

National Pride: A Cross-national Analysis

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Introduction

The world is primarily organized in nation states, i.e. sovereign, geo-political entities organized around one predominant nationality or ethnic group. National identity is the cohesive force that both holds nation states together and shapes their relationships with the family of nations. National pride is the positive affect that the public feels towards their country as a result of their national identity. It is both the pride or sense of esteem that a person has for one's nation and the pride or self-esteem that a person derives from one's national identity.

National pride is related to feelings of patriotism and nationalism. Patriotism is love of one's country or dedicated allegiance to same, while nationalism is a strong national devotion that places one's own country above all others. National pride co-exists with patriotism and is a prerequisite of nationalism, but nationalism extends beyond national pride and feeling national pride is not equivalent to being nationalistic (Doob, 1964). Likewise, national pride is not incompatible with cosmopolitanism (literally being a "world citizen"), but nationalism (or at least a strong degree of it) is antithetical to a transnational perspective (Breuilly, 1993; Cohen, 1996; Camilleri and Falk, 1992; Mommsen, 1993; Viroli, 1995).

This paper examines the factors that contribute to national pride both across nations and within the public of each country. Specifically, it discusses 1) the ranking of countries on national pride, 2) the ranking of pride in 10 specific domains, 3) the ranking of countries on each of the 10 specific domains and how these rankings relate to a) objective measures of achievements and b) how the ranking of specific domains deviate from a country's overall or average ranking across domains, 4) changes over time in national pride, and 5) within country difference by gender, ethnicity, and age/cohorts.

Data

Data come from national, probability samples in 23 countries that conducted the International Social Survey Program's (ISSP) 1995 National Identity Study (NIS). Details on the participants and their samples are given in the ISSP codebook (ISSP, 1998). The total sample size was 28,456 distributed as follows: West Germany 1282, East German 612, Great Britain 1058, the United States 1367, Austria 1007, Hungary 1000, Italy 1094, Ireland 994, the Netherlands 2089, Norway 1527, Sweden 1296, the Czech Republic 1111, Slovenia, 1036, Poland 1598, Bulgaria 1105, Russia 1585, New Zealand 1043, Canada 1543, the Philippines 1200, Japan 1256, Spain 1221, Latvia 1044, and Slovakia 1388.

Measures

The ISSP-NIS contains two multi-item measures of national pride (see Appendix 1 for details). The first is a measure of

National Pride in Specific Achievements. It asks how proud people are of their country in 10 domains:

- a. The way democracy works
- b. Its political influence in the world
- c. COUNTRY's economic achievements
- d. Its social security system
- e. Its scientific and technological achievements
- f. Its achievements in sports
- g. Its achievements in the arts and literature
- h. COUNTRY's armed forces
- i. Its history
- j. Its fair and equal treatment of all groups in society

The additive Specific Achievement scale constructed from these items ranges from 10 for someone who is Not Proud at All in their country's role in each domain to 50 for someone who is Very Proud on all ten items. Giving countries equal weight, the overall Specific Achievement score is 32.6.

The second measures General National Pride. It consists of five agree-disagree items that deal with patriotism, national superiority, and allegiance (See Appendix 1). The additive scale ranges from 5 for someone who gives the extreme anti-national response to each item (Agree Strongly or Disagree Strongly depending on the orientation of the statement) to 25 for those expressing only pro-national sentiments. The equally weighted overall average score is 15.5.¹

Across all countries the Specific Achievements scale has a Cronbach's alpha of .81 and the reliability is high and comparable in each country (.72 to .84). For General National Pride the Cronbach's alpha is .63 across countries. It ranges from .33 in the Philippines to .70 in East Germany.²

The two national pride scales are moderately correlated

¹Can't Choose responses were coded to the middle position (3) on the Specific Achievements scale and excluded from analysis on the General Pride Scale since an explicit middle category (Neither Agree nor Disagree) was already offered. Alternative scaling procedures that excluded the Can't Choose from the Specific Achievements scale and recoded them into the middle position on the General Pride scale showed only modest changes in absolute scores and minor reordering on the national rankings. Can't Choose responses were more common in ex-Socialist countries than in other countries and higher on the Specific Achievement items than the General Pride items.

²The low reliability in the Philippines (and reliabilities in the .48-.55 range in Ireland, New Zealand, and Canada) comes principally from the reverse coded item (b). In general, people have a problem in reversing direction and this difficulty appears to be greater than average in these countries.

($r=.399$), but there are some clear conceptual differences between the scales. The Specific Achievement scale is the sum of national accomplishments in 10 domains. It assess positive feelings towards one's nation, but is not overtly nationalistic, imperialistic, nor chauvinistic. The General scale has a much harder edge to it. Three items explicitly assert that one's country is superior to other countries and another item places national allegiance over moral judgments. Or to put it another way, the first scale is nationally affirming without being necessarily hegemonic, but the second scale places one's nation above other countries.

Overall National Pride Levels and Rankings

National Pride in Specific Achievements

National Pride in Specific Achievements is highest among the Anglo-Celtic democracies (Ireland - 1st, the US - 2nd, Canada 3rd³, New Zealand - 5th, and Great Britain - 7th)(Table 1). Also, near the top are other economically advanced, democratic nations (Austria - 4th, Norway - 6th, the Netherlands - 8th, Japan - 9th, West Germany - 12th, and Sweden - 13th). Near the middle of the rankings are two less developed and more recent and/or less stable European democracies (Spain - 10th and Italy - 17th) and the Philippines (11th). The bottom is occupied by the former states of the ex-Socialist bloc (Bulgaria - 14th, East Germany - 15th, Slovenia - 16th, the Czech Republic - 18th, Hungary - 19th, Slovakia - 20th, Poland - 21st, Russia - 22nd, and Latvia - 23rd).

General National Pride

The ranking of countries on General National Pride is harder to characterize (Table 1). Each of the clusters that differentiate on Specific Achievements are less pronounced than for General Pride. The Anglo-Celtic democracies still rank above average, but their domination is reduced (US - 2nd, Canada - 5th, New Zealand - 7th, Ireland - 9th, and Great Britain 14th). Other developed democracies rank from the top position all the way down to near the bottom (Austria - 1st, Japan - 8th, Norway - 12th, the Netherlands - 16th, Sweden - 17th, and West Germany - 22nd). Similarly, ex-Socialist states range from near the top to the bottom (Bulgaria - 3rd, Hungary - 4th, Slovenia - 11th, Poland - 13th, Russia - 15th, the Czech Republic - 18th, Latvia - 20th, East Germany - 22nd, and Slovakia - 23rd). The less developed European nations are close to the same position on General Pride as they were on Specific Achievements (Spain - 10th and Italy - 19th). The Philippines is a bit higher - 6th vs. 11th). While the objective situations play

³Canada inadvertently did not include the final item on fair and equal treatment. Canada's score was determined by estimating a score for the missing domain based on scores on the nine other domains and the five general pride items.

some role, General Pride is more driven by the subjective judgments of the citizenry about their countries' history, contemporary role in the world, and future expectations.

Specific Achievements and General Pride

To see how countries placed on both scales, they were divided into top and bottom halves (see Figure 1). In the first quadrant (I - upper left corner) are those countries that are above average on both scales. The fourth quadrant (IV - lower right corner) has those low on both scales. The other two quadrants are the off-diagonals or inconsistent countries. In the second quadrant (II - upper right corner) are those high on General Pride, but low on Specific Achievements and in the third quadrant (III - lower left corner) those low on General Pride, but high on Specific Achievements. Occupants on quadrant I (the US, Austria, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Japan, and, just barely, Spain and the Philippines) were mostly advanced economies, with stable democracies. At the other end in quadrant IV were mostly ex-Socialist states (Poland, Russia, the Czech Republic, Latvia, East Germany,⁴ and Slovakia), the unstable democracy of Italy, war-guilt burdened West Germany, and, for uncertain reasons, Sweden. In quadrant II (high on Special Achievements, but low on General Pride) were Norway, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. Finally, quadrant III (high on General Pride and low on Special Achievements) contained the remaining ex-Socialist states (Bulgaria, Hungary, and Slovenia).

Table 2 shows the average rank of countries on the two scales. Overall, the United States has the highest average level of national pride. Along with the US the top five consist of three other Anglo-Celtic countries, plus Austria. However, it may not be Anglo-Celtic culture and heritage that explains the top rankings of these countries. Four are former-colonies that have established their independent nationhood within the last two centuries. Moreover, if we consider Austria's separation from Nazi Germany as equivalent to colonial independence, all five can be considered as recently emergent nation states. This ex-colonial factor would also tend to explain the relatively high ranking of the Philippines (6-8th) and the lower ranking of the remaining Anglo-Celtic country (Great Britain - 11th). The rest of the top half consists of advanced democracies (Japan - 6-8th, Norway - 9th, Spain - 10th, Great Britain - 11th) and one ex-Socialist state (Bulgaria - 6 - 8th). The bottom half consists of four advanced democracies (the Netherlands - 13th, Sweden - 15th, West Germany - 16th, Italy - 18-

⁴East Germany is of course not only ex-Socialist, but also an ex-state. People in the former East Germany were asked about their pride in Germany, not in East Germany. The results indicate that East Germans respond mostly like the people in the other ex-Socialist states. However, since they are also part of a developed, Western democracy, their status, as well as their point of reference, is unique and ambiguous.

