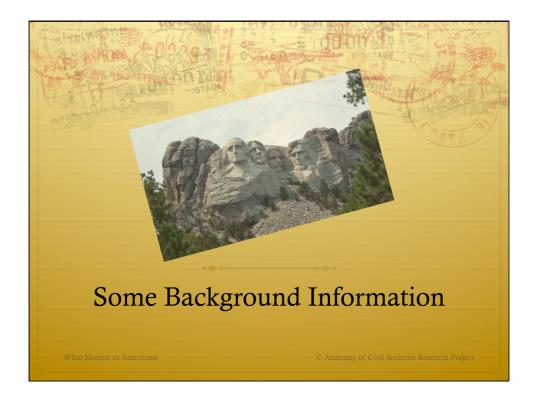
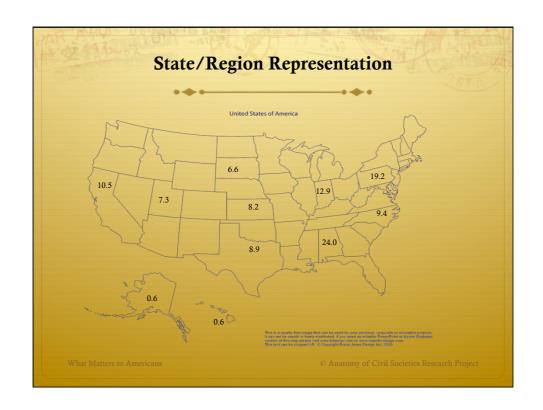
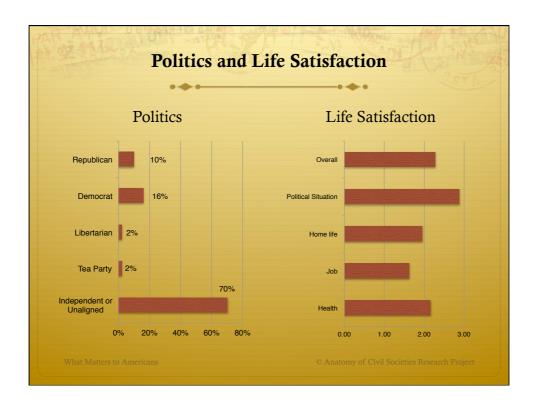


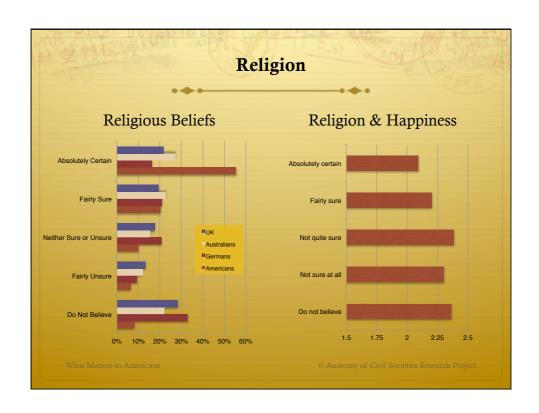
Project Overview Continuing investigations of CSO supporters Work with specific CSOs at the "micro" level WWF, Greenpeace, Amnesty International and Médecins Sans Frontières Matching samples of supporters on Social, economic and political profiles Personality and demographics Utilizing multiple methods 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

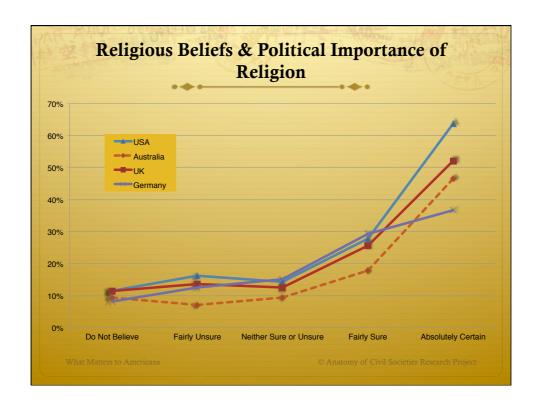


Population study	Gender (Male)	44%
♦ Sample:	Age (Mean)	45.64 Yrs
 2,807 (2011) Representative of the voting age population Geographically 	Income (Household)	\$53,398 54.97% 25.26%
	Home Mortgage or Owned	
	Single	
representative	Married or Widowed	49.70%
	Children (Number)	1.2
	US Citizen	98.00%

