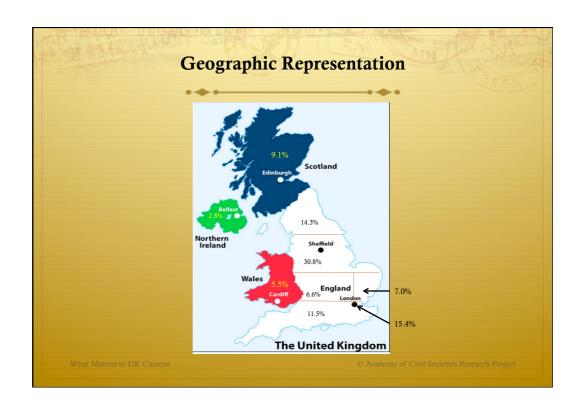
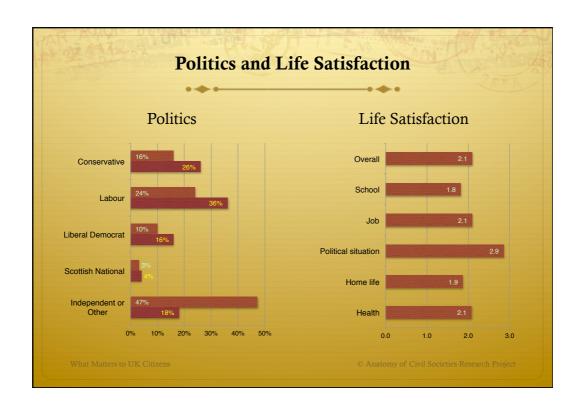
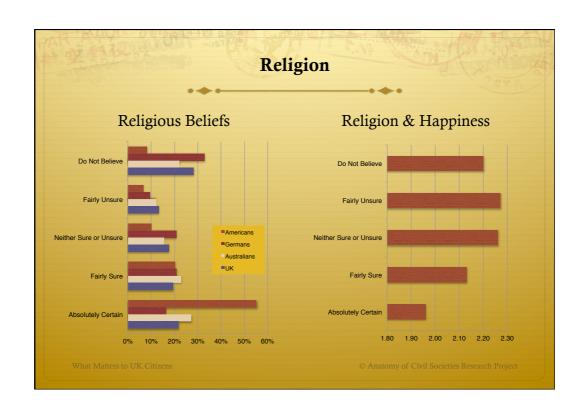
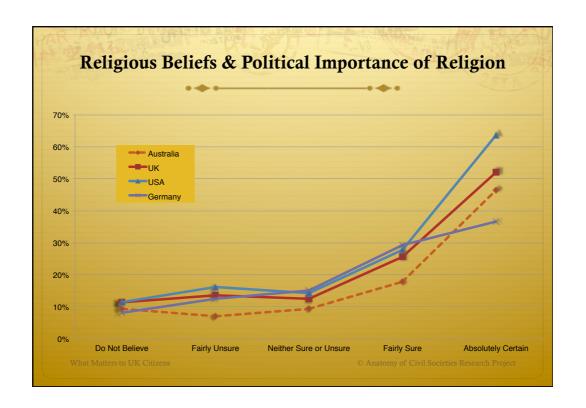


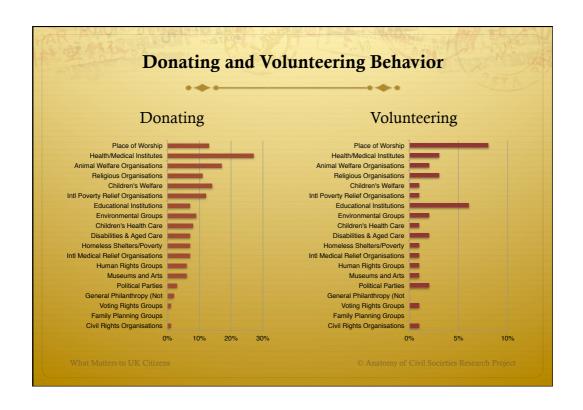
Population study		Gender (Male)	14%
♦ Sam	ple:	Age (Mean)	42.01 Yrs
	† 1,673 (2011)	Income (Household)	£29,117
	resentative of the voting	Home Mortgage or Owned	49.87%
	age population Geographically representative	Single	26.18%
, 360	grapmeany representative	Married or Widowed	47.28%
		Children (Number)	2.2
		UK Citizen	94.00%