19:h) and the rest of the ex-Socialist states (Hungary - 12th, Slovenia - 14th, Poland - 17th, the Czech Republic - 18-19th, East Germany and Russia - 20-21st, and Latvia and Slovakia - 22-23rd).

Insight into the basis of national pride also comes from considering how countries shift ranks across these separate measures. A greater relative ranking on General Pride than on Specific Achievements occurs among most ex-Socialist states. Of the six countries that are at least five ranks higher on General Pride than Specific Achievements, five are ex-Socialist states (Hungary +15, Bulgaria +11, Poland +8, Russia +7, and Slovenia +5). The fifth is the Philippines (+5). Lower rankings on General Pride than Specific Achievements are mostly by a) neutral, non-militarist, and/or anti-imperialist nations (Ireland -8, the Netherlands -8, Norway -6, and Sweden -4) and b) countries affected by war guilt (West Germany -9 and East Germany -8). Countries that deviate from these general tendencies are Austria, which has slightly higher (+3) General Pride despite being a neutral nation and potentially subject to war guilt; Slovakia, the only ex-Socialist state besides East Germany to have a lower ranking on General Pride (-3); and Great Britain which ranks lower on General Pride (-7) despite not being neither neutralist nor troubled by war guilt.

Domains of Specific Achievements

Overall, as Table 3 shows, Sports was the most frequently cited source of national pride with 77% indicating it made them proud of their country. This was followed by high pride in the Arts and Literature (73%), History (71%), and Science and Technology (68%). Distinctly lower were Democracy (49%), the Economy (48%), the Military (45%), Global Political Influence (44%), the Social Welfare System (41%), and Fair and Equal Treatment (39%). It appears that greater pride is drawn from cultural, non-political areas of life (Sports, the Arts and Literature, History, and Science and Technology) than from direct attributes of the state and government itself (Democracy, the Military, Global Political Influence, and the Social Welfare System).⁵

To see how these domains differ across nations, the absolute rank of countries is examined first (Table 4). For Democracy the list is led by countries with long-established, democratic systems, stable governments, and a relatively low level of government

⁵But it is also possible that this ordering is in part a function of question wording. Three of the highly ranked domains incorporate the word "achievements." This may focus people on the positive aspects within each domain (e.g. sports championships) rather than all events within the domain (e.g. sports wins and losses). However, since one of the top domains, History, does not use this word and one of the domains in the lower cluster, Economics, does refer to "achievements" it is hard to judge what bias, if any, this term contributes.

corruption and political scandals.⁶ Countries that have more recently become or returned to democracy occupy the bottom half. This includes Spain and the Philippines (democratic since 1975-78 and 1986 respectively) and all of the ex-Socialist states. The only established democracy in the lower half is Italy which has had both very unstable governments since World War II and pervasive political scandals in recent years. Its low ranking of Democracy is consistent with a 1991 ISSP study of 16 countries in which Italy finished last on confidence in the legislature and next to last on confidence in the civil service and a 1997 Eurobarometer survey in which Italian satisfaction with "the way democracy works" was 14th out the 15 European Union members (European Commission, 1998).

The United States has the most pride in its Global Political Influence. The other top positions are occupied by advanced, Western nations with an internationalist orientation. More neutral Western nations (e.g. Sweden and the Netherlands) fall near the middle. Having had nationals serve in leadership roles in multi-lateral organizations like the United Nations also appears to boost pride in Global Political Influence. The bottom is mostly filled out by ex-Socialist nations along with the Philippines and once again Italy.

Pride in the Military is greatest among countries with powerful armed forces, an active involvement in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and/or other defense alliances, and recent victories in wars. Also, active participation in United Nations peacekeeping seems to generate pride in the Military (Benton, 1996 and United Nations, 1996). Thus, the list is topped by the world's one remaining superpower, the US, with Great Britain, another nuclear power and victor in the Falkland and Persian Gulf Wars, coming second. Neutral and quasi-neutral Western nations rank in the middle to bottom (Austria - 13th, Norway - 14th, Sweden - 17th, the Netherlands - 18th). Countries with a weak, contemporary military orientation and/or military defeats also rank in the middle or bottom (Spain - 8th, Japan - 12th, Italy - 16th). Ex-Socialist states rank near the middle to bottom reflecting both their "loss" of the cold war and their recent decline in military power. The relatively high position of Slovenia (7th) probably reflects the victory of the Slovenian militia over the Yugoslavian army in 1991, but the reasons for Bulgaria's and Poland's relatively high rankings (respectively 6th and 9th) are uncertain. Near the bottom, probably as a result of war guilt, are West and East Germany (see below for more on the role of war guilt and World War II).

The Economics listing generally follows objective economic conditions and the standard of living. Also, recent changes in economic level (e.g. Gross National Product per capita) may play a role. The United States again leads the list and other prosperous Western countries fill out most of the other top positions. The one

⁶See Almond and Verba, 1965 for similar findings in five countries in 1959-60.

exception is the fifth place finish of Hungary. Poorer Western nations (e.g. Spain and Italy) rank in the middle and the even poorer ex-Socialist countries are mostly in the lower half. Also, near the very bottom is the well-advanced country of Sweden.

Pride in one's Social Welfare System is most common in long-established welfare states that devote a large share of their Gross National Product and government budgets to social services.⁷ So-called capitalist or liberal democracies that have less extensive welfare states come lower on the list (e.g. the US, New Zealand). The ex-Socialist states along with Italy bring up the rear.

Fair and Equal Treatment is topped by established democracies with the ex-Socialist states mostly coming in the middle and bottom. Countries with a reputation for inter-group tolerance such as Ireland - 1st and the Netherlands - 2nd come first (Ward and Greeley, 1990). Within both the non-Socialist and ex-Socialist camps countries with a high degree of historical and/or contemporary inter-group conflict tend to rank lower. Having large minority groups are also associated with lower placement. Rankings are somewhat hard to interpret because the item may be understood in different ways across countries and individuals. It may be thought of as referring to ethnic, racial, and religious groups in some countries and to class and income groups in others.

Science and Technology pride is greatest among advanced, industrial powers and especially countries that commonly win Nobel prizes in physics, chemistry, and physiology or medicine (e.g. the US, Great Britain) (Lehman, 1947). Less technologically developed Western European nations (e.g. Italy, Spain, and Ireland) come next and the ex-Socialist states along with the Philippines are in the bottom half.

Across these six domains that are mostly political and economic in nature, the general pattern is for countries to differentiate themselves mostly on objective grounds such as the stability and entrenchment of the democratic system and per capita GDP. This in turn generally leads the ex-Socialist countries to rank low and for non-Socialist countries to distinguish themselves on particular dimensions according to their domain-specific strengths and weaknesses. However, this pattern largely breaks down for the cultural domains of Sports, Arts and Literature, and History.

Sports does not follow the typical clustering of ex-Socialist states near the bottom. These countries range from 3rd on down to 23rd. Given the strong emphasis that most of these countries have placed on international sporting competition and their generally good showings at the Olympics, it is not surprising to see them rank relatively high. However, neither the rankings within the ex-

⁷In most countries the "Social Security System" is much more comprehensive than the old-age and disability programs that the US system focuses on and includes such additional government programs as unemployment assistance, family allowance, and health care.

Socialist bloc nor the overall rankings of countries seem to be closely tied to objective sporting achievements such as number of Olympic medals in 1988-1994 or competition for the World Cup in football (soccer).⁸

National rankings on the Arts and Literature are hard to explain even given the admitted difficulty of objectively characterizing accomplishments in this area (Lehman, 1947). The strong Irish literature contributions, especially in the 20th century, and Italy's historic leadership in the visual arts and opera are objective reasons for their top rankings, but despite major German leadership in classical music and opera and Dutch contributions to painting these countries rank near the bottom (respectively 23rd and 21st).

The rankings on History seem equally complex. One reason may be that nationals can think of the entire span from ancient times to the present or focus on some particular period. Also, perhaps more than on any other domain, the historical perspective is subjective in both the sense of being not open to objective quantification and reflecting the unique perspective of each nation. One factor that does play a role (although a complex one) is shame from war guilt which is discussed below.

Looking at the rankings of countries across the 10 domains (Table 5) reveals that the top two ranking countries on Specific Achievements both clearly dominate the rankings and cleanly separate in their areas of domination. The top ranked Irish are first in the three cultural domains of Sports, Arts and Literature, and History and in the values area of Fair and Equal Treatment. The United States is first in the economic and political power categories of Global Political Influence, the Military, Economics, and Science and Technology. Canada is first in Democracy and Austria leads on Social Welfare. Nine of the ten bottom positions are occupied by ex-Socialist states. Russia is last in Democracy, Economics, Social Welfare, and Fair and Equal Treatment. Latvia is last on Science and Technology, Poland on Sports, Slovakia on Global Political Influence, the Czech Republic on the Military, and East Germany on History. West Germany's last place finish on Arts and Literature is the only one by a non-Socialist state.

