

National Pride in Comparative Perspective: 1995/96 and 2003/04

Tom W. Smith, NORC/University of Chicago

Seokho Kim, NORC/University of Chicago

GSS Cross-national Report No. 26

November, 2005

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 (Smith and Jarkko, 1998).

National Identity Studies

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) conducted studies on National Identity in 1995/06 and 2003/04. In the first round the study was carried in 24 countries (counting the East and West German regions separately) and in the second round it was fielded in 33 countries (including the two German regions).¹ In both rounds two batteries on national pride were included. The general national pride scale consists of agree/disagree statements about patriotism and national pride. The wordings of five of these items common to both rounds are presented in Appendix 1. With all but the second item reversed coded, they form a scale running from 5 for those with the lowest general national pride to 25 for those with the highest. The domain-specific national pride scale consists of 10 items (see Appendix 1 for wordings). Pride in each domain is rated on a four-point, response scale running from very proud to not proud at all. The domain-specific national pride scale count on how many domains one is very proud and ranges from a low of zero (least pride) to a maximum of 10 (most pride).²

¹Full information on the ISSP National Identity studies is available at www.issp.org.

²For research looking at specific domains, see Evans and Kelley, 2002 and Smith and Jarkko, 1998.

The two national pride scales are moderately correlated ($r=.399$ in 1995/96 and $.336$ in 2003/04), but there are some clear conceptual differences between the scales. The domain-specific measure assesses positive feelings towards national accomplishments in specific areas, but is not overtly nationalistic, imperialistic, nor chauvinistic. The general national pride measure 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 domain-specific, national pride scale is nationally affirming without being necessarily hegemonic, but the general, agree-disagree, national-pride scale places one's nation above other countries. Because of these substantive differences, the rankings of countries on these two scales only correlate $.77$ in 2003/04.

Rankings of National Pride

Table 1 shows the rankings on general and domain-specific national pride. Venezuela leads on general national pride and finishes second on domain-specific pride, while the United States scores first on the latter and second on the former. The other country consistently near the top is Australia which ranks third on both scales. Looking at average rankings on the two scales shows that settlement colonies tend to both rank high and to top their mother country. Former English colonies (US, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand) all place in the top third and are well-above Great Britain at 19th position. Likewise, ex-Spanish colonies in Latin America (Venezuela, Chile, and Uruguay) and the Philippines also almost all rank in the top third and all exceed Spain at 17th place. Austria in fourth place is the only European country to rank in the top third. Ex-Socialist countries (Hungary, Slovenia, Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Latvia, and the former East Germany), with the exception of Hungary, all fall in the bottom half and the former East Germany holds the bottom position. Likewise, East Asian countries (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) all are in the bottom half. The bottom placement in 33rd place of the former East Germany and the former West Germany's finish tied for 29th position indicate that the war guilt that has been shown to suppress German national pride in the past is still operating (McCrone and SurrIDGE, 1998; Smith and Jarkko, 1998). The next to the bottom rank of Latvia reflects both the depressed status of national pride in ex-Socialist states as a group plus a large non-Latvian minority (see discussion below of majority/minority groups). Sweden's low placement reflects the fact that Swedes tend to associate national pride with nationalistic extremism

and racism.³

Changes Across Time

The rankings of countries on general national pride were quite stable over the last decade with a rank-order correlation of .93 (Table 2). In 13 of the 21 countries general national pride rose. The position of countries on domain-specific national pride was less stable (rank-order correlation=.82) and national pride decreased in 13 of 22 countries (Table 3).⁴ One of the clear exceptions to this overall downward shift was an increase of 0.89 points in the US which also moved from second to first position. Research immediately after the September 11th terrorist attacks indicates that domain-specific pride soared and has remained elevated since in response to the terrorism (Rasinski, Berktold, Smith, and Albertson, 2002; Smith, 2005; Smith, Rasinski, and Toce, 2001). Reactions to terrorism may also explain the other two large increases in domain-specific pride in the Philippines and Australia which also suffered notable terrorist attacks either directly or indirectly (i.e. the Bali bombings that killed many Australians).⁵

Looking at the two scales together, national pride consistently grew in the US, Australia, Hungary, the Philippines, Spain, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia and dropped on both measures in Austria, Japan, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, and Latvia. The other countries showed mixed trends.