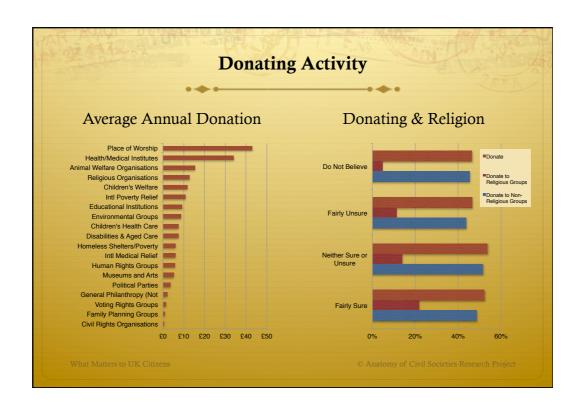


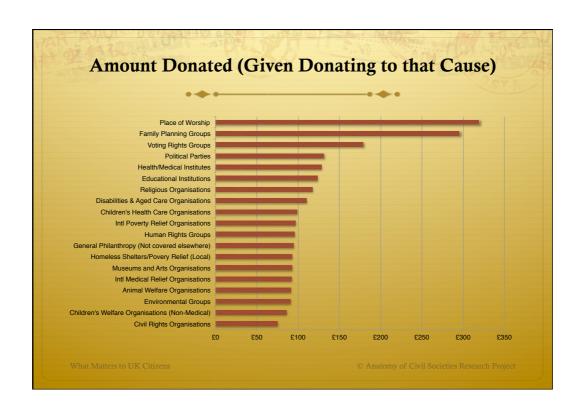


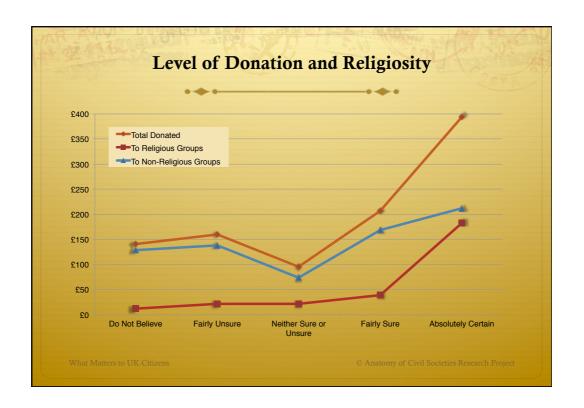


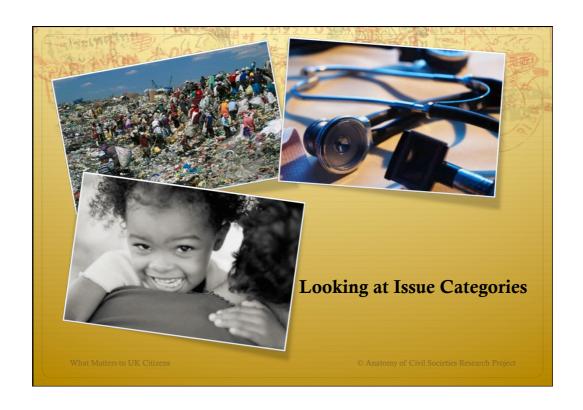




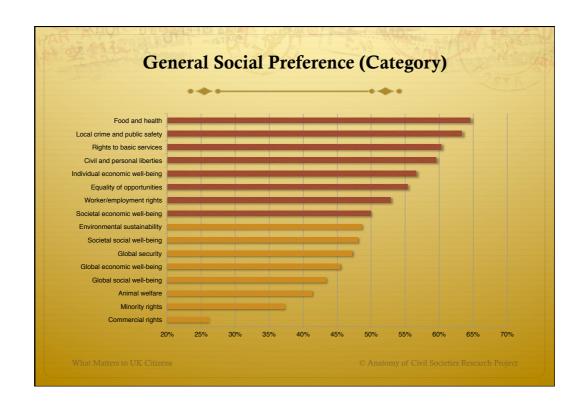


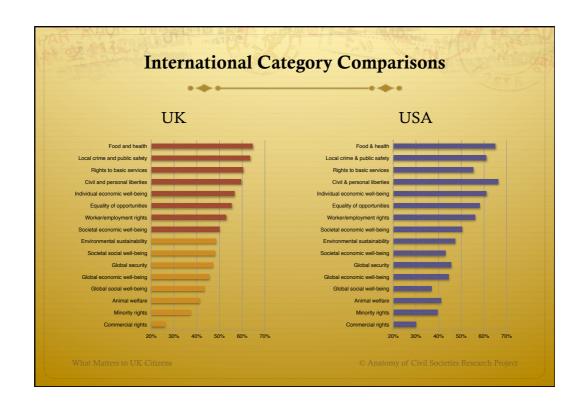




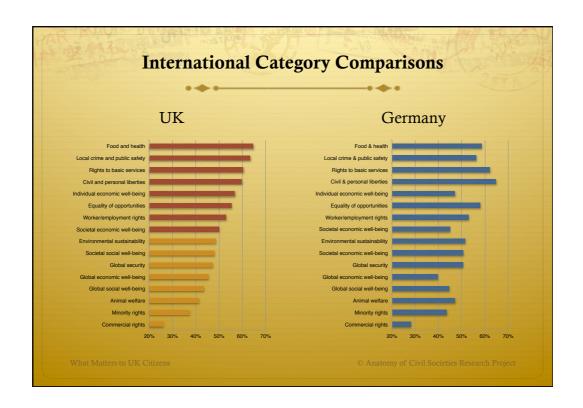


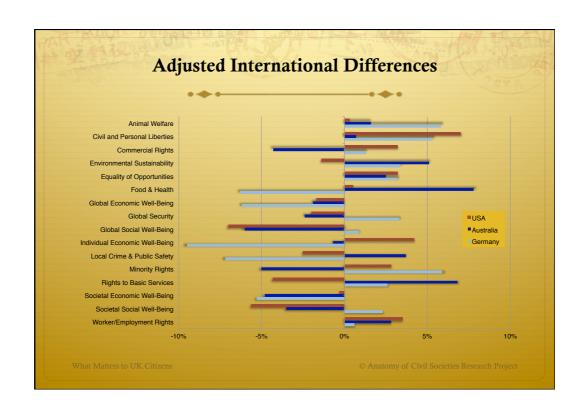
Social Preference Profiles (Categories)			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
General Categories	Selected Sub-Issues		
Food and health	Water and sanitation, GM foods, obesity, abortion		
Local crime and public safety	Safety, child pornography, violent crime, corruption		
Rights to basic services	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		