To further examine the patterns of pride in Specific Achievements Table 6 shows the relative deviation in ranks that a country has on each domain compared to its overall rankings. Rank deviations of 5 or more are listed. This shows the areas in which countries rank higher or lower than expected based on their average position. These deviations can reveal both patterns that emerge because of general factors, as well as identify idiosyncratic

⁸Another sports item asked people to agree/disagree with the statement that "When my country does well in international sports, it makes me proud to be a/an COUNTRY'S NATIONAL." This item does not assume any actual achievements in sports. Agreement ranges from 96.3% in Ireland down to 55.4% in West Germany. It correlates .44 with the sports domain item.

aspects of national character.

The domains of Democracy and Global Political Influence show only moderate deviations and no strong general pattern is suggested.

The Military domain shows three clear tendencies. First, many ex-Socialist countries rank higher than expected. Second, neutral and non-military countries rank lower. Third, countries suffering from war guilt rank their armed forces relatively low (see extended discussion below).

On Economics the special role of the "economic miracle" in defining German consciousness is clearly indicated (Arts, Hermkens, and Van Wijck, 1995 and Friend, 1994). This result is consistent with the 1959 Civic Culture study in which more Germans mentioned economics as a source of pride than did citizens in four other countries. Likewise, a 1991 ISSP study which asked people how much confidence they had in "business and industry" West Germans had the second highest confidence among 16 countries. There is a suggestion that Hungary may be under a similar influence. For Sweden and Canada material gains and a high standard of living have relatively little impact on pride in Economics.

It is on Social Welfare that Sweden, the Netherlands, and, somewhat less expectedly, West Germany take comparatively high pride. More capitalist societies - the United States, Great Britain, and, also surprisingly New Zealand, take relatively less pride in their more meager entitlement programs.

On the Fair and Equal Treatment of groups Bulgaria and Hungary take the greatest relative pride for reasons that are not readily apparent.

Pride in Science and Technology is relatively high in ex-Socialist countries that had played a leading role in Soviet bloc, hi-tech industries (e.g. East Germany) and had achieved scientifically in some high profile fields such as space exploration and weapons (e.g. Russia). Ireland's particularly low pride in Science and Technology may reflect an emphasis on the arts and the spiritual over the scientific.

On Sports ex-Socialist countries tend to have higher than expected pride. This results from the emphasis that international sports competition was given under most Socialist regimes.

Ex-Socialist states also frequently rank the Arts and Literature relatively highly. In addition, Italy takes extraordinarily high pride in this domain. This is consistent with Italians mentioning the Arts as a source of pride more frequently than people in other countries did on the Civic Culture study (Almond and Verba, 1965). Germanic and Scandinavian countries have comparatively low pride in this area.⁹

Finally, on History the ex-Socialist states take greater than

⁹We considered whether this might be an artifact of translation. However, a review of the German wording with bilingual colleagues did not reveal any linguistic basis for the differences.

expected pride. However, it is impossible to tell where their relatively high historical pride originates from. It could be from their pre-Communist past, nostalgia for their Socialist prime, or their post-Communist emergence. Low historical pride appears among countries with war guilt (West and East Germany and Japan). The relatively low pride in the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, and Sweden is harder to explain.

On average countries have 3.5 notable deviations (i.e. +/- 5 ranks from their average ranking) across the 10 domains. Ireland, Japan, and Slovakia are particularly stable in their rankings with only a single domain showing a major deviation. This may be because a general sense of national pride is shaping the evaluations of each of the 10 domains. At the other end the Netherlands, West Germany, and Bulgaria are particularly variable with 6-7 notable deviations. For these countries the domain specific judgments appear both to be dominant and also quite variable.

General National Pride

On the General Pride items a large majority (75%) say that they would rather be citizens of their own country than citizens of any other country (Table 7). A plurality (48%) also feel that their country is better than most other countries. Support for the more assertive and chauvinistic sentiments declines. A third believe that people should support their country even when it is in the wrong, 28% agree that the world would be better if other countries were more like their own country, and 21% indicate that nothing makes them ashamed of their own country.¹⁰

War Guilt

Five countries might be supposed to have national pride depressed by war guilt: West and East Germany, Austria, Italy, and Japan. Each were aggressor states (or parts thereof) in World War II and to a greater or lesser extent involved in war crimes. We take as possible indications of war guilt the following: 1) low overall ranking on Specific Achievements and General Pride, 2) a lower ranking on General Pride than Specific Achievements, 3) a relatively low ranking on the Military and History compared to other domains, and 4) a larger than average age/cohort effect.

First, Table 8 indicates that West and East Germany have the clearest signs that national pride is reduced because of war guilt. Their overall Specific Achievement scores are moderate with absolutely and relatively low rankings of History and the Military - the two domains most closely linked to war guilt. Moreover, their ranking on the more nationalistic, General Pride scale is well below their rank on Specific Achievements. Finally, both countries

¹⁰The rankings of individual countries to individual items are not examined because the items were not designed to tap specific sub-domains.

show larger than average age/cohort declines in pride on the two scales.

Second, the other three countries show weaker evidence of a war guilt effect. Italy's low rankings at first seem to suggest war guilt, but the pattern on History and the Military and age/cohort differences do not support this interpretation and the lower ranking on General Pride than on Specific Achievements is small. Next, Austria has high pride and ranks higher on General Pride than on Specific Achievements. It does rank History and the Military lower than average, but the latter might result from its post-war neutralism as much as from war guilt. Finally, Japan also shows only mixed evidence of war guilt. Overall both pride scores put Japan in the top half of the rankings and Specific Achievements and General Pride are very close in rankings. History and the Military do rank lower than average, but the differences are not great. Japan does however show a larger than average loss in pride across age/cohorts. In brief, while national pride is reduced for Germany as a result of war guilt, Italy shows no clear signs of such an effect and Austria and Japan show only partial signs of a muted effect.

This difference may well be because the objective and self-perceived guilt of the Germans is greater than the other nations. Alternatively, the difference between the former Axis powers may suggest that other factors can mitigate the depressing effect of war guilt among a nation's collective memory and national self-image. For example, Austrians can see themselves as Hitler's first conquest rather than as part of Nazi Germany. Thus, while an anti-nationalism has become an integral pattern to post World War II German national identity, it has not been assimilated into other national characters.¹¹

National Pride Across Time

Rankings of national pride are quite stable across time (Table 9).¹² For countries (mostly Western European) that have been assessed by various measures from 1959 onward, rankings are quite similar. For example, the United States is first on both comparisons it was included in and Ireland is the top European country in two of three comparisons and second on the third list. At the other end, West Germany is last in four of five surveys and the Netherlands is just above West Germany the three times it is covered. The only notable variations are Germany's finishing above

¹¹For discussions of the impact of German war guilt on national pride see Almond and Verba, 1965; Alter, 1993; Hedetoft, 1993; Parekh, 1994; Rose, 1985; and Topf, Mohler, and Heath, 1989. For one contrarian judgment that war guilt does not explain lower German pride see Gundelach, 1994. For Japan see Nish, 1993.

¹²Absolute levels of pride cannot be readily compared because the measures change from survey-to-survey.

Italy in 1959 and Spain's higher than expected placement in 1986. The entrenched nature of national pride is also shown by the limited signs of a revival of German national pride following reunification. While a resurgence was commonly expected (Hedetoft, 1993; Mommsen, 1993; and Parekh, 1993), in fact the post-War pattern of low pride continues (Alter, 1993). Overall, national pride appears to be an anchored trait rather than easily influenced by the surface swells of public opinion. Thus, the positioning of countries on the NIS largely reflects enduring national tendencies rather than labile assessment of national pride.

Correlates of National Pride

Previous research suggests that national pride should be greater among men than women, among the dominant national group than among national minorities, and among earlier than later cohorts.

Gender

The arguments that men would have more national pride than women are three fold. First, that women are less supportive than men are of the use of force and violence (Smith, 1984; Wirls, 1986) and because of this should be at least less nationalistic if not also less patriotic. Second, that men are much more likely than women to be veterans and veterans are more patriotic than non-veterans (Butler and Johnson, 1991 and Ivie, Gimbel, and Elder, 1991). Third, that due to sexism and patriarchalism women would be less likely to support the fatherland than men would (Craige, 1996). However, there is very little evidence of any gender difference on national pride. Across all countries men and women do not differ on either Specific Achievements (men 32.6 vs. women 32.7, prob. = .109) or General Pride (men 15.6 vs. women 15.5, prob. = .591). Looking at individual countries shows that only in the United States and West Germany do men have significantly more pride than women do on both scales.

Nationality

National Pride is generally greater among the eponymous nationality of a country (Coakley, 1990 and Jokay, 1996). For indigenous societies national pride is higher among the core national group (e.g. Russians in Russia, Slovaks in Slovakia). For immigrant societies national pride is likewise usually greater among the largest and culturally dominant group (e.g. Whites in the US and British Canadians in Canada). As Table 10 shows, Specific Achievement is higher among the majority group in 18 of 21 countries.¹³ However, because the minority groups often make up only

¹³In 20 countries the ethnicity, race, and or nationality of people was asked. However, in Japan there was no variation as

a small segment of the total population the differences are only statistically significant in half of the cases. For General Pride the pattern is even stronger. In 20 of 21 countries General Pride is greater among the dominant group and in 15 cases the differences are statistically significant. The exceptions include Slovenia, where the General Pride is significantly higher among the non-Slovenes (a heterogenous mix of Croatians, Serbs, Bosnians, Hungarians, and others) and New Zealand, where the General Pride of the European majority is greater than that of various small Asian and Pacific Island groups, but lower than for the indigenous Maori. In addition, minority groups are more likely than dominant groups to have no opinion on both scales.