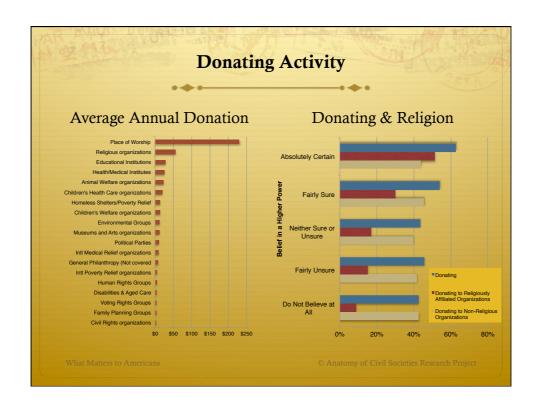


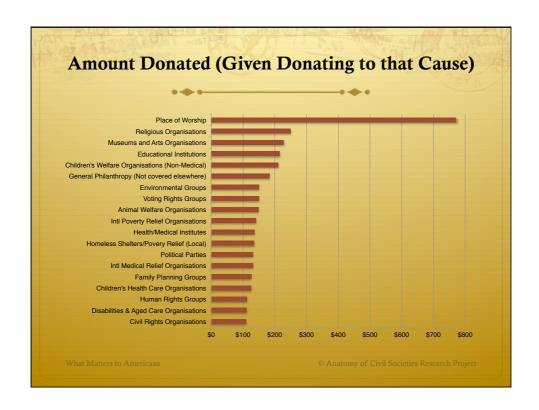


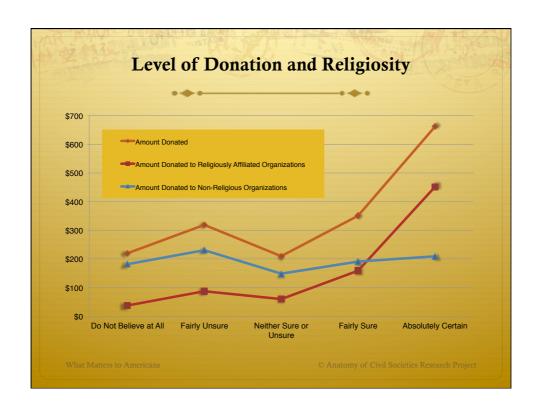






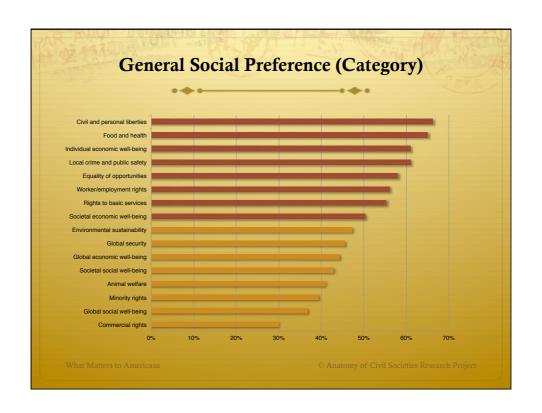




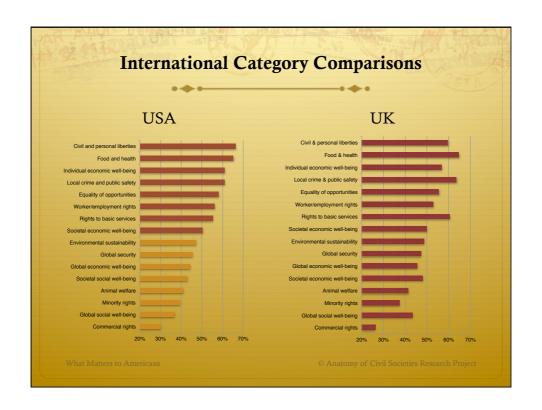


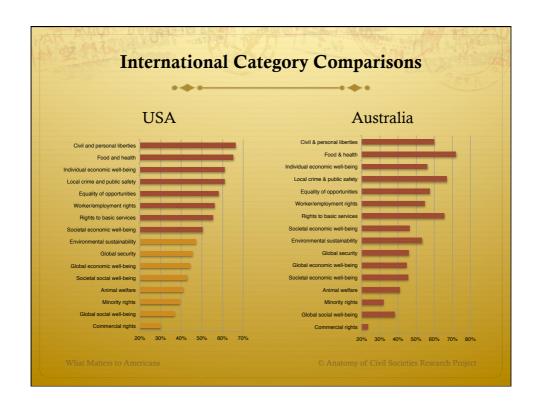


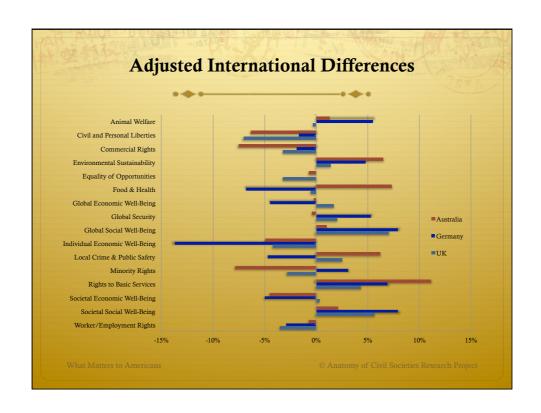
Social Preference Profiles (Categories)					
•••					
General Categories	Selected Sub-Issues				
Food and health	Water and sanitation, GM foods, obesity, abortion				
Local crime and public safety	Safety, child pornography, violent crime, corruption				
Rights to basic services	Healthcare, food, education,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

