

National Pride in Specific Domains

Tom W. Smith

NORC/University of Chicago

May, 2006

GSS Cross-National Report No. 27

Introduction

The world is primarily organized as nation states and national identity is an important component of people's social identity (Smith, 2006; Smith and Kim, 2006). National pride is a crucial aspect of people's national identity and helps to shape other dimensions of national identity such as what people define as the characteristics of a true, national member, support for nationalism, attitudes towards immigration and immigrants, and views on globalization. Moreover, domain-specific, national pride also helps to illuminate national character by revealing not only the overall level of national pride, but also by identifying what elements of society are objects of particular pride in each country.

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) has conducted studies on national identity in 1995/96 and 2003/04. Each of these studies included two batteries on national pride. The first set of items measured general national pride and the second domain-specific national pride. General analysis of these two scales is presented in Smith and Kim (2006). This paper extends that work by examining the cross-national differences in each of the ten dimensions that make up the domain-specific, national pride scale. This involves a more in-depth analysis of each domain, of how the level of national pride varies both across domains within a country and across countries within domains, and the different patterns of national pride that apply to particular clusters of countries (e.g. ex-colonies/new nations; ex-Socialist states, Western European democracies, and East Asian nations).

Data and Measures

The first ISSP study of national identity in 1995/96 was carried out in 24 countries (counting the East and West German regions separately) and the second round was fielded in 34 countries (including the two German regions). Each survey is a probability sample of the national, adult population in each country. Full information about the ISSP national identity studies is available at www.issp.org.

The domain-specific national pride battery asks people how proud they are of their country in ten domains: 1) the way democracy works, 2) its political influence in the world, 3) COUNTRY's economic system, 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, and 10) its fair and equal treatment of all groups in society. (See the Appendix for the exact wording of the items.)

Overall National Pride on the Ten Specific Domains

As Table 1 shows, the top of the domain-specific national pride list is dominated by ex-colonies and other new nations. Of the top ten there are five ex-British colonies - the United States (1st), Ireland (3rd), South Africa (4th), Australia (5th), Canada (6th), and New Zealand (9th), three former Spanish colonies - Venezuela (2nd), the Philippines (7th) (also an ex-US colony), and Chile (10th), and just one non-colonial, European nation - Austria (8th). In the next 10 ranks come mostly Western European democracies - Great Britain (11th), Finland (14th), Spain (15th), Denmark (16th), Switzerland (17th), France

(19th), and Portugal (20th), two ex-colonies/new nations – Israel (12th) and Uruguay (13th), and one Far Eastern nation – Japan (18th). The bottom tier, 21st-34th, is dominated by ex-Socialist countries – Hungary (21st), Bulgaria (22nd), Russia (24th), Slovenia (26th), the Czech Republic (28th), Latvia (30th), Slovakia (32nd), Poland (33rd), and Eastern Germany (34th), plus a few Western European countries – Norway (23rd), Sweden (25th), and Western Germany (27th) and two East Asian nations –Taiwan (29th) and Korea (31st).

As a group, ex-colonies/new nations rank from 1st to 13th and have an average rank of 6.5. Western European democracies rank from 8th to 27th and average 17.7; Eastern Asian countries are 18th, 29th, and 31st and average 26.0; and ex-Socialist countries rank from 21st to 34th and average 27.8. Ex-colonies/new nations may tend to have greater pride than most other countries in general (and their mother countries, Britain and Spain in particular) because their identities are relatively recent and purposive rather than historical and given. Western European democracies have generally been successful politically and economically, but within these societies more and more citizens are adopting pan-European identities and national pride may be diminished by that fact. East Asian pride is relative low, especially considering the economic growth and other progress among these nations. There may be an element of East Asian culture that minimizes expressions of national pride. Also, the fact that two of these countries, Korea and Taiwan, are part of divided nations may reduce national pride. Ex-Socialist states are probably lowest on national pride because their generations-long, social/political system collapsed and with it important aspects of their national identity vanished and because many of these countries are still struggling economically, socially, and politically to establish a new identity. One other pattern is that the former West and East Germanys rank at the bottom of their respective categories (respectively 27th and 34th). This most likely stems from war guilt over their Nazi pasts (Smith and Jarkko, 1998).

In terms of rankings in specific domains of national pride, the United States places first in five of the ten categories (democracy, world political influence, economics, science, and the military). Venezuela is a close runner-up, leading in four categories (sports, the arts/literature, history, and the equal treatment of groups). France finishes first on the final domain, pride in its social security system. The United States thus dominates in the governmental and power categories (democracy, political influence, economic, military, science) and Venezuela heads most of the social and cultural domains (sports, arts/literature, history, and groups).

Last place in each domain is mostly held by ex-Socialist states with Slovakia at the bottom on democracy, the social security system, and science; Bulgaria on political influence and the economy; the former East Germany on history and the military; and Latvia on equal treatment of groups. The last two bottom positions are held by Taiwan (sports and the arts/literature).