Sub-Group Differences in 2003/04

Gender has only a weak and variable relationship to national pride (Table 4). Gender has statistically significant associations in only 10 of 33 countries on general national pride and 15 of 34 countries on domain-specific national pride. When relationships are statistically significant, men usually express more national pride than women do (in 9 of 10 cases and 13 of 15 cases respectively on general and domain-specific national pride). Only in France, Great Britain, Switzerland,

³Mikael Hjerm, personal communication, December 6, 2005

⁴There are trends on only 21 countries on general national pride because Bulgaria omitted this scale in the second round.

⁵The 2004 and 2005 terrorist attacks in Spain and Great Britain occurred after the second round of surveys.

Taiwan, and the US do men show significantly more national pride than women do on both measures.

As shown in Table 5, in most countries national pride is greater among the dominant cultural group and lower among minority groups (Dowley and Silver, 2000; Smith and Jarkko, 1998). For the groups used in each country, see Appendix 2.⁶ This presumably comes from the stronger numerical and cultural identification of the majority group with the nation. On general national pride the majority group expresses significantly more pride than the minority in 13 countries and in 12 countries there were non-significant differences in that same direction. The only statistically significant reversals were the greater pride among the Maori than the European group in New Zealand, the greater pride among the Muslims than non-Muslims in the Philippines, and the greater pride in the southwest regions (Honam) than in the remainder of Korea. Domain-specific national pride showed a similar, but more moderate, association. Statistically significant differences occurred in 12 countries and the majority had more national pride in 10 of these countries. The two exceptions were once again the Philippines and New Zealand.

Age-cohort is strongly and consistently related to national pride (Table 6). General national pride significantly varies by age-cohort in all countries. In 29 countries general national pride is greatest among those 70+ (i.e. born in 1933/34 or earlier), in four countries it is highest among those 60-69, and in one country among those 50-59. In 27 countries general national pride is lowest or tied for lowest among those under 30. Domain-specific national pride show a similar, but weaker, pattern. Statistically significant associations appear in 17 countries and those 70+ express the most national pride in 11 countries and those 60-69 in five countries. The only outlier is Russia in which those under 30 had the highest domain-specific pride.

Previous research indicates that these differences represent cohort effects (Smith and Jarkko, 1998). National pride in general and especially the more nationalistic variety declined across generations in reaction to the nationalist extremes that triggered World War II and as the intensified patriotism of that period has dissipated. Also, growing

⁶The number of countries analyzed is reduced because several countries either did not have a suitable cultural minority or failed to measure such.

globalization in general and political integration in Europe in particular have reduced general and domain-specific pride.

Less education is strongly related to greater general national pride (Table 7). In all countries those with less than a high-school education have the most pride and almost always the college educated have the least. This result is consistent with the greater cosmopolitanism and the more international orientation that tend to develop with more education.

Some of this relationship is due to the lower education of the earlier cohorts, but even with age cohort controlled for, the less educated have significantly more general national pride in 31 countries (i.e. except for the Czech Republic and Latvia).

Education has a much more mixed association with domain-specific pride. There are statistically significant relations in only 14 of 34 countries. In ten of these countries the least educated had the highest pride (as with general national pride), but in four countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, Switzerland, and the US), the college educated had the greatest pride. The lowest level of domain-specific pride was spread fairly evenly across educational levels.

Correlates of National Pride

National pride is shaped by the unique societal and historical circumstance existing in each country and by ones socio-demographic position within each society. In turn, national pride influences people's views on other issues. As Table 8 indicates, general national pride is strongly and positively associated with having a demanding sense of what is important for someone to be considered a true member of a country and with opposition to multi-lateralism and internationalism. It is also more moderately, but significantly, negatively related to supporting globalization and favorable attitudes towards immigrants. Domain-specific pride is moderately associated with having a restricted view on citizenship, but has only weak and/or non-significant associations with the other issues.⁷ Clearly, general national

⁷The true national member scale asked how important it was for being a true national member to be native born, a citizen, a long-time resident, a speaker of the main national language, a member of main religion, a respecter of the country's "political institutions and laws," someone who feels like a member, and to have ancestors from the nation. The multi-lateralism/internationalism scale involved opposition to trade

pride with its elements of national superiority and nationalism has larger and more negative impacts than the more affirming, domain-specific pride has (de Figueirido and Elkins, 2003; Hjerm, 1998).

