ARP survey: Furries vs. fursonas, therians, non-furs & artists

兽人研究项目（ARP）调研：兽人爱好者与兽设，兽魂持有者，非兽人爱好者和兽人艺术家

原文链接：http://www.flayrah.com/4070/arp-survey-furries-vs-fursonas-therians-non-furs-artists

（译者按：1. furry 和 therian 的区别在于，前者更强调兽的外貌等物质方面和角色扮演，后者则更看重精神方面、强调对自身人形躯体内动物灵魂的认同感。故暂分别译作"兽人爱好者"和"兽魂持有者"。2. 接受调查的成员中71.9%是美国人，11.3%是加拿大人，13.6%是欧洲人，故应将此调研的结果理解为"发达国家中兽人爱好者的情况"。）

Posted by GreenReaper (Laurence Parry) on Tue 29 May 2012 - 01:45

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翻译：QUAD Claws

Fursonas get furs "closer to norms"; unlike therians, most furs don't want to be "0% human".

兽设让兽人爱好者们"更接近'常人'"；和兽魂持有者不同，大多数兽人爱好者不希望自己是"0%的人类"（即，不希望自己完全不是人类）。

The results are out for the ARP's Winter 2012 survey, held online and at Furry Fiesta 2012.

本文的结果基于"兽人研究项目 2012 冬季调研"，数据通过网络和 Furry Fiesta 2012 大会采集获得。

Researchers confirmed past survey results, while investigating:

研究者们确认了以往的调研结果，同时探讨了：

- personality differences between non-furs, furs and fursonas

- 非兽人爱好者，兽人爱好者和其兽设之间的个性差异

- furries' impressions of non-furry perceptions of the fandom

- 兽人爱好者如何看待非兽人爱好者对兽文化的认知

- whether furs felt their fandom was distinct from anime

- 兽人爱好者是否认为兽人文化有别于动漫文化

- whether furries felt entitled towards content creators

- 兽人爱好者们是否认为让兽文化创作者满足他们的某些要求是理所当然的

- whether certain fan activities were healthy or unhealthy

- 某些兽人爱好活动是否健康

- levels of pet ownership, vegetarianism, and association with animal rights causes

- 兽人爱好者中拥有宠物、素食主义的情况，以及兽人爱好与提倡动物权益的关联

- reasons for male-domination of and stigma towards the fandom

- 兽文化中雄性主导及其他污名产生的缘由
- other differences between furries, non-furries and therians
- 兽人爱好者、非兽人爱好者与兽魂持有者其他方面的差异

The 32-country survey covered 1,098 adults (951 furs, 104 non-furs); 152 were therians.

此次调研涵盖 32 个国家，1098 位成年人（其中 951 位兽人爱好者，104 位非兽人爱好者）；152 位兽魂持有者。

Furries and their fursonas; personality differences, sexuality and fantasy

兽人爱好者与他们的兽设；个性差异，性行为和幻想

Personality-wise, the survey highlighted very significant differences between furries and their fursonas:

调研结果表明，兽人爱好者的个性在某些方面跟他们的兽设有显著的不同之处：

[furries'] fursonas were more extraverted, more agreeable, more conscientious, more emotionally stable, and less open to experience than they were (all p<.001).

兽设的个性更加外向、更加和蔼、更加谨慎、更加情绪稳定，且经验开放性程度低于真人。

（译者按："经验开放性"是心理学概念）

These traits tended towards established norms, although when it came to comparing with non-furries, the only difference was that furries were less extraverted than non-furries (while their fursonas were *more* extraverted than both non-furries and the norm). The researchers suggested that fursonas might be a means for furries to "[ameliorate/change] an aspect of their personality to be more 'normal'/less deviant".

上述特性趋近于一个确定的标准（译者按：这句话的意思应该是说，"兽设比本人外向等"的情况已经成为比较可靠的既定事实），尽管当比较兽人爱好者和非兽人爱好者时，两者唯一的区别是非兽人爱好者更加外向 （然而，兽人爱好者的兽设比非兽人爱好者和这个确定的标准都要更加外向）。研究者们认为兽人爱好者将他们的兽设用来改善/改变自己性格的某一个方面，使他们显得更加正常/不那么叛经离道。

Past findings regarding sexuality were repeated; furries were roughly "half as likely as non-furries to be exclusively heterosexual and are about twice as likely as non-furries to be exclusively homosexual or bisexual", with fursonas more likely to be bisexual than their owners. 11.5% of fursonas were reported to be pansexual (vs. 8.1% of furries); 4.7% reported asexuality, and the same amount said their fursonas were asexual.