General Level of Pride in Specific Domains

Looking across all 34 countries and giving equal weight to each country, people have the most pride in their country's history (34% very proud)(Table 2). This is closely followed by pride in sports (32%). Next comes national pride in arts/literature (25%) and in science/technology (23%). They are followed by pride in a country's armed forces (17.5%). Clustered closely together at a lower level is national pride in democracy (12%),

economics (12%), the fair and equal treatment of groups (11%), and ones social security system (11%). Bring up the bottom is national pride in ones country's political influence in the world (8%).

In general, more subjective and cultural dimensions are rated more highly and domains that are more objective and political are rated less highly.

Domain-Specific Rankings by Country

As revealing as the overall average rank across the 10 domains is, how countries rank on each individual domain is equally informative about the nature and extent of national pride. Table 3 lists the rankings and shows the percent reporting they are "very proud" for all ten domains.

On pride in democracy the United States heads the list and top positions are dominated by ex-colonies/new nations and well-established, European democracies. Ex-Socialist states dominate the bottom positions.

On political influence in the world the United States ranks first and other ex-colonies/new nations fill in most other top ranks. Western European democracies occupy the middle ranks and the bottom are filled-in with ex-Socialist and East Asian states

On economics the United States is again first and again ex-colonies/new nations do well. Several prosperous European democracies, Austria, Norway, and Ireland (which is both an ex-colony and an up-and-coming European economy) are all in the top 10. East Asian nations are generally in the middle. The bottom has mostly ex-Socialist states, but a few Western European nations (France, Portugal, and Sweden) finish quite low.

On the social security system France leads and other European welfare states dominate the top. Liberal democracies and ex-colonies are generally in the middle, but Canada ranks quite high at 5th place. The United States in 12th place ranks lower on this than it does on any of the 10 domains. Ex-Socialist states fill-in most of the low-end positions.

On science the United States once again scores first and ex-colonies/new nations finish near the top. Nations with strong science/technology sectors also do well. Israel finishes second and Japan is 5th (the highest rank of any East Asian country on any domain). Other East Asian countries are mostly in the middle. Ex-Socialist states are mostly at the bottom along with Norway (29th) and Portugal (33rd).

On the military the United States is first and ex-colonies/new nations and countries with large and actively engaged armed forces, such as Britain and Israel, are near the top. The bottom consists of a mix of East Asian, ex-Socialist, and Western European nations.

On sports Venezuela is numero uno. The top ten positions are mostly ex-colonies/new nations, plus one Western European democracy (Austria - 5th) and two ex-Socialist states (Bulgaria - 6th and Hungary - 7th). The bottom is a mix of Western democracies, ex-Socialist states, and Taiwan (in last place).

On the arts/literature Venezuela is again first. The top is quite mixed in its membership. Hungary, in third place, scores as high as any ex-Socialist state does on any domain. An East Asian nation, Japan, is in sixth place. The bottom is also quite varied with two East Asian countries, Korea and Taiwan, in the lowest slots. Among the

Western European democracies, the Scandinavian nations rank particularly low (Finland - 27th, Sweden - 28th, Denmark - 29th, and Norway - 31st).

On history Venezuela is again first with the United States second and other ex-colonies/new nations also making up most of the top positions. Bulgaria is third (tying with Hungary on arts/literature for the top placement by an ex-Socialist state on any domain). Portugal, in fourth place, is the top Western European democracy. The bottom group is quite mixed, but the two lowest rungs are held by the former East and West Germanys.

On equal treatment of groups Venezuela is again first and again ex-colonies/new nations dominate the top. Ex-Socialist states fill-in most of the lower ranks and France, the former West Germany, and Korea also rank near the bottom.

Domain-Specific Rankings by Country: Major Deviations

In addition to the consideration of the absolute rankings of countries on the 10 domains, it is useful to examine the ranking on each country on each domain compared to its overall or average position. Of particular note are domains on which a country ranks well above or below its general average.¹ These identify domains in which the citizens of each country take relatively high or low pride in a domain compared to their general national assessment. This sheds light on each country's national character and what attributes are special objects of pride or concern.

A rank on a specific domain that is +/- 10 or more positions from the country's overall rank is considered a major deviation and a difference of +/- 5-9 positions is considered as a moderate deviation.

The United States, ranking first overall, scores much lower on pride in its social security system (12th) and somewhat lower on pride in sports (9th).

Venezuela, 2nd overall, ranks 13th on pride in its social security system.

Ireland, 3rd overall, ranks much lower on science (14th) and somewhat lower on democracy (12th), social security system (9th), and the equal treatment of groups (8th).

South Africa, 4th overall, ranks much lower on arts/literature (14th) and somewhat lower on science (13th) and history (12th).

Australia, 5th overall, ranks much lower on its social security system and history (15th on both) and somewhat lower on political influence and arts/literature (both 12th).