Summary

Levels of national pride vary notably across countries. Dominating the top third are settlement off-shoots of Europe led by the United States and Venezuela. European countries are in the bottom two-thirds with ex-Socialist countries averaging lower than other European nations. The ex-Socialist countries rank especially low on the domain-specific, national pride measure. East Asian nations fall in the bottom half with the notable exception of the ex-colonial and Catholic Philippines.

Change in national pride have been only moderate from 1995-96 to 2003-04. Rankings have been fairly stable, especially for general national pride. Absolute changes have generally off-set one another with most countries gaining a little on general national pride while losing ground on domain-specific national pride. The notable gainers on both dimensions, the US, Australia, and the Philippines, all experienced terrorist attacks during the intervening period.

National pride also varies across socio-demographic groups. This is especially true for general national pride. Gender differences are scattered and modest, but when they appear, men typically express more national pride than women do. Minority cultures also often have lower national pride than do the majority group, but there are some notable exceptions (e.g. Muslims in the Philippines and the Maori in New Zealand). Age-cohort makes a large and almost universal difference with older generations showing greater national pride. Likewise, the less

protectionism, international environmental rules being enforced, and foreigners buying land and support for domestic TV shows/movies and national self-interest. Pro-globalization included support for multi-national companies, free trade, international organizations making decisions, the power of international organizations, increased exposure to foreign popular culture, and the worldwide sharing of information via the Internet. Favorable views on immigrants included disagreeing with the view that immigrants increase crime and take jobs away and agreeing that they make the economy better and improve the country with new ideas and cultures.

educated have more general national pride than the better educated in almost all countries, but the pattern on domain-specific national pride is weaker and less consistent.

In turn, general national pride, but not domain-specific national pride, is related to a more restrictive sense of what make someone a "true" member of a nationality, opposition to internationalism and globalization, and negative views on immigration and immigrants.

National pride is not a simple and unified construct. General national pride with its nationalistic edge has notably different causes and consequences than the more nationally-affirming, domain-specific pride. General national pride is more closely tied to being part of the majority culture of each country and to being part of earlier cohorts raised in a period when nationalism and patriotism were more dominant and globalization and supra-national, political integration less advanced. In turn, general national pride encourages more nationalistic international and domestic policies. Domain-specific, national pride only weakly follows these patterns.

References

- Dowley, Kathleen M. And Silver, Brian D., "Subnational and National Loyalty: Cross-National Comparisons," International Journal of Public Opinion Research, 12 (2000), 357-371.
- Evans, M.D.R. and Kelley, Jonathan, " National Pride in the Developed World: Survey Data from 24 Nations," International Journal of Public Opinion Research, 14 (2002), 303-338.
- de Figueiredo, Rui J. P., Jr. and Elkins, Zachary, "Are Patriots Bigots? An Inquiry into the Vices of In-group Pride," American Journal of Political Science, 47 (2003), 171-188.
- Hjerm, Mikael, "National Identities, National Pride, and Xenophobia: A Comparison of Four Western Countries," Acta Sociologica, 41 (1998), 335-347.
- McCrone, David and SurrIDGE, Paula, "National Identity and National Pride," in British - and European - Social Attitudes: The 15th Report, edited by Roger Jowell, John Curtice, Alison Park, Lindsay Brook, Katarina Thomson, and Caroline Bryson. Aldershot: Ashgate, 1998.
- Rasinski, Kenneth A.; Berktold, Jennifer; Smith, Tom W.; and Albertson, Bethany, "America Recovers: A Follow-Up to a National Study of Public Response to the September 11th Terrorist Attacks," NORC Report, 2002.
- Smith, Tom W., "National Pride: Over Time and Across Countries," GSSNews, 19 (2005), 3-4.
- Smith, Tom W. and Jarkko, Lars, "National Pride: A Cross-National Analysis," GSS Cross-national Report No. 19. Chicago: NORC, 1998.
- Smith, Tom W.; Rasinski, Kenneth A.; and Toce, Marianna, "America Rebounds: A National Study of Public Response to the September 11th Terrorist Attacks," NORC Report, 2001.

