## Phase I Survey: Questionnaire Cluster Analysis Organizing Framework

The purpose of this framework is to take a first cut at organizing the core theoretical hypotheses with the corresponding questions contained within the survey.

There are three levels of organization, namely the (1) general hypothesis, (2) intermediate hypothesis, and (3) the specific hypothesis. Each level of hypothesis has corresponding questions related to informing analyses on ideas of (a) perception, (b) complementarity and (c) legitimacy in the selective adaptation paradigm. This framework maps out and identifies such the correspondence between the hypotheses and the survey questions.

## 1. General Hypothesis

- Sharing of non-local practice rules does not necessarily indicate consensus about a normative order underlying those rules
- Interpretive agents engage in interpretation and application of practice rules that are shared between cultural communities by reference to conscious and unconscious processes of acceptance and rejection of those underlying norms
- Compliance with shared practice rules in different cultural communities varies with assimilation of underlying norms by interpretive agents

<b>Perception</b>	
•	Questions numbered:
Labour	
Health	
Housing	
Int'l Trade	
<b>Complementarity</b>	
	Questions numbered:
Labour	
Health	
Housing	
Int'l Trade	
<b>Legitimacy</b>	
	Questions numbered:
Labour	
Health	
Housing	
Int'l Trade	
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## 2. Intermediate Hypothesis

## To examine factors informing selective adaptation, intermediate hypotheses include:

	about purpose, content and effect of non-local rules and underlying norms affect etation and application by local individuals and groups, and
	etation and application of non-local practice rules and underlying norms depend tent of <i>complementarity</i> between local and non-local norms and practices.
the <i>legitimacy</i> ac	Subsequently, compliance with non-local practices and norms depend in part on ecorded the processes and results of such interpretation and application by the nities/stakeholders.
<b>Perception</b>	
	Questions numbered:
Labour	
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Housing	
Int'l Trade	
<b>Complementarity</b>	
	Questions numbered:
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Housing	
Int'l Trade	
<b>Legitimacy</b>	
	Questions numbered:
Labour	
Health	
Housing	
Int'l Trade	

3. Specific Hypothe	esis			
	ss to information ation	rms held by interpretive ager  Location Class Other characteristics	nts depend on: particular to individuals and groups	
Complementarity b	petween local and no	on-local practice rules and no	orms depend on:	
<ul> <li>Historical background</li> <li>Political ideology</li> <li>Policy priorities</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Structural and organizational environments</li> <li>Substantive and procedural precedents</li> <li>Other factors particular to specific rules and norms</li> </ul>		
<ul><li>Matte adapt</li><li>Relat</li></ul>	ers of content and praction	erpretive agents and the	<ul> <li>d norms depend on:</li> <li>Consequences (expected and real)</li> <li>Other factors of perception and complementarity</li> </ul>	
Perception	Questions numbe	red:		
Labour				
Health				
Housing				
Int'l Trade				
Complementarity	Questions number	red:		
Labour				
Health				
Housing				
Int'l Trade				
<b>Legitimacy</b>	Questions number	red:		
Labour				
Health				
Housing				
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Int'l Trade	