Despite the generally lower national pride, especially on General Pride, among minority, ethnic groups, not all anticipated sub-group differences emerged. Previous research (Topf, Mohler, and Heath, 1989) had indicated that national pride in Great Britain was lower in the Celtic fringes of Scotland and Wales than in its Anglo-Saxon heartland. However, British pride is greater in Wales than in the country as a whole. As for Scotland, pride in Specific Achievements and General pride are only slightly lower than average. Similarly, despite the strong autonomy movement and linguistic differences that separate Catalonia from the rest of Spain, there is little difference in national pride. Speakers of Catalan and related dialects do not have significantly less pride in Specific Achievements nor less General Pride and residents of Catalonia do not differ from other Spaniards on either scale.

Since most countries have only small and often diverse minority groups (Table 11), the lower pride of these groups does not notably lower the overall level of national pride. However, in several countries with large minority populations (e.g. Latvia and Slovakia) or co-national groups (e.g. Canada) their level of national pride and ranking are notably depressed. For example, Latvia would rank 19th rather than 23rd if only the views of country's main nationality were considered.

Generations

National pride has generally been declining across recent generations.¹⁴ For Specific Achievements across all countries pride

everyone reported being Japanese. Ethno-racial identity was not asked in Spain, Ireland, and Italy. In Spain region and in Ireland religion were used to identify minority groups. In Italy neither religion, region, nor language spoken at home identified any notable minority. That means that Italy and Japan were excluded from the analysis of national sub-groups.

¹⁴With only one point in time it is impossible to separate cohort effects from aging effects. The interpretation advanced here assumes these to be cohort effects for the reasons delineated.

on average declines from those born before 1931 to those born in 1931-1950 (-1.6 scale points) and then to those born in 1951-1964 (-0.8 points). It is then the same for those born after 1965 (See Table 12A). This pattern appears for all domains except for Sports. Among countries there are two common patterns (Table 12B). 10 countries show a monotonic decline from those born before 1931 to those born after 1965. Another 9 countries show a drop in pride in Specific Achievements from those born before 1931 to those in 1931-1950, another drop for those born in 1951-1965, and then a slight gain for those born after 1965. Across all countries these offsetting patterns among the most recent two cohorts cancel out for no net inter-cohort difference. Overall 13 countries show basically declining pride in Specific Achievements across birth cohorts, 6 vary significantly, but without any net direction, 3 show no statistically significant variation, and 1 (Sweden) shows a weak gain in pride across generations. Of the 12 countries that show a rise in pride among the youngest cohort 6 are ex-Socialist states.

For General National Pride the overall pattern is one of general decline in pride at a diminishing rate. General Pride falls 1.5 scale points from those born before 1931 to those born in 1931-1950, by 0.7 points then to those born in 1951-1965 and finally down by 0.3 to those born after 1965 (Table 13A). The decline is monotonic in 15 countries and no countries fail to show a drop across the two earliest born cohorts (Table 13B). However, there is a muted version of the rise in pride for the most recent cohort that occurred in 12 countries on Specific Achievements. In 2 countries there is no difference across the two most recent cohorts and in 6 countries there is some rise for the most recent cohort.

The general decline in national pride across generations probably comes from two sources. First, there may be a general decline in nationalism and patriotism as globalism and multilateralism have grown in recent decades (Camilleri and Falk, 1992 and Craige, 1996). Second, there may be a reaction to the nationalistic extremism of World War II (Rose, 1985 and Topf, Mohler, and Heath, 1989; see also the discussion of war guilt above). This may explain why the drop from the pre-World War II generation is greater than declines between subsequent cohorts. The partial sign of a rebirth of national pride in some countries among the youngest generation on Special Achievements mostly seems to come from the fall of Communism. Most ex-Socialist countries have replaced their pan-national Communist identity with a renewed national identity and many (e.g. Slovenia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Russia, and Latvia) are more nearly nation states than previously (i.e. in the sense of being numerically dominated by one nationality). The resulting reunification of Germany also seems to have increased national pride among the most recent cohort. However, there is less evidence of a rebound on General Pride and the modest gains are not concentrated in ex-Socialist states.

The decline in national pride across generations does not seem to result from other confounding variables. A multivariate analysis with controls for level of education and church attendance showed that on both scales pride decreased from the earliest to the most

recent cohorts and that age/cohort was the strongest predictor of pride.

Summary

National pride is greatest in stable, established, developed democracies. Pride is lowest in ex-Socialist states, countries riven by ethnic conflict, and nations with war guilt. The ex-Socialist states do relatively better on General National Pride than on Specific Achievements and within Specific Achievements do better on the Military and the three culture domains (History, Arts and Literature, and Sports) than on domains related to politics and the economy.

Across the two scales (and on four of the ten specific achievement domains) the United States rates highest on national pride. While America's position as the remaining superpower and world's largest economy clearly plays an important role in this top ranking, an element of idealism also spurs pride in the US. Unlike most nation states which were built up around a primordial tribe, the US is based on a set of shared ideals. This allows American pride to be not only particularistic, but also universal. In the US one does not have to stand for the country or more general principles, but can do both.

On average pride in Specific Achievements is greater for non-political domains (History, Art and Literature, and Sports) than for domains tied to the state and public policies (e.g. Global Political Influence, the Military, and Social Welfare). But the distribution of national pride across the 10 domains follows each country's unique background and circumstances. For example, Germany has high pride in its economy and very little in its history and Italy is positive about its contributions in the Arts and Literature, but negative about political achievements.

Pride in Specific Achievements comes from three sources. First, the objective accomplishments that a country has obtained. Thus, pride in Economics increases with GNP per capita and pride in Democracy is greater in stable, established democracies. Second, the perceived importance of the domain matters. Nations value certain domains more than others and net of objective achievements have greater pride in those domains that are judged as more central to their national identity. Thus, one would expect Spartans to be proud of the military, the Swiss of neutrality, and the French of their language. Third, there is an idio-national element. Certain domains such as History and the Art and Literature are heavily viewed from a national perspective. What history and art are studied, how they are assessed, and their significance is largely unique to each country. It is not just that each country inflates its own artistic importance, but that its knowledge of these areas is heavily country specific and idio-centric.

General National Pride seems less tied to objective conditions. Popular support for nationalistic pride relates more to subjective assessments of national identity and purpose. These in turn are related to idio-national readings of history, assessments

of the contemporary geo-political situation, and national aspirations.

National pride is shaped not only by country-level factors, but also by individual characteristics. Across countries national pride declines with generation. General National Pride falls from the pre-World War II cohort to the most recent cohort in most countries. In a few countries however there is a partial rebound among the most recent cohort. Pride in Specific Achievements shows a similar decline, but the rebound among the most recent cohort is more general, occurring in half of the countries. The general decline probably results from both a dilution of nationalism resulting from globalization and multi-lateralism and a reaction to the aggressive nationalism that ignited World War II.

National pride in general and General Pride in particular is lower among national minorities. In some cases this is because the minorities identify with external nationalities (e.g. the Russians in Latvia), while in other cases their pride is muted by the discrimination and inequality that they suffer in their country (e.g. Blacks in the United States).

Gender plays no discernable role in national pride. Despite difference on attitudes towards the use of force and the military and the possibility of greater national alienation due to practices of discrimination, men and women have similar levels of national pride and this is true in almost all countries.

Figure 1

Ranks on General Pride and Specific Achievement

		Specific Achievement	
		Low	High
General Pride	Low	I	II
	High	III	IV

Table 1

National Pride by Countries

National Pride in Specific Achievements			General National Pride		
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Ireland	39.3	1	Austria	17.6
2	United States	38.5	2	United States	17.2
3	Canada	37.5	3	Bulgaria	17.0
4	Austria	36.5	4	Hungary	16.7
5	New Zealand	36.4	5	Canada	16.6
6	Norway	35.2	6	The Philippines	16.5
7	Great Britain	34.7	7	New Zealand	16.4
8	The Netherlands	34.6	8	Japan	16.4
9	Japan	34.5	9	Ireland	16.3
10	Spain	33.1	10	Spain	16.0
11	The Philippines	32.4	11	Slovenia	16.0
12	Germany (West)	32.2	12	Norway	15.8
13	Sweden	31.6	13	Poland	15.8
14	Bulgaria	31.4	14	Great Britain	15.4
15	Germany (East)	31.0	15	Russia	15.3
16	Slovenia	30.9	16	The Netherlands	14.5
17	Italy	30.5	17	Sweden	14.4
18	Czech Republic	29.5	18	Czech Republic	14.3
19	Hungary	28.4	19	Italy	14.1
20	Slovakia	28.2	20	Latvia	13.9
21	Poland	28.2	21	Germany (West)	13.7
22	Russia	28.0	22	Germany (East)	13.6
23	Latvia	27.8	23	Slovakia	13.5

Table 2

Average Rank on the Two National Pride Scales

Rank	Country
1	United States
2	Austria
3	Canada
4	Ireland
5	New Zealand
6-8	Bulgaria
	Japan
	The Philippines
9	Norway
10	Spain
11	Great Britain
12	Hungary
13	The Netherlands
14	Slovenia
15	Sweden
16	West Germany
17	Poland
18-19	Czech Republic
	Italy
20-21	East Germany
	Russia
22-23	Latvia
	Slovakia

Table 3

Pride in Various Domains^a

	%Very + Somewhat Proud	Mean
Achievements in Sports	77.0	3.9
Achievements in Arts & Literature	72.7	3.8
History	71.2	3.8
Scientific & Technological Achievements	67.5	3.6
The Way Democracy Works	48.6	3.0
COUNTRY'S Economic Achievements	48.2	3.0
COUNTRY'S Armed Forces	45.0	3.0
Political Influence in the World	43.8	2.9
Social Security System	41.4	2.8
Its Fair & Equal Treatment of All Groups in Society	39.3	2.8

^aEqual weight per country. Canada not included in Fair and Equal domain.