Appendix 1: Question Wordings

A. General National Pride

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

Strongly Agree/ Agree/Neither Agree nor Disagree/Disagree/Strongly Disagree

1. I would rather be a citizen of COUNTRY than of any other country in the world.
2. There are some things about COUNTRY today that makes me ashamed of America.
3. The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like the COUNTRY'S NATIONALITY.
4. Generally, speaking COUNTRY is a better country than most other countries.
5. People should support their country even if the country is in the wrong

B. Domain-Specific National Pride

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

Very Proud/Somewhat Proud/Not Very Proud/Not at All Proud

1. the way democracy works
2. its political influence in he world
3. COUNTRY'S economic achievement
4. its social security system
5. its scientific and technological achievements
6. its achievements in sports
7. its achievement in the arts and literature
8. COUNTRY'S armed forces
9. its history
10. its fair and equal treatment of all groups in society

Appendix 2: Majority/Minority Groups for 2003/04

Country	Majority	Minority (%)
West Germany	German	Africa/Arab/Indian/Else (21.7%)
East Germany	German	Pakistan/Polish/Russian (10.2%)
Great Britain	England/Wales	Scotland (10.8%)
USA	White	Not White (20.2%)
Austria	Austrian	Czech/Hungarian/Serbian/Turkish /Else (21.0%)
Hungary	Hungarian	Gipsy/German/Jews (2.2%)
Ireland	Roman Catholic	Protestant/Other religions/None (12.6%)
Norway	Norwegian/Don't know	Swedish/Danish/Bosnian/Else (4.6%)
Sweden	Swedish (Both Citizens)	Danish/Finnish/Nordic/Norwegian (2.2%)
Czech Republic	Czech/Moravian	German/Gipsy/Slovak/Polish (3.9%)
Slovenia	Slovenian	Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian/Else (7.9%)
Poland	Roman Catholic	Not Roman Catholic (9.6%)
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Turkish/Gypsy, Romani/Else (13.4%)
Russia	Russian	Armenian/Tatar/Ukraine/Else (10.9%)
New Zealand*	European	Maori (17.4%)
Canada*	British	French (29.5%)
Philippines	Non Islam	Islam (3.9%)
Israel	Jews	Arabs (19.1%)
Spain	Other regions	Basque/Catalonia (22.8%)
Latvia	Latvian	Not Latvian (41.3%)
Slovakia	Slovak	Hungarian/Ukraine/Czech/Else (9.7%)
France*	Roman Catholic/None/Protestant/Jewish	Islam (1.7%)
Portugal	Portuguese	Others (5.6%)
Chile	Roman Catholic	Not Roman Catholic (27.8%)
Denmark	Danish/Missings	Others (3.8%)
Switzerland	Switzerland	French/German/Italian/Else (22.8%)
Venezuela	Roman Catholic	Not Roman Catholic (23.9%)
Finland	Finnish	Swedish/Else (7.7%)
South Africa	Black	White/Colored/Indian/Mixed (38.6%)
Taiwan	Chinese	Others (0.4%)
South Korea	Other regions	Southwest Regions: Honam (11.8%)
Uruguay	Roman Catholic	Other religions/None (50.3%)

* The third category exists: Other ethnic origins (10.7%) for New Zealand, Neither British nor French (33.0%) for Canada, and Other religions (0.9%) for France

<Table 1> Ranking of Countries on General and Domain-Specific National Pride for 2003-04

	General National Pride	Domain-Specific National Pride	Average Ranking
United States	17.7	4.0	T1
Venezuela	18.4	3.6	T1
Australia	17.5	2.9	3
Austria	17.4	2.4	4
South Africa	17.0	2.7	5
Canada	17.0	2.4	6
Chile	17.1	2.3	7
New Zealand	16.6	2.6	8
The Philippines	16.7	2.3	9
Israel	16.2	2.3	10
Denmark	16.6	1.7	T11
Hungary	17.0	1.6	T11
Ireland	15.3	2.9	T11
Uruguay	16.1	2.0	14
Portugal	16.2	1.6	15
Finland	16.1	1.8	16
Spain	16.5	1.6	17
Japan	15.9	1.8	18
Great Britain	15.1	2.2	19
Slovenia	16.1	1.1	20
Russia	16.7	1.3	21
Norway	14.9	1.3	T22
South Korea	16.0	1.0	T22
Czech Republic	15.1	1.3	T24
Switzerland	14.3	1.6	T24
France	14.4	1.5	26
Taiwan	15.6	0.9	27
Germany-West	14.5	1.0	T28
Poland	15.3	0.9	T28
Slovakia	14.5	1.1	T28
Sweden	14.0	1.2	31
Latvia	13.4	1.0	32
Germany-East	14.2	0.7	33
Bulgaria	NA	1.6	NA
Total	15.9	1.8	

*The Spearman rank-order correlation between General National Pride and Domain-Specific National Pride for 2003/04 is .736 and significant at .01 level (2-tailed).

