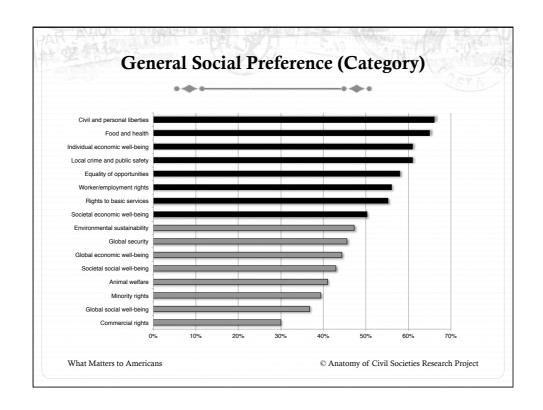


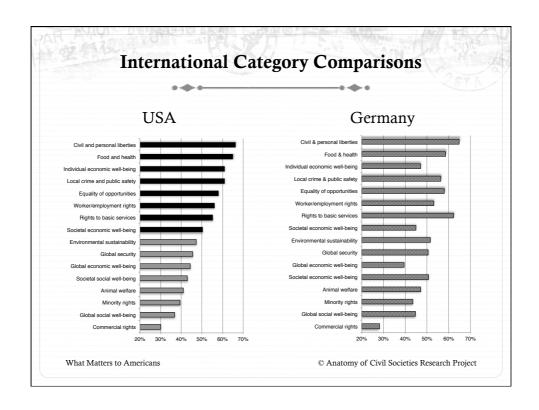


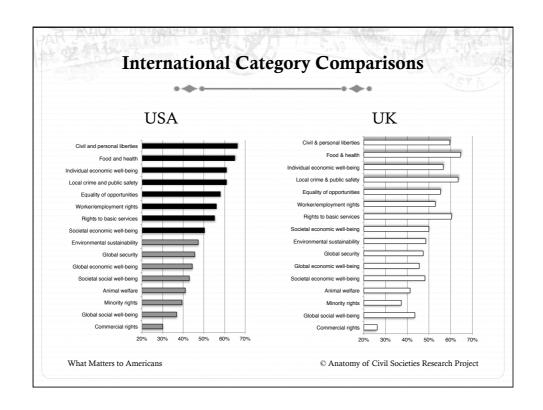


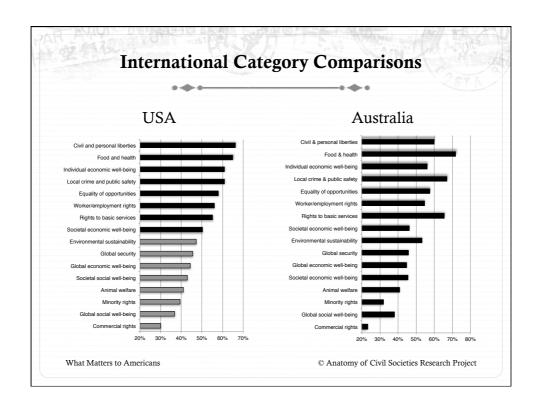


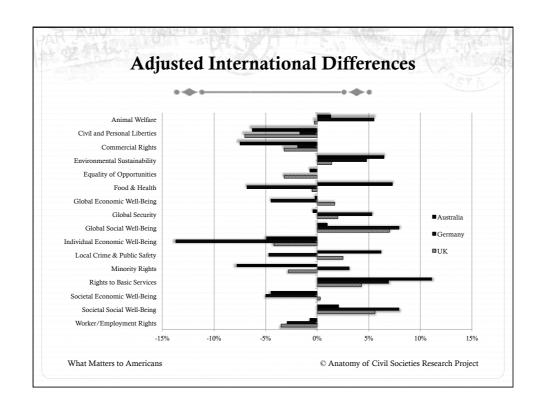
Social Preference Profiles (Categories)	
Food and health	Water and sanitation, GM foods, obesity, abortion
Local crime and public safety	Safety, child pornography, violent crime, corruption
Rights to basic services	Healthcare, food, education, benefits of last resort
Civil and personal liberties	Rights: legal, to vote, marital, free speech etc.
Equality of opportunities	Discrimination based on age, gender etc.
Individual economic well-being	Inflation, taxation, interest rates, cost of living
Worker/employment rights	Work safety, unions, retirement, child labour
Environmental sustainability	Pollution, climate change, biodiversity loss
Societal economic well-being	Poverty, employment, energy prices, growth, deficit
Global security	Terrorism, nuclear weapons, criminal syndicates
Societal social well-being	Quality of schooling, public transport, immigration
Global economic well-being	Resources management, trade, global finance issues
Animal welfare	Treatment of individual animals and species' survival
Global social well-being	Peace, diseases, poverty
Minority rights	Rights including cultural preservation and expression
Commercial rights	Commerce and ownership such as IP rights