Table 4

Rankings of Countries on Domains of Pride

	Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Social Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	History	Fair Equal
1	CAN	USA	USA	AUS	USA	IRE	IRE	USA	IRE	IRE
2	USA	CAN	WG	CAN	CAN	NZ	IT	GB	BUL	NL
3	NL	IRE	IRE	NL	NZ	BUL	NZ	IRE	CZ	AUS
4	NOR	NOR	AUS	WG	AUS	SLO	CAN	NZ	GB	USA
5	IRE	NZ	HUN	IRE	GB	NOR	USA	CAN	USA	SP
6	AUS	AUS	EG	SWE	JPN	AUS	JPN	BUL	IT	JPN
7	NZ	EG	GB	NOR	EG	USA	HUN	SLO	CAN	BUL
8	WG	WG	JPN	PHL	SWE	HUN	SP	SP	AUS	GB
9	JPN	GB	NOR	USA	NL	IT	CZ	POL	PHL	NZ
10	GB	CZ	NL	SP	WG	SP	LAT	PHL	RUS	PHL
11	SWE	NL	NZ	JPN	IRE	CAN	RUS	SLK	SLK	NOR
12	PHL	JPN	CAN	GB	IT	SWE	BUL	JPN	SP	HUN
13	SP	SWE	PHL	EG	NOR	JPN	AUS	AUS	POL	SLO
14	LAT	SP	SP	NZ	HUN	EG	EG	NOR	SLO	SWE
15	EG	LAT	CZ	SLO	RUS	PHL	GB	RUS	JPN	WG
16	CZ	PHL	IT	IT	SP	RUS	SLO	IT	NOR	POL
17	BUL	POL	SLO	SLK	SLO	NL	SLK	SWE	NZ	EG
18	POL	BUL	SLK	BUL	PHL	GB	PHL	NL	HUN	LAT
19	SLO	SLO	POL	CZ	BUL	LAT	NOR	HUN	LAT	SLK
20	IT	RUS	BUL	POL	CZ	CZ	SWE	WG	NL	CZ
21	HUN	HUN	LAT	LAT	POL	SLK	NL	EG	SWE	IT
22	SLK	IT	SWE	HUN	SLK	WG	POL	LAT	WG	RUS
23	RUS	SLK	RUS	RUS	LAT	POL	WG	CZ	EG	--

See Appendix 1 for questions and Tables 5 and Appendix 2 for details of ratings.

Table 5

National Pride in Specific Achievements (Rank)^a

Country	Questions										Overall
	Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Social Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	History	Fair Equal	
Ireland (IRL)	5	3	3	5	11	1	1	3	1	1	1
United States (USA)	2	1	1	9	1	7	5	1	5	4	2
Canada (CDN)	1	2	12	2	2	11	4	5	7	x ^b	3
Austria (A)	6	6	4	1	4	6	13	13	8	3	4
New Zealand (NZ)	7	5	11	14	3	2	3	4	17	9	5
Norway (N)	4	4	9	7	13	5	19	14	16	11	6
Great Britain (GB)	10	9	7	12	5	18	15	2	4	8	7
The Netherlands (NL)	3	11	10	3	9	17	21	18	20	2	8
Japam (J)	9	12	8	11	6	13	6	12	15	6	9
Spain (E)	13	14	14	10	16	10	8	8	12	5	10
The Philippines (RP)	12	16	13	8	18	15	18	10	9	10	11
Germany (West) (D-W)	8	8	2	4	10	22	23	20	22	15	12
Sweden (S)	11	13	22	6	8	12	20	17	21	14	13
Bulgaria (BG)	17	18	20	18	19	3	12	6	2	7	14
Germany (East) (D-E)	15	7	6	13	7	14	14	21	23	17	15
Slovenia (SLO)	19	19	17	15	17	4	16	7	14	13	16
Italy (I)	20	22	16	16	12	9	2	16	6	21	17
Czech Republic (CZ)	16	10	15	19	20	20	9	23	3	20	18
Hungary (H)	21	21	5	22	14	8	7	19	18	12	19
Slovakia (SK)	22	23	18	17	22	21	17	11	11	19	20
Poland (PL)	18	17	19	20	21	23	22	9	13	16	21
Russia (RUS)	23	20	23	23	15	16	11	15	10	22	22
Latvia (LV)	14	15	21	21	23	19	10	22	19	18	23

^aSee Appendix 1 for specific wording of questions.

^bCanada did not include this question in their survey.

Table 6

Relative Domain Rank from National Average Rankings

Domains	+	-
	(Ranks Higher than Average)	(Ranks Lower than Average)
Democracy	Lat 9; NL 5	
Pol. Inf.	CZ 8; EG 8; LAT 8	IT 5; PHL 5
Military	POL 11; SLO 9; SLK 9; BUL 8; RUS 7; GB 5	NL 10; AUS 9; NOR 8; WG 8; EG6; CZ 5
Economics	HUN 14; WG 10; EG 9	SWE 9; CAN 8; BUL 6; NZ 6
Social Sec.	WG 7; SWE 7; NL 5	NZ 9; US 7; GB 5
Fair & Eq.	BUL 7; HUN 7; NL 6; SP 5	NOR 5
Sci. & Tech.	EG 8; RUS 7; IT 5	IRE 10; NOR 7; PHL 7; SP 6; BUL 5
Sports	SLO 12; BUL 11; HUN 11; IT 8; RUS 6	GB 11; WG 10; NL 9; CAN 7; US 5
Arts & Lit.	IT 15; LAT 13; HUN 12; RUS 11; CZ 9	NL 13; NOR 13; WG 11; AUS 9; GB 8; SWE 8; PHL 7
History	CZ 15; BUL 12; RUS 12; IT 11; SLO 9; POL 6	NL 12; NZ 12; NOR 10; WG 10; EG 8; SWE 8; JPN 6

Table 7

Support of Various Nationalistic and Patriotic Sentiments^a

	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Can't Choose
I would rather be a citizen of COUNTRY than any other in the world.	44.8	30.4	13.6	5.8	2.7	2.7
There are somethings about COUNTRY that makes me ashamed of COUNTRY (REVERSED).	6.4	14.5	15.2	39.4	20.5	4.1
The world would be a better place if people from other countries were like COUNTRY'S CITIZENS.	8.1	19.5	27.7	25.0	11.6	8.1
Generally speaking, COUNTRY is a better counrty than most other countries.	16.2	31.5	22.4	17.0	6.8	6.1
People support COUNTRY even when COUNTRY is wrong.	11.1	22.0	16.2	31.4	14.6	4.7

COUNTRY=name of country inserted (e.g. America).

COUNTRY'S CITIZENS=name of country's citizens inserted (e.g. Americans).

^aEqual weight per country.

For country-specific figures, See Appendix 2

Table 8

An Evaluation of War Guilt in Five Nations

	West Germany	East Germany	Austria	Italy	Japan
1. Low rank on Specific Achievements	Yes (12)	Yes (15)	No (4)	Yes (17)	No (9)
2. Low rank on General National Pride	Yes (21)	Yes (22)	No (1)	Yes (19)	No (8)
3. General Specific Pride ^a	Yes (-9)	Yes (-7)	No (+3)	Yes (-2)	No (+1)
4. Average Rank - History Rank ^b	Yes (-10)	Yes (-8)	Yes (-4)	No (+11)	Yes (-6)
5. Average Rank - Military Rank	Yes (-8)	Yes (-6)	Yes (-9)	No (+1)	Yes (-3)
6. Age-Cohort Difference Av. Ranks ^c	Yes (3)	Yes (7.5)	Yes (7)	No (15.5)	Yes (5.5)

^aRank on Specific Achievement - rank on General National Pride (See Table 1)

^bOverall rank on Specific Achievements - rank on History (and similarly for Military) (See Table 5)

^cAverage of rank on age/cohort differences for Specific Achievements and General National Pride. Ranks goes from 1 for country with largest age/cohort differences to 23 for those with the smallest age/cohort differences (See Tables 11 and 12)

Table 9

National Pride Over Time

	% with Something Proud of	% Very + Quite Proud	%Very Proud	% with Something Proud of	%Very Proud
	1959	1981	1986	1987-88	1990
US	96	96	--	--	--
Ireland	--	89	57	--	77
Great Britain	90	86	53	93	54
Spain	--	83	62	--	46
Norway	--	--	--	--	45
Italy	73	80	43	--	42
Sweden	--	69	--	--	43
Japan	--	62	--	--	--
The Netherlands	--	60	33	--	23
West Germany	85	59	20	80	20