<Table 2> Ranking of General National Pride between 1995-96 and 2003-04

	Rank		Change in score
	1995-06	2003-04	
Austria	1	3	-0.14
United States	2	1	0.50
Australia	3	2	0.47
Hungary	4	5	0.34
Canada	5	4	0.47
The Philippines	6	8	0.20
New Zealand	7	7	0.16
Japan	8	10	-0.49
Ireland	9	12	-0.97
Spain	10	8	0.52
Slovenia	11	9	0.12
Norway	12	16	-0.88
Poland	13	13	-0.49
Great Britain	14	14	-0.23
Russia	15	11	0.39
Sweden	16	20	-0.42
Czech Republic	17	15	0.75
Latvia	18	21	-0.47
Germany-West	19	17	0.88
Germany-East	20	19	0.59
Slovakia	21	18	0.93

*The Spearman rank-order correlation between 1995-96 and 2003-04 among 21 countries where General National Pride items are asked in both rounds is .932 and significant at .01 level (2-tailed).

<Table 3> Ranking of Domain-Specific National Pride between 1995-96 and 2003-04

	Rank		Change in score
	1995-06	2003-04	
Ireland	1	3	-0.46
United States	2	1	0.89
Austria	3	5	-0.30
New Zealand	4	4	-0.02
Canada	5	6	-0.16
Bulgaria	6	10	-0.55
Australia	7	2	0.80
Great Britain	8	8	0.11
Japan	9	9	-0.15
Norway	10	13	-0.52
Russia	11	14	-0.27
The Philippines	12	7	0.88
Germany-West	13	19	-0.39
Slovenia	14	17	-0.29
Germany-East	15	22	-0.66
Latvia	16	20	-0.30
Spain	17	12	0.25
Hungary	18	11	0.31
Sweden	19	16	-0.03
Czech Republic	20	15	0.02
Slovakia	21	18	0.01
Poland	22	21	0.07

*The Spearman rank-order correlation between 1995-96 and 2003-04 among 22 countries where Domain-Specific National Pride items are asked in both rounds is .818 and significant at .01 level (2-tailed).

<Table 4-1> General National Pride by Country and Gender for 2003/04

	Aus***	WG	EG	GB*	USA*	Aust	Hun	Ire	Nor***	Swe**	Cz	Slv*	Pol	Rus
Male	17.8	14.6	14.2	15.4	17.9	17.4	16.9	15.4	15.3	14.4	15.1	15.9	15.1	15.6
Female	17.2	14.5	14.1	14.9	17.4	17.5	17.2	15.2	14.6	13.7	15.1	16.3	15.4	15.8
	NZ	Can	Ph	Israel	Jp	Sp	Lv	Slk	Fr***	Port	Chile	Den	Swiss*	Ve
Male	16.5	17.1	16.7	16.2	15.8	16.6	13.2	14.4	14.8	16.3	17.1	16.9	14.6	18.5
Female	16.7	17.2	16.7	16.2	16.0	16.4	13.6	14.5	14.0	16.1	17.2	16.4	14.1	18.3
	Fin**	SA	Tw*	Korea	Urg									
Male	16.3	16.8	15.8	16.1	16.1									
Female	15.8	17.1	15.4	15.8	16.1									

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 4-2> Domain-Specific National Pride by Country and Gender for 2003/04

	Aus	WG***	EG	GB*	USA***	Aust**	Hun	Ire	Nor	Swe	Cz	Slv	Pol	Bg
Male	3.0	1.3	0.7	2.4	4.5	2.6	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.7
Female	2.9	0.8	0.6	2.1	3.7	2.2	1.6	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.6
	Rus**	NZ***	Can*	Ph	Israel	Jp	Sp*	Lv	Slk	Fr***	Port***	Chile***	Den***	Swiss***
Male	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.0
Female	1.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.2
	Ve	Fin	SA	Tw**	Korea	Urg***								
Male	3.8	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.3								
Female	3.5	1.8	2.7	0.8	1.0	1.9								

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 5-1> General National Pride by Country and Majority/Minority Status for 2003/04