先前对性行为调研的结果经过此次得到再一次验证；兽人爱好者成为绝对异性恋的可能性大致是非兽人爱好者的一半，兽人爱好者成为绝对同性恋或双性恋的可能性大致是非兽人爱好者的两倍，且兽设成为双性恋的可能性高于本人。兽设中 11.5%是泛性向的（对比兽人爱好者中这个数字是 8.1%）；4.7%据称本人及其兽设都是无性恋的。

As seen before, female furs were "particularly likely to be in a relationship"; the team thought this might indicate how they joined the fandom.

与先前的结果一致，女性兽人爱好者"特别有可能身处恋爱关系中"；研究团队认为这可能是她们加入兽文化圈的原因。

Fantasy was very significantly related to the level of identification with furry, echoing Dr. Gerbasi's research at Anthrocon 2009:

与 Dr. Gerbasi 在 Anthrocon 2009 大会上的研究一致，兽人爱好者身份认同的程度和幻想有非常重要的关联。

Specifically, being "more furry" was related to greater engagement in magical thinking, more childhood (and current) fantasy experiences, greater perspective-taking and empathy and more engagement in furry-related fantasy activity.

尤其是，兽人爱好的程度越深与"更多进行幻想、更多童年时期（直至现在）的幻想经验、更多的共知和共感、以及更多参与兽人相关的幻想活动"有关。

（译者按：1. 原文使用"有关"，意味着兽爱好和幻想仅仅关联、并不一定是因果关系，必须注意。2. perspective-taking 和 empathy 是两个心理学概念，这里暂译为共知和共感。强烈建议阅读相关文献以便理解这两个词的含义。）

Furries distinguished between identifying: a) as a furry, b) with other furries, and c) as part of furry fandom, though all three were correlated.

兽人爱好者在"a）对自己兽人爱好者身份的认同、b）对其他兽人爱好者的认同、及 c）认同自己是兽人文化的一部分"这三个问题的认识上表现出差异，尽管这三者是紧密相关的。

Distinguishing between furries and therians

兽人爱好者和兽魂持有者的差异

In some ways, therians appear as a more dedicated form of furry fan. As previous surveys suggested, therians identified more with furries than furries as a whole did. They reported a greater identification with being a furry than furries in general, and said furry was a more important to their self-definition. Therians who considered themselves furry had done so for significantly longer than furries in general (8.67 years vs. 7.65). They also considered themselves a furry at an earlier age (15.6 vs. 17.1) and had joined the furry community at an earlier age (18.3 vs. 19.2).

在某些方面，兽魂持有者表现的像是更加专注的兽人爱好者。先前的调研表明，兽魂持有者的认同感高于整体水平（译者按：应该是指高于整个兽团体的平均水平）。他们对自己"兽身份"的认同比一般兽人爱好者更加强烈，并且认为"兽身份"对其自我界定有着重要意义。兽魂持有者认为自己"作为兽"的时间远长于兽人爱好者（8.67 年对 7.65 年）。同时他们认为自己更早（15.6 岁对 17.1 岁）成为兽且更早（18.3 岁对 19.2 岁）加入兽文化团体。

While around 80% of furries agreed to some extent that they "strongly identified" with being a furry (~32% strongly agreed), "therians, as a group, tend to identify with being a furry moreso than furries" (~55% strongly agreed). Therians also had less variation in their level of identification – suggesting that the "casual" vs. "lifestyle" distinction common for furries did not apply to them.

尽管大约有 80%的兽人爱好者承认在某种程度上对自己的兽身份有着"强烈的认同"（约 32%选择了"极为赞同"），兽魂持有者这样一个团体比兽人爱好者有更高的认同感（约 55% "极为赞同"）。同时兽魂持有者的自身认同较少发生变化，意味着在兽人爱好者中所常见的将兽看做"偶然扮演"和"生活方式"等观点的分歧，不存在于兽魂持有者之中。

Predictably, therians identified more closely with their species than furries; also, furries identified with *fewer* species than therians (3.09 vs. 3.64). Therians were "significantly more likely than non-therians to experience a gender identity that differed from their biological identity."