Source: 1959 - Almond and Verba, 1965
1981 - Rose, 1985
1986-88 Topf, Mohler, and Heath, 1989
1990 - Gundelach, 1994

Table 10

Pride by Nationality/Minority Status

Country	Specific Achievements			General Pride		
	Main Nationality	Others	Prob.	Main Nationality	Others	Prob.
West Germany	32.3	30.6	.046	13.8	12.1	.001
East Germany	31.0	29.6	.473	13.6	10.8	.013
Great Britain	35.1	31.0	.000	15.5	13.7	.000
United States	38.9	37.1	.002	17.1	16.8	.185
Austria ^a	36.7	35.4/32.9	.010	17.7	17.4/15.2	.025
Hungary	28.5	25.1	.053	16.7	15.6	.289
The Netherlands	34.6	33.5	.133	14.6	13.7	.037
Norway	35.3	35.8	.658	15.8	15.0	.163
Sweden	31.6	31.3	.621	14.5	12.9	.000
Czech Republic	29.6	29.4	.821	14.4	14.1	.414
Slovenia	30.8	32.3	.053	15.9	17.1	.027
Poland	28.2	28.9	.596	15.8	15.7	.950
Bulgaria	31.6	30.5	.055	17.0	16.5	.257
Russia	28.1	27.1	.017	15.5	14.7	.005
New Zealand ^b	36.5	36.3/36.1	.781	16.4	17.1/15.7	.002
Canada ^c	38.6/37.0	36.6	.000	17.1/15.7	16.9	.000
The Philippines	32.5	28.9	.004	16.5	15.2	.001
Latvia	29.0	26.4	.000	14.1	13.6	.043
Slovakia	28.7	24.3	.000	13.8	11.4	.000
Spain ^d	38.8	30.5/26.4	.000	16.3	15.1/13.1	.000
Ireland ^e	39.4	40.4	.276	16.4	15.1	.012

^aAustrian/German/Other^bWhite-European/Maori/Other^cBritish/French/Other^dRegion: Spain except.../Balearic and Canary Islands/Basque Country and Navarra^eReligion: Catholic/Protestant

Table 11

Size of National Minorities

National Minorities/Main Minorities:

Latvia	45.8%	- Russian, Mixed/Other
Canada	27.4%	- Non-French, Non-British ^a
New Zealand	24.5%	- Maori, Others
Russia	17.9%	- Mixed/Other, Tatar, Ukranian, Jewish
Bulgaria	17.1%	- Turkish, Gypsy
United States	14.9%	- Non-White
Slovakia	12.4%	- Hungarian, Rutherian
Austria	11.4%	- 9.4% German + 2.0% Other
Czech Republic	9.7%	- Slovak, Polish, German
Great Britain	8.4%	- Irish, European, Indian ^b
Germany (West)	6.8%	- Turkish, Austrian
Spain	6.6%	- Basque ^c
Sweden	6.5%	- None, Finnish
Slovenia	6.5%	- Croatian, Bosnian, Serbian
Ireland	3.4%	- Protestant ^d
The Netherlands	2.8%	- Misc.
Norway	2.4%	- Misc.
Germany (East)	2.1%	- Misc.
Poland	1.7%	- Misc.
The Philippines	1.3%	- Misc.
Hungary	1.1%	- Misc.
Japan	0.0%	- Misc.

^aBritish ancestry=40.6%, French ancestry=32.0%. For the first mentioned language spoken at home: English=72.0%, French=23.0%, Other=5.0%.

^b13.4% live in Scotland or Wales

^c6.6% live in the Basque provinces of Pais Vasco and Navarra. 6.8% live in the Balearic or Canary Islands. 18.5% speak a regional dialect or Spanish-related language (16.9%) or a non-Spanish language (1.6%) at home.

^dProtestant on the religion variable.

Table 12
National Pride in Specific Achievements by Age

A. Domains

	All	Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Soc Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	His- tory	Fair Equal
Lt 30	32.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.8	2.8
30-44	32.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.7	2.8
45-64	32.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.8	2.8
65+	34.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.0
	SLC	SLC	SLC	SLC	SLC	SLC	NCNL	SLC	SLC	SLC	SLC

B. Countries

	WG	EG	GB	USA	AUS	HUN	IT	IRE	NL	NOR	SWE	
Lt 30	30.7	30.3	33.1	36.5	34.7	28.7	30.6	37.8	35.0	34.8	32.5	
30-44	30.4	29.4	34.1	37.6	35.9	27.8	29.4	38.6	34.1	35.6	32.0	
45-64	33.0	31.2	35.5	39.2	37.5	28.3	31.4	40.0	34.4	35.0	30.7	
65+	35.4	33.3	36.4	42.1	38.9	29.4	30.8	41.1	35.4	35.0	30.7	
	SLC	SLC	L	L	L	NCNL	NCNL	L	NCNL	NS	SLC	
	CZ	SLO	POL	BUL	RUS	NZ	CAN	PHL	JPN	SP	LAT	SLK
Lt 30	30.3	30.1	27.5	29.9	28.4	36.3	36.5	32.5	33.2	31.6	29.0	27.6
30-44	29.3	30.2	27.1	30.7	27.6	35.9	36.7	31.9	33.3	32.1	26.7	27.8
45-64	28.8	31.6	28.6	31.7	27.7	36.4	37.7	32.8	35.1	33.4	27.6	28.7
65+	30.1	33.2	30.7	32.5	28.6	37.5	41.1	33.2	37.0	36.1	28.8	29.3
	NCNL	L	SLC	L	NS	NS	SLC	NCNL	SLC	SLC	NCNL	L

L=linear

NCNL=not constant, not linear

NS=not significant, no variation

SLC=significant linear component

Table 13
General National Pride by Age

A. All

Lt 30	14.8
30-44	15.1
45-64	15.8
65+	17.3

B. Countries

	WG	EG	GB	USA	AUS	HUN	IT	IRE	NL	NOR	SWE
Lt 30	12.1	12.4	14.4	16.3	16.5	15.5	13.4	15.7	14.5	15.0	14.1
30-44	12.6	12.4	14.6	16.9	17.2	16.2	13.1	16.0	14.2	15.6	13.7
45-64	14.4	14.1	15.8	17.2	18.1	17.2	15.0	16.4	14.6	16.1	14.4
65+	15.7	15.6	17.3	18.7	19.2	18.3	15.9	17.3	15.5	17.4	16.8
	SLC	L	SLC	SLC	L	L	SLC	L	SLC	L	SLC

	CZ	SLO	POL	BUL	RUS	NZ	CAN	PHL	JPN	SP	LAT	SLK
Lt 30	13.7	14.9	14.5	14.8	14.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	15.5	14.8	13.6	12.9
30-44	14.2	15.8	15.4	15.8	15.1	16.2	16.2	16.4	15.6	15.8	13.1	13.2
45-64	14.6	16.4	17.4	17.4	15.5	16.3	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.6	14.5	14.1
65+	15.4	18.2	17.2	19.2	16.7	17.3	18.5	17.1	18.6	17.4	15.1	14.8
	L	L	L	L	L	SLC	SLC	SLC	SLC	L	SLC	L

L=linear

NCNL=not constant, not linear

NS=not significant, no variation

SLC=significant linear component

Appendix 1: National Pride Scales:

National Pride in Specific Achievements:

How proud are you of COUNTRY^a in each of the following?

Very Proud	5
Somewhat Proud	4
Not Very Proud	2
Not Proud at All	1
Can't Choose	3

- a. the way democracy works
- b. its political influence in the world
- c. COUNTRY's economic achievement
- d. its social security system
- e. its scientific and technological achievements
- f. its achievements in sports
- g. its achievement in the arts and literature
- h. COUNTRY's armed forces
- i. its history
- j. its fair and equal treatment of all groups in society

On this 10-item scale scores range from a maximum of 50 for someone Very Proud of national achievements in all ten areas to a minimum of 10 for someone Not Proud at All of the national in all areas.

General National Pride:

Q. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Agree Strongly	5
Agree	4
Neither Agree nor Disagree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1
Can't Choose	0

- a. I would rather be citizen of COUNTRY than of any other country in the world.
- b. There are some things about COUNTRY that make me feel ashamed of COUNTRY.^b
- c. The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like the CITIZENS OF COUNTRY.

- d. Generally speaking, COUNTRY is a better country than most other countries.
- e. People should support their country even if the country is in the wrong.

On this 5-item scale scores range from a maximum of 25 for someone who strongly agreed with each statement to a minimum of 5 for someone who strongly disagreed with each statement.

^a Each person's own nation is referred to where COUNTRY appears.

^b Item b on being ashamed was reverse coded to follow the direction of the other items. Therefore, someone who strongly disagreed with this statement would be scored with a 5 and someone who strongly agreed with the statement would be scored with a 1.