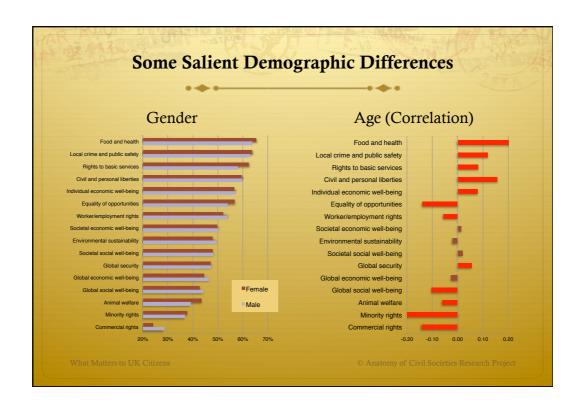


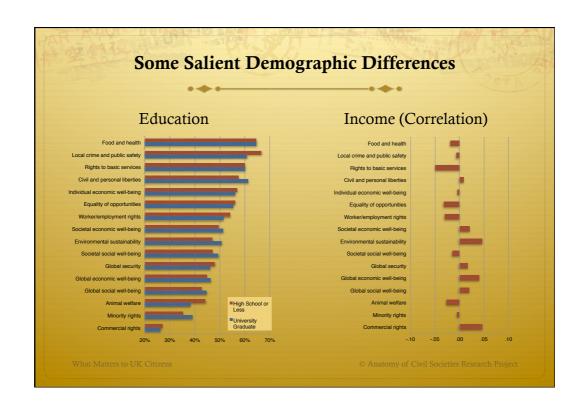


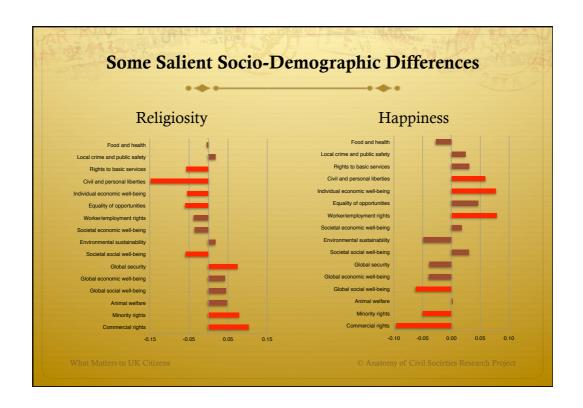


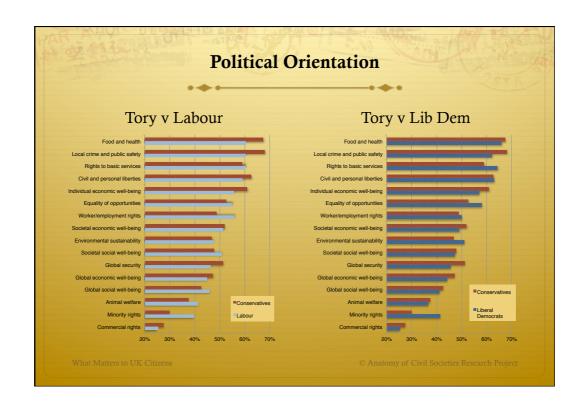


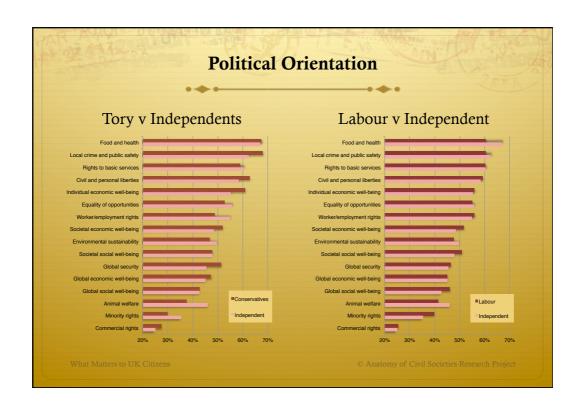


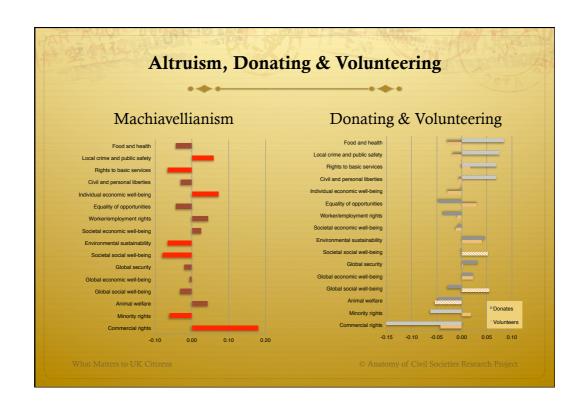


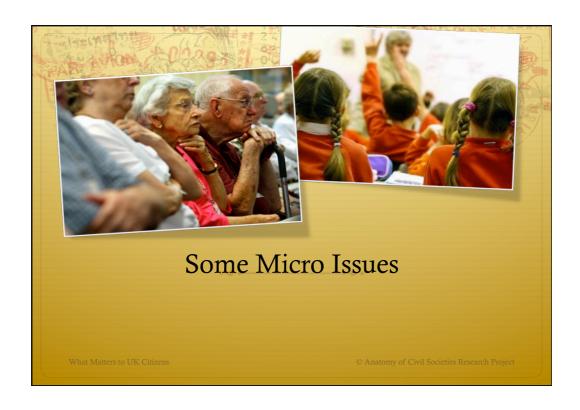






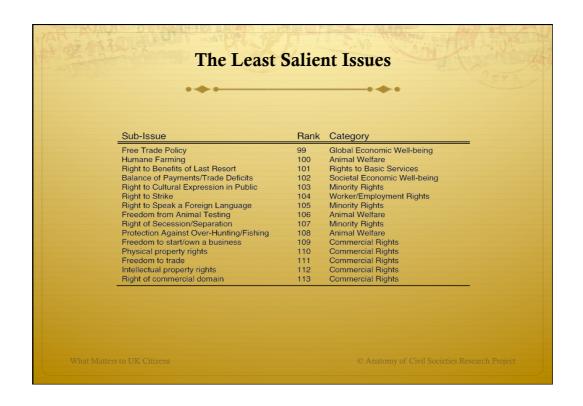




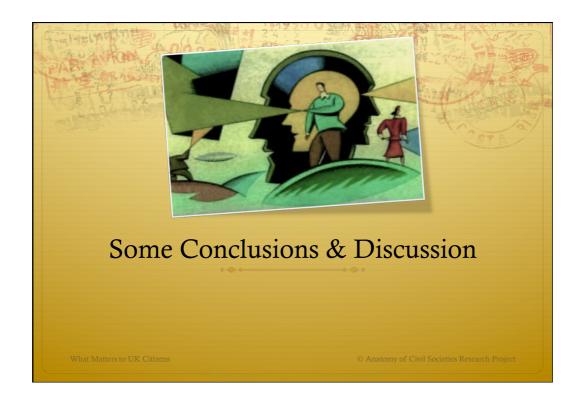












What Do We Conclude (About UK Citizens)

- 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

What Matters to UK Citizens

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What Do We Conclude (More Globally)

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

What Matters to UK Citizens

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How Might You Use What We are Doing? People's links to "causes" as seen in their donating and volunteering behaviour is only very, very weakly related to their preferences 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?