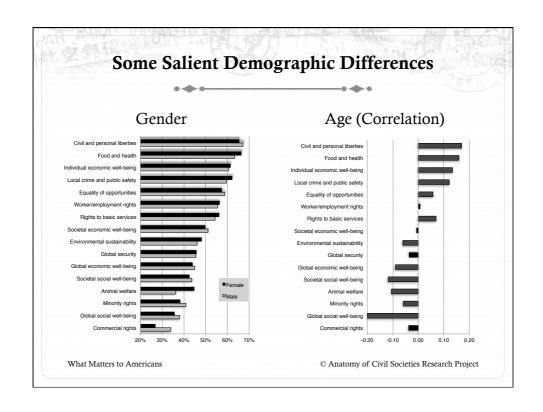


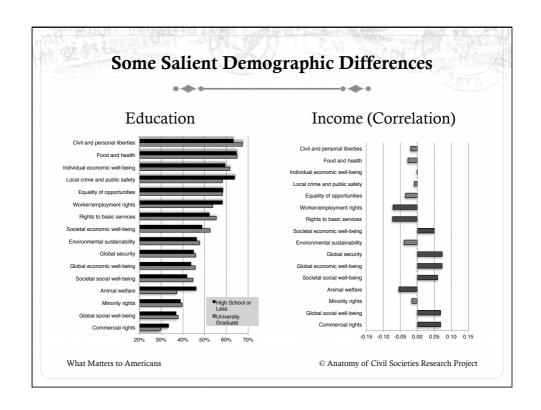


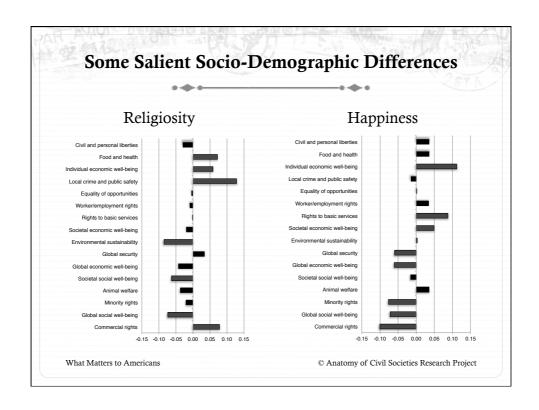


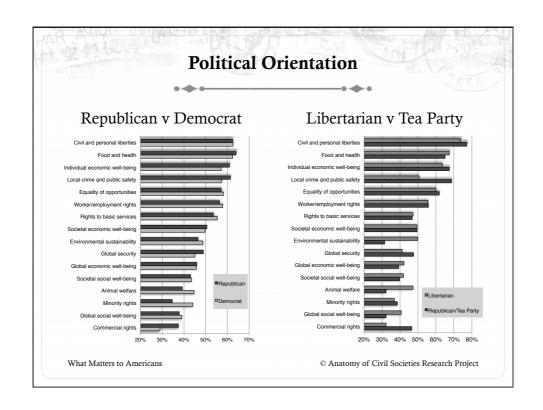


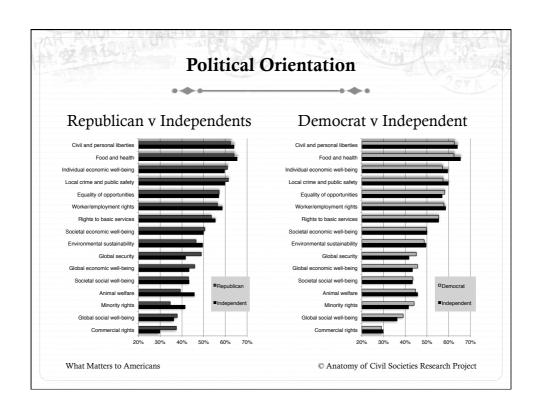


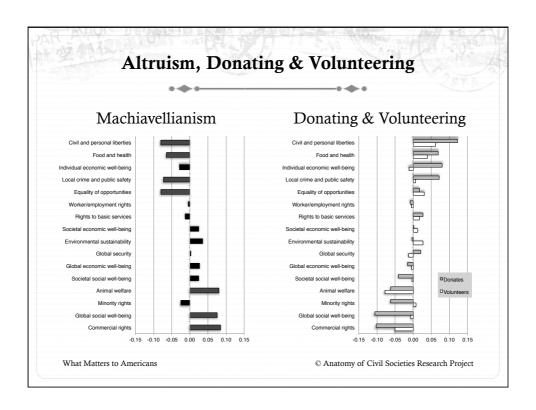


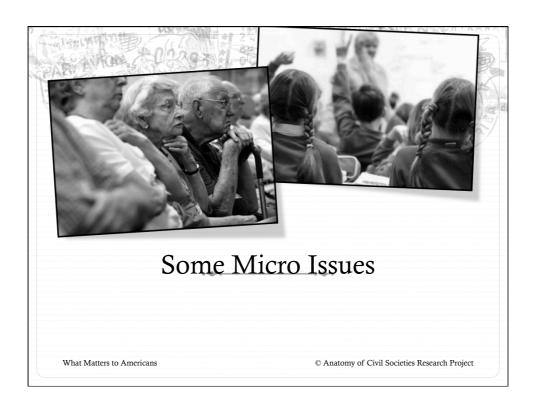


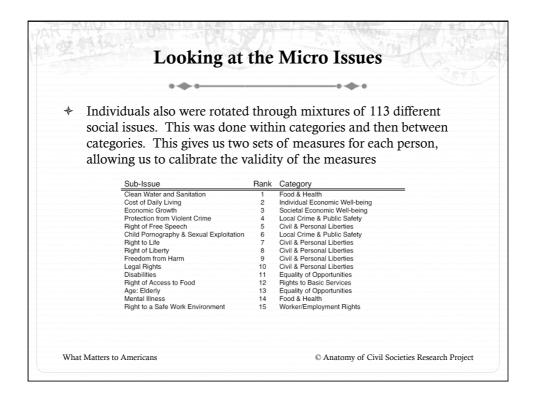




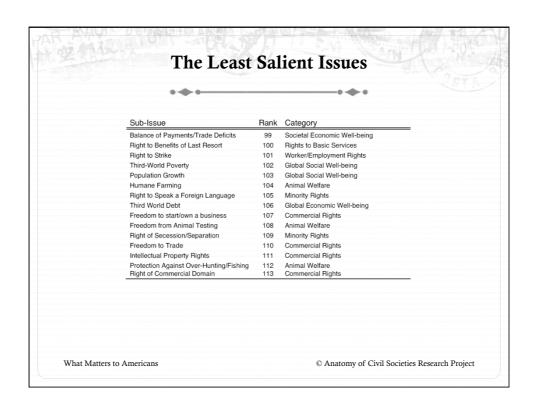




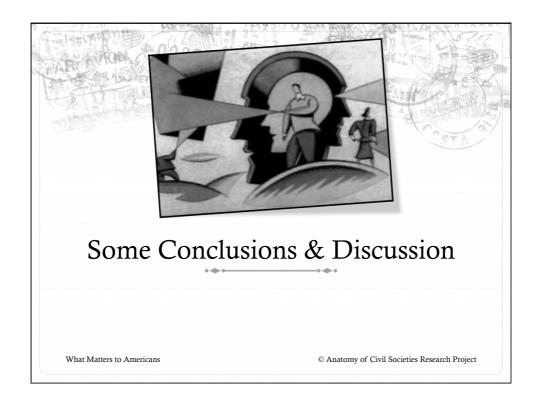












What Do We Conclude (About Americans)

- ♦ Proximity matters
 - * Individuals focus more intently on issues that are materially closer to what influences their lives
- * Attempts at "demographic" characterizations are fraught with problems
 - ♦ Except potentially at the extremes
- However, looking at more revealing "socio-political" factors reveals insights
 - Religiosity: Individuals with strong religious beliefs reveal different preference patterns
 - Political Orientation: Individuals with extreme political views reveal different preference patterns
- ♦ When it comes to CSO involvement the traditional stereotypes are unlikely to hold much validity

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What Do We Conclude (More Globally)

- ♦ The overall patterns seen in American are mirrored elsewhere
 - ♦ The major difference is related to religion/politics
 - * Religiosity: Individuals with strong religious beliefs reveal different preference patterns (and there are more of these in America)
 - Political Orientation: Individuals with extreme political views reveal different preference patterns (and there are less of these in America)
- * Americans are less environmentally concerned and more likely to reveal a more individualistic and materialistic position relative to Australians, citizens of the UK, and Germans

What Matters to Americans

How Might You Use What We are Doing?

- * Can you work with what people believe?
 - ♦ If NO
 - Can you live with a niche of 'believers'?
 - * Can you change everyone's preferences? Or at least enough of them?
 - → If YES
 - * Understand the issues against which you are 'competing'
 - Understand what issues can be reframed
- * Is there something fundamentally 'incorrect' in what people believe?
 - * What are the mechanisms to 'correct' the error in belief?

What Matters to Americans