Appendix 2

Table 1

National Pride in Specific Achievements (Mean Scores)

Country	Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Soc Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	History	Fair Equal	Overall
Ireland	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	39.3
United States	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.2	38.5
Canada	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.3	4.1	x ^a	37.5
Austria	3.6	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.9	3.2	36.5
New Zealand	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	36.4
Norway	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.5	2.8	3.7	2.9	35.2
Great Britain	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.1	34.7
The Netherlands	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.4	34.6
Japan	3.4	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.1	34.5
Spain	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.8	3.2	33.1
The Philippines	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.0	32.4
Germany (West)	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	32.2
Sweden	3.3	2.8	2.1	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.4	2.8	31.6
Bulgaria	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.2	3.1	31.4
Germany (East)	2.7	3.3	3.8	2.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	31.0
Slovenia	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.3	4.2	3.7	2.2	3.8	2.8	30.9
Italy	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.8	4.2	2.1	30.5
Czech Republic	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	2.2	4.2	2.2	29.5
Hungary	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.6	4.0	3.9	2.5	3.6	2.8	28.4
Slovakia	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.9	2.3	28.2
Poland	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.8	2.5	28.2
Russia	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.9	1.7	28.0
Latvia	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	3.9	2.3	3.5	2.3	27.8

^a Canada did not include this variable in their survey.

Appendix 2

Table 2

National Pride in Specific Achievements (by % proud and very proud)

Country		Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Soc Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	His- tory	Fair Equal	Average
Ireland	% very proud	17.3	18.5	25.8	15.2	24.7	68.8	56.4	36.7	52.6	21.0	33.7
	% proud	54.3	55.5	52.2	46.9	48.0	27.1	35.3	45.9	38.6	46.5	45.0
	% proud & very proud	71.6	74.0	78.0	62.1	72.7	95.9	91.7	82.6	91.2	67.5	78.7
United States	% very proud	27.5	20.9	28.0	13.5	48.4	35.5	28.9	47.0	47.6	17.4	31.5
	% proud	51.7	55.0	50.6	34.9	42.0	47.9	53.5	40.2	36.6	37.3	45.0
	% proud & very proud	79.2	75.9	78.6	48.4	90.4	83.4	82.4	87.2	84.2	54.7	76.5
Canada	% very proud	31.4	20.4	12.1	30.4	38.7	29.5	30.4	20.0	41.3	x ^a	
	% proud	49.3	53.3	47.8	48.1	48.1	50.6	52.2	37.6	40.2	x	
	% proud & very proud	80.7	73.7	59.9	78.5	86.8	80.1	82.6	57.6	81.5	x	
Austria	% very proud	20.6	12.0	23.9	36.4	34.1	44.1	31.7	12.0	36.9	18.3	27.0
	% proud	46.7	42.6	53.4	43.4	42.2	38.3	36.4	29.3	39.1	35.0	40.6
	% proud & very proud	67.3	54.6	77.3	79.8	76.3	82.4	68.1	41.3	76.0	53.3	67.6
New Zealand	% very proud	12.1	13.4	16.0	5.8	37.5	65.5	39.0	29.2	27.3	13.6	25.9
	% proud	54.2	50.7	50.7	30.7	47.8	29.9	44.7	42.7	43.1	37.4	43.2
	% proud & very proud	66.3	64.1	66.7	36.5	85.3	95.4	83.7	71.9	70.4	51.0	69.1

Table A.2 (Continued)

		Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Soc Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	His- tory	Fair Equal	Average
Norway	% very proud	18.5	18.1	19.5	11.2	16.3	47.2	16.4	6.3	20.8	7.7	18.2
	% proud	57.8	54.0	54.8	47.5	53.7	41.7	46.9	27.2	51.4	34.7	47.0
	% proud & very proud	76.3	72.1	74.3	58.7	70.0	88.9	63.3	33.5	72.2	42.4	65.2
Great Britain	% very proud	13.0	6.9	5.6	6.8	27.5	23.3	21.8	45.2	47.7	13.5	21.1
	% proud	47.8	42.1	33.6	38.2	54.0	48.4	48.8	37.6	36.8	34.7	42.2
	% proud & very proud	60.8	49.0	39.2	45.0	81.5	71.7	70.6	82.8	84.5	48.2	63.3
The Netherlands	% very proud	17.8	3.7	11.6	21.0	19.9	22.0	10.5	4.5	17.5	12.2	14.1
	% proud	59.8	39.7	59.2	57.3	56.5	53.3	49.6	25.0	47.3	48.3	49.6
	% proud & very proud	77.6	43.4	70.8	78.3	76.4	75.3	61.1	29.5	64.8	60.5	63.7
Japan	% very proud	14.9	7.2	25.6	8.1	29.6	27.3	32.8	8.2	29.1	9.2	19.2
	% proud	43.8	31.0	46.5	34.2	49.0	47.9	45.1	30.9	39.6	38.9	40.7
	% proud & very proud	58.7	38.2	72.1	42.3	78.6	75.2	77.9	39.1	68.7	48.1	59.9
Spain	% very proud	9.5	4.9	6.0	8.0	10.8	24.1	22.8	11.8	24.9	9.3	13.2
	% proud	42.5	30.8	32.1	43.5	53.6	60.5	58.0	43.5	54.5	47.9	46.7
	% proud & very proud	52.0	35.7	38.1	51.5	64.4	84.6	80.8	55.3	79.4	57.2	59.9
The Philippines	% very proud	13.1	6.0	10.2	9.7	10.7	24.4	17.6	12.8	30.3	11.5	14.6
	% proud	38.6	32.7	41.2	42.6	47.2	55.4	54.7	41.2	51.3	39.1	44.4
	% proud & very proud	51.7	38.7	51.4	52.3	57.9	79.8	72.3	54.0	81.6	50.6	59.0

Table A.2 (Continued)

		Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Soc Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	His- tory	Fair Equal	Average
Germany (West)	% very proud	15.5	9.7	27.3	23.1	21.8	15.1	13.8	4.8	7.3	6.4	14.5
	% proud	47.9	45.2	50.8	46.4	53.6	43.6	44.5	21.4	23.5	26.1	40.6
	% proud & very proud	63.4	54.9	78.1	69.5	75.4	61.4	58.3	26.2	30.8	32.5	55.1
Sweden	% very proud	11.8	3.8	1.9	15.1	23.0	30.0	12.7	4.7	15.7	7.4	12.6
	% proud	49.6	32.8	14.2	47.3	52.2	50.2	46.3	21.7	43.9	32.6	39.1
	% proud & very proud	61.4	35.6	16.1	62.4	75.2	80.2	59.0	26.4	59.6	40.0	51.6
Bulgaria	% very proud	8.9	6.4	6.8	3.5	13.7	55.4	34.2	19.8	54.1	15.6	21.8
	% proud	18.2	23.0	14.8	11.2	28.8	23.3	31.4	23.7	23.9	24.2	22.3
	% proud & very proud	27.1	29.4	21.6	14.7	42.5	78.7	65.6	43.5	78.0	39.8	44.1
Germany (East)	% very proud	5.8	9.3	22.0	7.0	21.9	29.3	21.4	4.2	9.5	4.3	13.5
	% proud	26.8	46.1	56.9	30.6	55.6	46.2	48.7	18.7	19.0	17.1	36.6
	% proud & very proud	32.6	55.4	78.9	37.6	77.5	75.5	70.1	22.9	28.5	21.4	50.0
Slovenia	% very proud	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.5	9.7	43.6	20.7	16.7	26.1	8.9	14.1
	% proud	15.3	21.4	26.9	23.4	43.4	44.0	45.9	36.3	44.2	26.3	32.7
	% proud & very proud	18.8	24.9	31.2	26.9	53.1	87.6	66.6	53.0	70.3	35.2	46.8
Italy	% very proud	3.9	2.3	4.9	2.3	17.4	28.5	45.1	8.4	38.7	3.5	15.5
	% proud	22.0	19.9	34.2	24.9	62.8	59.1	48.0	33.6	49.3	18.5	37.2
	% proud & very proud	25.9	22.2	39.1	27.2	80.2	87.6	93.1	42.0	88.0	22.0	52.7

Table A.2 (Continued)

		Dem	Pol Inf	Eco	Soc Sec	Sci Tech	Sports	Arts Lit	Armed Forces	His- tory	Fair Equal	Average
Czech Republic	% very proud	4.6	5.3	5.9	2.7	8.1	17.1	29.4	3.1	46.1	2.1	12.5
	% proud	27.5	38.2	31.8	14.3	37.7	46.3	47.1	11.6	39.6	15.5	31.0
	% proud & very proud	32.1	43.5	37.6	17.0	45.8	64.0	76.5	14.7	85.7	17.6	43.5
Hungary	% very proud	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	20.8	36.1	27.5	4.7	27.7	8.9	13.1
	% proud	15.7	13.2	7.7	6.1	47.1	45.6	48.0	17.5	38.2	28.4	26.8
	% proud & very proud	18.6	14.3	8.4	6.7	67.9	81.7	75.5	22.2	65.9	37.3	39.9
Slovakia	% very proud	4.3	2.8	4.8	3.9	5.3	17.3	21.5	9.8	33.3	6.1	10.9
	% proud	16.4	14.0	23.7	17.3	33.9	45.9	45.0	32.6	40.5	19.0	28.8
	% proud & very proud	20.7	16.8	28.5	21.2	39.2	63.2	66.5	42.4	73.8	25.1	39.7
Poland	% very proud	3.5	4.5	3.0	1.6	6.6	6.6	11.5	11.3	24.5	6.4	8.0
	% proud	18.3	25.3	21.6	13.3	42.6	31.8	45.9	36.5	48.6	21.2	30.5
	% proud & very proud	21.8	29.8	24.6	14.9	49.2	38.4	57.4	47.8	73.1	27.6	38.5
Russia	% very proud	3.1	5.6	3.1	0.9	22.9	30.0	32.8	13.2	40.9	2.4	15.5
	% proud	14.5	22.9	11.7	7.0	44.8	42.0	41.9	26.8	32.4	5.6	25.0
	% proud & very proud	17.6	28.5	14.8	7.9	67.7	72.0	74.7	40.0	73.3	8.0	40.5
Latvia	% very proud	11.4	9.1	7.7	4.6	10.1	18.3	32.3	5.1	25.3	9.3	13.3
	% proud	21.8	20.9	12.8	6.5	26.6	48.5	42.2	13.2	32.4	14.7	24.0
	% proud & very proud	33.2	30.0	20.5	11.1	36.7	66.8	74.5	18.3	57.7	24.0	37.3

^a Canada did not include this question in their survey.