可以预见，兽魂持有者比兽人爱好者更加紧密的认同他们兽设的种族；此外，兽人爱好者认同的种族比兽魂持有者要少（3.09 对 3.64）。与兽人爱好者相比，兽魂持有者尤其更加可能认同跟他们实际本人不一样的性别。

Most non-therian furs did *not* wish to be "0% human", though they were twice as likely as non-furs to want it (39.2% vs. 18.2%). Conversely, 58.6% of therians expressed this wish. Most therians (~85%) considered themselves less than 100% human, unlike non-furs and non-therian furs (28% and 35%). 30% of therians in this sub-group felt they were *physically* non-human, vs. 11% and 13% for non-furs and non-therian furs.

大部分兽人爱好者不希望自己成为"0%的人类"，尽管他们希望如此的概率是非兽人爱好者的两倍（39.2%对18.2%）。与之相对，58.6%的兽魂持有者表达了这种愿望。大多数（约85%）的兽魂持有者认为他们不是100%的人类，在非兽人爱好者和兽人爱好者中，这个概率分别是28%和35%。兽魂持有者中有30%的成员认为他们"生理上就不是人类"，在非兽人爱好者和兽人爱好者中，这个概率分别为11%和13%。

In sum, it is not accurate to characterize furries as "people who do not think they are human" [… or] as people who, while not feeling inhuman, wish they could be: only about 40% of furries would be 0% human if they could.

综上，将兽人爱好者定义为"觉得自己不是人类的人"并不准确。定义为"虽然觉得自己是人类当时希望不做人类"也不准确：只有40%的兽人爱好者（译者按：这里是指广义的兽人爱好者，包括 furry 和 therian 两种）愿在可能的情况下做"0%的人类"。

Despite the presence of species stereotypes and species-centric meet-up sessions at conventions, both furries and therians tended to disagree with the idea that the species of another's fursona predicted whether they would get along. However, furries tentatively agreed that it told you *something* about them, while therians gave this significantly more weight.

尽管存在兽设的种族原型，兽聚大会中也按照种族分类为中心举办分会，兽人爱好者和兽魂持有者都不认为他们兽设的种族会影响到彼此间的相处。然而，他们都同意兽设的种族能够反映出本人的某些东西，而兽魂持有者则尤其看重这一点。

14.5% of participants identified as therians, and 11.9% as otherkin (in both cases, around 25% of those surveyed were ignorant of these terms). 94.7% of therians and 89.6% of otherkin also identified as furries; 36.2% of therians identified as otherkin, and 5% of the sample were all three.

受访者中14.5%认为自己是兽魂持有者，11.9%认为自己是 otherkin（在这两者中，约有25%的受访者不知道这些术语）。94.7%的兽魂持有者和89.6%的 otherkin 也认为自己是兽人爱好者；36.2%的兽魂持有者认为自己是 otherkin，5%的受访者认为自己三者皆是。

Perceptions of prejudice towards and lack of knowledge of furries by non-furries; distinction from related fandoms

非兽人爱好者对兽人爱好者的认知偏见和知识缺乏；兽文化和其他相关文化的区别

While non-furries who took the survey did not have a particularly negative opinion of furries,

尽管受访的非兽人爱好者没有对兽爱好表达出特别的负面印象，

[…] the "more furry" a participant was, the more socially acceptable they said it was to be a furry, the more they felt non-furries were prejudiced against furries and the more they agreed that they were treated worse when people learned that they were a furry.

一个受访者的兽人爱好越深，他对兽人爱好的接受程度越高，越觉得非兽人爱好者对兽爱好有偏见，越同意当自己的兽爱好者身份被发现之后，别人对待他们的情况会变差。

Participants saw average Americans as "much more likely to know what anime was than what furries were", and thought that anime fans had less of a stigma towards furries than the average non-fur.