	WG	EG	GB	USA*	Aust***	Hun	Ire***	Nor	Swe**	Cz	Slv	Pol***	Rus	Nz***
Majority	14.6	14.3	15.2	17.8	17.8	17.0	15.5	15.0	14.1	15.1	16.1	15.5	15.7	16.4
Minority	14.4	13.4	14.6	17.2	16.0	16.1	13.8	14.2	11.9	14.6	16.2	13.6	15.5	17.5
The 3rd														16.7
	Can***	Ph**	Israel	Sp***	Lv***	Slk***	Fr	Port	Chile	Den*	Swiss*	Ve	Fin	SA***
Majority	17.4	16.7	16.2	16.9	14.1	14.7	14.3	16.3	17.3	16.7	14.4	18.4	16.1	17.3
Minority	16.5	17.9	16.1	15.1	12.3	12.5	14.1	15.7	17.0	15.2	13.9	18.4	15.5	16.5
The 3rd	17.2						13.9							
	Taiwan	Korea*	Urg***											
Majority	15.6	15.9	16.6											
Minority	15.9	16.6	15.6											

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 5-2> Domain-Specific National Pride by Country and Majority/Minority Status for 2003/04

	WG	EG	GB	USA***	Austria	Hun	Ire***	Nor	Swe	Cz	Slv	Pol	Bg***	Rus
Majority	1.0	0.7	2.3	4.3	2.4	1.6	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.3
Minority	1.2	0.8	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
The 3rd														
	Nz***	Can***	Ph**	Israel***	Sp***	Lv***	Slk**	Fr	Port	Chile	Den	Swiss	Ve	Fin
Majority	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.6	3.6	1.8
Minority	3.6	1.9	3.5	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.4	3.7	1.7
The 3rd	2.4	2.5						1.1						
	SA***	Taiwan	Korea	Urg***										
Majority	3.2	0.9	1.0	2.4										
Minority	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.7										

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 6-1> General National Pride by Country and Age-Cohort for 2003/04

	Aus***	WG***	EG***	GB***	USA***	Aust***	Hun***	Ire***	Nor***	Swe***	Cz***	Slv***	Pol***
18-29	17.0	14.1	13.7	14.3	16.7	15.8	16.2	14.9	14.2	13.0	14.4	14.8	14.2
30-39	17.1	14.1	14.3	14.4	17.6	16.3	16.6	14.5	14.5	13.7	14.4	15.4	14.2
40-49	17.0	13.8	13.4	14.7	17.6	17.2	16.8	15.2	15.0	13.5	15.3	16.1	15.8
50-59	17.7	14.9	13.0	14.9	18.0	17.5	17.3	15.7	14.8	14.1	15.4	16.4	15.7
60-69	18.0	15.3	15.0	16.2	18.2	19.2	17.8	15.8	16.1	15.0	15.4	17.4	17.0
70+	18.4	15.9	16.1	17.8	18.9	19.4	18.2	16.9	16.7	16.3	17.0	18.0	16.7
	Rus***	NZ**	Can***	Ph**	Israel***	Jp***	Sp***	Lv***	Slk***	Fr***	Port***	Chile***	Den***
18-29	15.5	16.0	16.6	16.3	15.9	14.2	15.8	12.6	13.5	13.1	15.3	16.4	15.6
30-39	14.9	16.5	17.5	16.5	15.5	14.7	16.1	12.9	14.6	13.9	16.2	16.8	15.5
40-49	14.9	16.4	16.7	17.0	16.1	15.4	16.2	13.2	14.2	13.7	16.4	17.1	16.4
50-59	16.3	16.6	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.9	16.6	13.5	14.6	15.1	16.2	17.8	17.0
60-69	16.8	16.5	17.2	17.5	17.1	16.9	17.3	15.3	14.9	15.5	16.8	18.2	18.0
70+	17.1	17.4	18.0	17.2	17.0	18.2	17.9	15.5	15.9	16.7	17.4	18.7	18.8
	Swiss***	Ve***	Fin***	SA*	Tw***	Korea***	Urg***						
18-29	14.1	17.7	15.7	16.7	14.4	14.7	15.0						
30-39	14.2	18.7	15.9	17.0	15.2	15.5	15.9						
40-49	13.8	18.5	15.6	17.0	15.8	16.1	15.9						
50-59	13.5	19.4	16.0	17.6	16.3	16.7	16.2						
60-69	14.8	19.7	17.2	17.3	17.0	17.8	17.5						
70+	16.0	19.2	17.7	17.2	17.2	18.2	17.9						

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 6-2> Domain-Specific National Pride by Country and Age-Cohort for 2003/04