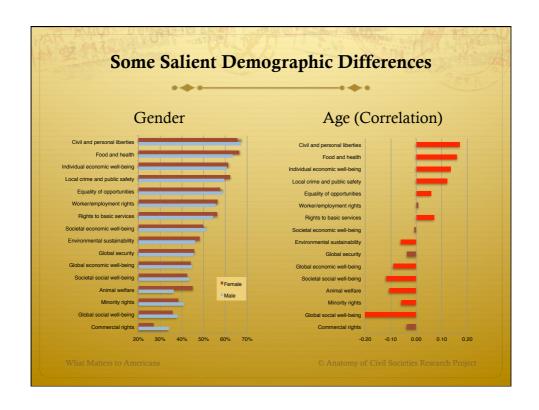


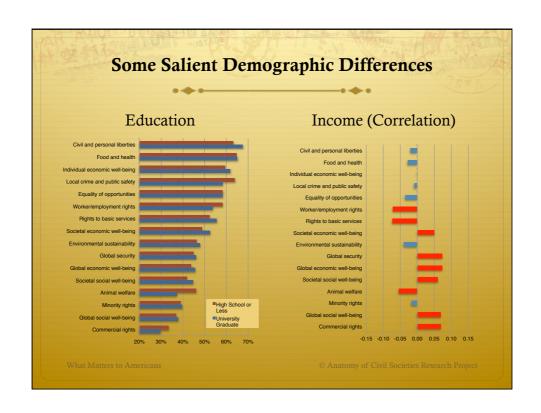


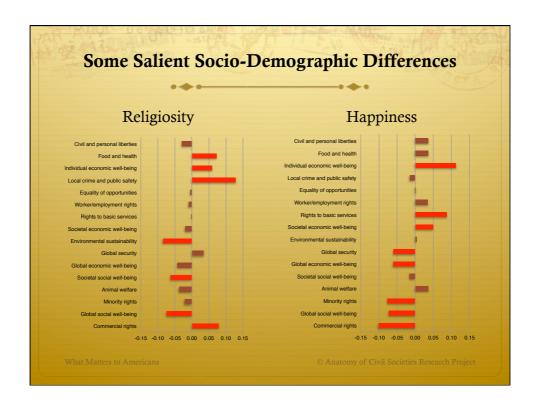


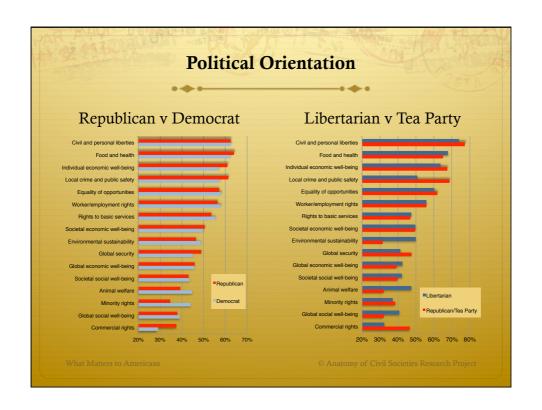


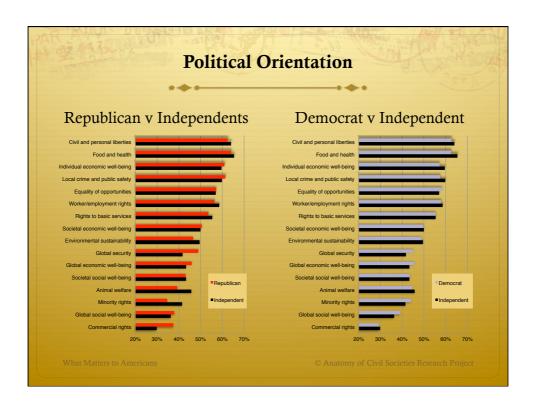


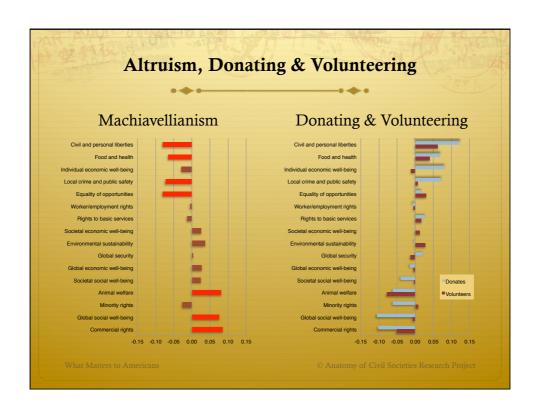








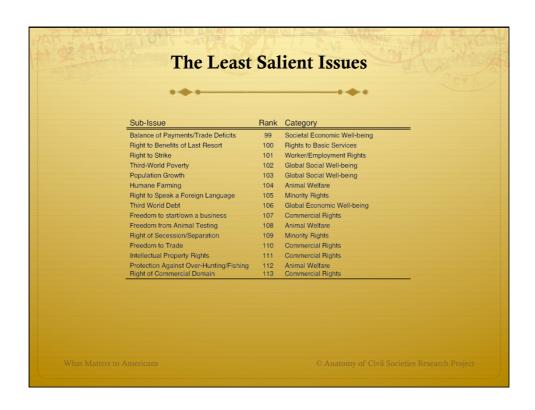




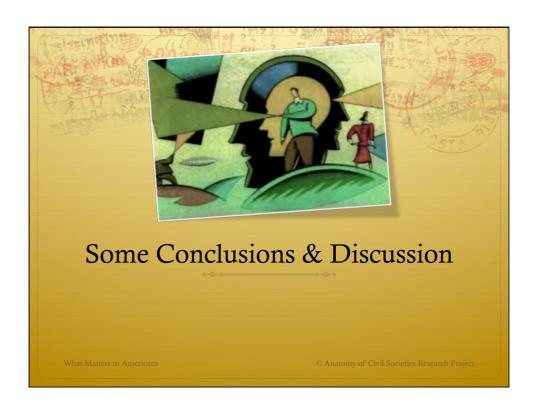




	Internationally							
•••								
Rank	United States	Germany	United Kingdom	Australia				
1	Clean Water and Sanitation	Right to Life	Cost of Daily Living	Clean Water and Sanitation				
2		Right of Liberty	Clean Water and Sanitation	Protection from Violent Crime				
3	Economic Growth	Clean Water and Sanitation	Child Pornography & Sexual Exploitation	Cost of Daily Living				
4	Protection from Violent Crime	Freedom from Harm	Protection from Violent Crime	Child Pornography & Sexual Exploitation				
5	Right of Free Speech	Right of Access to Food	Economic Growth	Right of Access to Healthcare, Medicines				
6	Child Pornography & Sexual Exploitation	Right of Free Speech	Right of Access to Food	Right of Access to Food				
7	Right to Life	Child Pornography & Sexual Exploitation	Right to Life	Mental Illness				
8	Right of Liberty	Quality Schooling	Right of Access to Healthcare, Medicines	Alcoholism and Drug Abuse				
9		Economic Growth	Disabilities	Disabilities				
	Legal Rights Disabilities	Disabilities	Age: Elderly Mental Illness	Age: Elderly Economic Growth				
11 12	Right of Access to	Age: Elderly Right of Access to Healthcare, Medicines	Freedom from Harm	Freedom from Harm				
13		Right to Retirement Benefits	Right to a Safe Work Environment	Right to Life				
14	Mental Illness	Age: Youth	Right to Minimum Standard of Living	Right to a Safe Work Environment				
15	Right to a Safe Work	Protection from Violent Crime	Infant Mortality	Suicide				







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

What Matters to Americans

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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

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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?