受访者称一般的美国人了解动漫文化的概率比了解兽文化的概率大得多，且他们觉得动漫爱好者较少像普通非兽人爱好者那样认为兽爱好有种种污名。

The "more furry" a person was, and the more they considered membership in furry fandom to be based on essential characteristics, the more they perceived furry fandom as distinct from anime fandom. Conversely, furs *also* identifying as anime fans felt furry fandom was less distinct.

一个人爱好兽人的程度越深，他越赞同兽文化团体中的成员身份是基于本质特性而来，越觉得兽文化有别于动漫文化。相对的，同时又是动漫爱好者的兽爱好者则认为两种文化之间的差异并没有那么大。

Researchers suggested that furries sought "a clear sense of identity", and proposed investigating whether furs had negative opinions of bronies on the basis that this group encroaches upon furry territory.

研究者称兽人爱好者们在寻找"一种清晰的认同感"，并且提议调查兽人爱好者们是否对"有女性向审美的男性观众"有负面印象，因为上述观众团体正在蚕食兽文化领域。

Vegetarianism, animal rights, pet ownership and relations with artists

素食主义，动物权益，宠物拥有情况及和兽艺术家的关系

Neither furries nor therians were significantly more likely to be (or have been) vegetarians than non-furries, and furries did not show concern over "eating of animals or animal products". Therians were significantly more likely than furries to support animal rights (94% vs. 83%) and to identify as animal-rights activists (19% v. 7%); there was no significant difference here between furries and non-furries. Therians were also more concerned over animal rights issues than furries, although furries strongly agreed with concerns about "displacing animals for land use, the use of animals in laboratory research, pain and suffering in animals, wearing of animal fur, and cosmetics testing on animals".

不管是兽人爱好者还是兽魂持有者，都未表现出比非兽人爱好者有显著更高的可能会成为（或者曾经是）素食主义者，且兽人爱好者并不关心"食用动物或者动物制品"的议题。兽魂持有者比兽人爱好者有显著更高的概率会支持动物权益（94%对83%），并有显著更高的概率认为自己是动物权益活动的参与者（19%对7%）；在这些方面兽人爱好者和非兽人爱好者之间没有明显的差异。兽魂持有者也比兽人爱好者更加关心动物权益议题，尽管兽人爱好者们在"取代耕作动物、实验室中的动物使用、动物所受的痛苦和折磨、皮草、及化妆品工业中的动物测试"等问题的看法上高度一致。

There was no significant difference in the state of pet ownership between furries (68%) and therians (78%), though therians owned significantly more pets (3.65 vs. 2.72). Roughly equal numbers of furries kept cats and dogs (13.5% vs. 13.6%); other pets were at 2% or below.

兽人爱好者和兽魂持有者在是否拥有宠物的问题上没有显著的差异（68%对78%），尽管兽魂持有者拥有宠物的数量明显比兽人爱好者要高（3.65对2.72）。拥有猫的兽人爱好者与拥有狗的兽人爱好者在数量上基本持平（13.5%对13.6%）；拥有其他宠物的比例在2%以下。

While many artists have horror stories about fans with unreasonable expectations, most fans did not did not agree with statements that would indicate a sense of entitlement towards content creators. Respondents distinguished sharply between expecting special treatment from favourite artists (1.62 on a 1–7 disapprove/approve scale), or going above and beyond to fulfil requests vs. simply replying to email (4.46) and listening to suggestions from fans. About 30% of furries agreed that they would report sub-par work by an artist (20% neither agreed nor disagreed).

尽管许多兽创作者曾有受到粉丝无理期望的糟糕经历，大多数粉丝并不认为兽创作者应该理所当然满足其粉丝的要求。受访者在两极上区分明显，一边是期望从最喜爱的绘师那里获得特殊待遇（在 1-7 的反对/同意尺度上得分 1.62）或者提出让创作者满足其过分的要求，另一边仅仅只希望创作者能回复粉丝的邮件（得分 4.46）并听取粉丝的建议。大约 30%的兽人爱好者表示他们会因一个兽绘师画出低于其水平的作品而抱怨（20%的兽人爱好者不置可否）。

Read more: Full results from the Winter 2012 survey – summary of the Summer 2011 survey – more survey coverage

（译者按：所翻译的这篇文章仅仅是 ARP2012 冬季调研结果的概要，强烈建议阅读完整的调研报告。）

Tags:

- furry
- research
- survey
- therianthropy