	Aus***	WG	EG	GB***	USA***	Aust	Hun	Ire***	Nor	Swe	Cz	Slv	Pol
18-29	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.4	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9
30-39	2.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	4.0	2.3	1.5	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7
40-49	2.7	1.0	0.5	2.3	3.9	2.1	1.7	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8
50-59	3.1	0.9	0.5	2.5	4.5	2.4	1.7	3.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9
60-69	3.3	1.4	0.9	2.7	4.6	2.5	1.4	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1
70+	3.7	1.2	1.0	3.0	4.6	2.8	1.8	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9
	Bg	Rus**	NZ	Can*	Ph**	Israel*	Jp**	Sp	Lv	Slk*	Fr**	Port	Chile
18-29	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.4
30-39	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1
40-49	1.6	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.4
50-59	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.4
60-69	1.7	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.5
70+	1.5	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.4
	Den*	Swiss**	Ve***	Fin*	SA	Tw	Korea***	Urg***					
18-29	1.6	1.3	3.2	1.8	2.7	0.9	0.8	1.8					
30-39	1.6	1.4	3.5	1.6	2.7	0.8	0.9	1.8					
40-49	1.6	1.5	3.9	1.8	2.5	0.9	0.9	1.9					
50-59	1.5	1.4	4.1	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.8					
60-69	1.7	2.1	4.8	2.1	2.5	0.7	1.3	2.8					
70+	2.2	1.9	4.8	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.5	2.7					

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 7-1> General National Pride by Country and Education Level for 2003/04

	Aus***	WG**	EG**	GB***	USA***	Aust***	Hun***	Ire***	Nor***	Swe***	Cz**	Slv***	Pol***
Less than secondary	18.4	14.8	14.5	16.1	18.5	18.2	17.5	16.0	16.0	14.8	15.3	17.0	16.1
Secondary completed	17.6	13.3	13.0	14.2	18.4	16.3	16.2	15.1	15.2	14.0	14.7	15.3	14.8
Some college or more	16.9	13.7	13.0	13.9	17.2	14.8	16.6	14.4	14.1	12.9	14.6	14.7	13.4
	Rus***	NZ***	Can	Ph***	Israel***	Jp***	Sp***	Lv	Slk***	Fr***	Port***	Chile***	Den***
Less than secondary	16.5	16.8	17.5	17.2	16.8	17.3	16.8	13.8	15.1	15.2	16.5	18.1	18.2
Secondary completed	15.8	16.0	17.0	16.8	16.6	15.9	15.6	13.1	13.9	14.1	15.0	16.9	17.1
Some college or more	15.0	15.8	17.1	16.1	15.7	14.7	15.5	13.4	13.5	13.4	15.7	15.8	15.9
	Swiss***	Ve***	Fin***	SA***	Tw***	Korea***	Urg***						
Less than secondary	14.7	18.7	16.4	17.3	16.7	17.8	16.9						
Secondary completed	13.4	18.1	15.8	16.4	15.3	16.3	15.3						
Some college or more	13.8	17.6	15.8	16.0	14.6	14.6	14.1						

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 7-2> Domain-Specific National Pride by Country and Education Level for 2003/04

	Aus***	WG	EG	GB***	USA*	Aust	Hun***	Ire*	Nor***	Swe	Cz	Slv	Pol
Less than secondary	3.3	1.0	0.7	2.5	3.5	2.3	1.5	3.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Secondary completed	3.1	1.1	0.8	1.8	3.9	2.7	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8
Some college or more	2.7	1.2	0.5	2.0	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0
	Bg***	Rus	NZ***	Can	Ph	Israel***	Jp**	Sp	Lv	Slk	Fr	Port	Chile
Less than secondary	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.2
Secondary completed	1.8	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.5
Some college or more	2.2	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4
	Den	Swiss*	Ve***	Fin	SA**	Tw	Korea***	Urg					
Less than secondary	1.7	1.5	3.9	1.7	2.8	0.9	1.4	2.1					
Secondary completed	1.7	1.3	3.5	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.0	2.0					
Some college or more	1.6	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.7	0.9	0.7	1.9					

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001

<Table 8> Correlations between National Pride Scales and Attitudes toward Other Issues for All Countries in 2003/04

	General National Pride	Domain-Specific National Pride
Domain National Pride	.336***	--
True National Member	.464***	.288***
Anti-Internationalism/Internationalism	.365***	.116***
Pro-Globalization	-.164***	.003
Favorable Views on Immigrants	-.195***	.045***

*p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001