Appendix 2

Table 3

General National Pride (by Mean Score)

Questions

Country	Citizen	Ashamed ^a	World Better Like COUNTRY	COUNTRY Best	Support COUNTRY When Wrong	Overall
Austria	4.2	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.0	17.6
United States	4.6	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.0	17.2
Bulgaria	4.6	2.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	17.0
Hungary	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.8	16.7
Canada	4.3	2.7	3.4	4.1	2.5	16.6
Philippines	4.1	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.9	16.5
New Zealand	4.3	2.6	3.2	4.1	2.6	16.4
Japan	4.6	2.5	3.3	4.3	2.7	16.4
Ireland	4.3	2.5	3.3	3.8	2.7	16.3
Spain	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	16.0
Slovenia	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	16.0
Norway	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.8	2.8	15.8
Poland	4.5	2.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	15.8
Great Britian	4.1	2.3	3.2	3.6	2.7	15.4
Russia	4.4	2.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	15.3
The Netherlands	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.5	14.5
Sweden	4.1	2.4	3.1	3.7	2.9	14.4
Czech Republic	4.2	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	14.3
Italy	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	14.1
Latvia	4.4	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	13.9
Germany (West)	3.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.5	13.7
Germany (East)	4.2	2.2	3.0	3.4	2.8	13.6
Slovakia	4.0	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	13.5

^aThis item was reverse coded. See Appendix 1.

Appendix 2

Table 4

General National Pride (by % agree and agree strongly)

Country		Citizen	Ashamed ^a	World Better Like COUNTRY	COUNTRY Best	Support COUNTRY When Wrong	Average
Austria	% agree strongly	54.6	16.9	22.8	26.2	10.8	26.3
	% agree	28.1	21.2	31.2	37.8	25.3	28.7
	% agree & agree strongly	82.7	38.1	54.0	64.0	36.1	55.0
United States	% agree strongly	70.1	5.0	14.3	38.9	10.6	28.8
	% agree	19.8	13.4	24.4	41.0	20.5	23.8
	% agree & agree strongly	89.9	18.4	38.7	79.9	31.1	51.6
Bulgaria	% agree strongly	64.3	12.1	10.7	19.3	36.7	28.6
	% agree	20.5	6.8	23.5	30.5	25.5	21.4
	% agree & agree strongly	84.8	18.9	34.2	49.8	62.2	50.0
Hungary	% agree strongly	61.2	21.4	5.8	6.5	25.5	24.1
	% agree	24.8	17.9	16.7	17.8	32.3	21.9
	% agree & agree strongly	86.0	39.3	22.5	24.3	57.8	46.0

Table A.4 (Continued)

		Citizen	Ashamed*	World Better Like COUNTRY	COUNTRY Best	Support COUNTRY When Wrong	Average
Canada	% agree strongly	53.6	6.7	16.1	37.2	4.9	23.7
	% agree	25.2	18.9	27.8	40.7	10.2	24.6
	% agree & agree strongly	78.8	25.6	43.9	77.9	15.1	48.3
The Philippines	% agree strongly	28.9	1.8	6.9	11.9	6.4	11.2
	% agree	57.6	28.5	37.5	46.6	26.9	39.4
	% agree & agree strongly	86.5	30.3	44.4	58.5	33.3	50.6
New Zealand	% agree strongly	51.4	4.7	9.6	27.7	6.1	19.9
	% agree	28.8	15.6	23.2	48.8	11.3	25.5
	% agree & agree strongly	80.2	20.3	32.8	76.5	17.4	45.4
Japan	% agree strongly	71.1	9.8	13.6	51.2	11.9	31.5
	% agree	17.2	6.7	14.4	31.8	9.9	16.0
	% agree & agree strongly	88.3	16.5	28.0	83.0	21.8	47.5

Table A.4 (Continued)

		Citizen	Ashamed [*]	World Better Like COUNTRY	COUNTRY Best	Support COUNTRY When Wrong	Average
Ireland	% agree strongly	46.1	3.7	8.3	16.7	4.6	15.9
	% agree	39.2	18.4	33.8	53.1	24.6	33.8
	% agree & agree strongly	85.3	22.1	42.1	69.8	29.2	49.7
Spain	% agree strongly	25.0	8.8	5.0	5.8	7.0	10.3
	% agree	47.2	35.2	25.8	28.1	38.1	34.9
	% agree & agree strongly	72.2	44.0	30.8	33.9	45.1	45.2
Slovenia	% agree strongly	46.3	13.7	6.2	5.9	14.1	17.2
	% agree	29.2	29.2	18.1	19.7	37.7	26.8
	% agree & agree strongly	75.5	42.9	24.3	25.6	51.8	44.0
Norway	% agree strongly	45.0	5.7	5.1	17.2	6.0	15.8
	% agree	32.2	17.1	16.7	48.2	19.4	26.7
	% agree & agree strongly	77.2	22.8	21.8	65.4	25.4	42.5

Table A.4 (Continued)

		Citizen	Ashamed ^a	World Better Like COUNTRY	COUNTRY Best	Support COUNTRY When Wrong	Average
Poland	% agree strongly	48.7	2.1	6.4	9.0	16.2	16.5
	% agree	35.2	7.2	19.8	24.2	36.5	24.6
	% agree & agree strongly	83.9	9.3	26.2	33.2	52.7	41.1
Great Britain	% agree strongly	41.0	2.5	8.7	13.3	6.6	14.4
	% agree	29.5	7.8	20.3	39.8	16.6	22.8
	% agree & agree strongly	70.5	10.3	29.0	53.1	23.2	37.2
Russia	% agree strongly	40.3	2.1	7.9	17.4	26.5	18.8
	% agree	28.7	4.2	12.4	18.4	28.9	18.5
	% agree & agree strongly	69.0	6.3	20.3	35.8	55.4	37.4
The Netherlands	% agree strongly	16.2	7.7	3.2	7.6	1.9	7.3
	% agree	32.2	33.4	12.7	36.5	9.7	24.9
	% agree & agree strongly	48.4	41.1	15.9	44.1	11.6	32.2
Sweden	% agree strongly	36.6	1.9	5.5	11.0	5.6	12.1
	% agree	31.8	6.2	12.6	33.3	19.3	20.6
	% agree & agree strongly	78.4	8.1	18.1	44.3	24.9	34.8

Table A.4 (Continued)

		Citizen	Ashamed ¹	World Better Like COUNTRY	COUNTRY Best	Support COUNTRY When Wrong	Average
Czech Republic	% agree strongly	46.5	3.6	4.7	7.7	11.0	14.7
	% agree	24.9	8.6	10.4	14.3	22.8	16.2
	% agree & agree strongly	71.4	12.2	15.1	22.0	33.8	30.9
Italy	% agree strongly	28.7	3.6	4.3	6.7	8.4	10.3
	% agree	33.9	7.3	18.3	31.2	29.2	24.0
	% agree & agree strongly	62.6	10.9	22.6	37.9	37.6	34.3
Latvia	% agree strongly	40.7	4.4	4.6	7.8	11.3	13.8
	% agree	25.0	7.3	12.7	18.4	18.9	16.5
	% agree & agree strongly	65.7	11.7	17.3	26.2	30.2	30.2
Germany (West)	% agree strongly	32.0	5.4	5.6	9.6	4.9	11.5
	% agree	31.2	12.6	12.5	25.6	11.1	18.6
	% agree & agree strongly	63.2	18.0	18.1	35.2	16.0	30.1

Table A.4 (Continued)

		Citizen	Ashamed ^a	World Better Like COUNTRY	COUNTRY Best	Support COUNTRY When Wrong	Average
Germany (East)	% agree strongly	38.7	1.7	5.8	9.8	8.5	12.9
	% agree	31.2	6.8	12.3	23.0	15.2	17.7
	% agree & agree strongly	69.9	8.5	18.1	32.8	23.7	30.6
Slovakia	% agree strongly	41.6	1.9	4.6	7.2	10.7	13.2
	% agree	26.1	4.4	11.6	14.3	17.7	14.8
	% agree & agree strongly	67.7	6.3	16.2	21.5	28.4	28.0

^a This item was reverse coded.

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