Canada, 6th overall, ranks much lower on sports (18th) and arts/literature (16th) and somewhat lower on the military and history (both 11th).

The Philippines, 7th overall, shows no major deviations, but is somewhat lower on science (15th) and the military (12th).

Austria, 8th overall, ranks somewhat higher than average on its social security system (2nd), much lower on the military (19th) and history (18th), and somewhat lower on political influence (14th).

New Zealand, 9th overall, ranks somewhat higher on sports (2nd) and science (4th), somewhat lower on economics (14th), and much lower on democracy (19th) and history (22nd).

¹ Countries ranked near the top can only show notable downward deviations and countries near the bottom can only have notable upward exceptions to their overall average. Countries in the middle can show both positive and negative deviations.

Chile, 10th overall, ranks somewhat higher on economics (3rd), political influence (4th), and arts/literature (4th), somewhat lower on democracy and science (both 18th), and much lower on sports (21st) and its social security system (20th).

Great Britain, 11th overall, ranks some higher on the military (3rd), somewhat lower on its social security system (18th), and much lower on sports (28th) and arts/literature (21st).

Israel, 12th overall, ranks much higher than average regarding the military and science (both 2nd), somewhat higher on history (5th) and political influence (7th), somewhat lower on equal treatment of groups (21st), economics (20th), and social security system (19th), and much lower on arts/literature (23rd) and especially on sports (33rd).

Uruguay, 13th overall, ranks some higher on the equal treatment of groups (5th), democracy (7th), and history (7th), somewhat lower on science (22nd), social security system (21st), and sports (20th), and much lower on economics (23rd).

Finland, 14th overall, ranks much higher on social security system (4th), somewhat higher on science (8th), somewhat lower on political influence (21st), and much lower on sports (31st) and arts/literature (27th).

Spain, 15th overall, ranks somewhat higher on social security system (8th) and political influence (10th), somewhat lower on science (23rd) and arts/literature (22nd); and much lower on history (26th) and sports (25th).

Denmark, 16th overall, ranks much higher than average on social security system (3rd) and democracy (4th), somewhat lower on the military (24th), sports (23rd), history, (21st), and science (21st), and much lower on arts/literature (29th).

Switzerland, 17th overall, ranks much higher than average on democracy and social security system (both 6th), somewhat higher on science and the equal treatment of groups (both 11th), somewhat lower on political influence (22nd), and much lower on arts/literature (30th), history (29th), and sports (27th).

Japan, 18th overall, ranks much above average on science (5th) and arts/literature (6th) and somewhat lower on history (27th) and political influence, social security system, and equal treatment of groups (all 23rd).

France, 19th overall, ranks much above average on its social security system (1st), somewhat higher on history (13th), somewhat lower on democracy (24th) and the equal treatment of groups (25th), and much lower on sports (32nd) and economics (31st).

Portugal, 20th overall, ranks much above average on history (4th) and arts/literature (10th), somewhat higher on sports (13th) and the military (15th), somewhat lower on economics (28th), social security system (28th), and democracy (25th), and much lower on science (33rd).

Hungary, 21st overall, ranks much higher on arts/literature (3rd), sports (7th), and science (9th), somewhat lower on the equal treatment of groups (28th) and economics (27th), and much lower on the military (32nd), democracy (31st), and political influence (31st).

Bulgaria, 22nd overall, ranks much higher on history (3rd), sports (6th), and the equal treatment of groups (10th), somewhat higher on arts/literature (13th), somewhat lower on science (28th), and much lower on democracy and social security system (both 33rd) and political influence and economics (both 34th).

Norway, 23rd overall, ranks much higher on economics (8th) and social security system (11th), somewhat higher on democracy (17th), somewhat lower on arts/literature and the military (both 31st), science (29th), and history (28th).

Russia, 24th overall, ranks much higher on the military (14th), somewhat higher on history (16th), the arts/literature (17th), political influence (18th), and science (19th), and somewhat lower on democracy, economics, and equal treatment of groups (all 29th).

Sweden, 25th overall, ranks much above average on its social security system (14th), somewhat higher on democracy and sports (both 16th) and science 17th, and somewhat lower on the military (33rd) and history (31st).

Slovenia, tied as 26-27th with the former West Germany, ranks somewhat higher on sports (17th) and the equal treatment of groups (19th).

The former West Germany, tied for 26-27th with Slovenia, ranks much above average on its social security system (16th) and somewhat higher on political influence (17th), economics (19th), democracy (20th), and science (20th) and somewhat lower on history (33rd).

The Czech Republic, overall 28th, ranks much higher on sports (12th), history (14th), and arts/literature (15th).

Taiwan, overall 29th, ranks somewhat higher on economics (17th) and the equal treatment of groups (18th).

Latvia, 30th overall, ranks much higher on sports (11th) and arts/literature (20th) and somewhat higher on democracy (23rd) and economics (25th).

Korea, 31st overall, ranks much higher on sports (19th) and economics (21st) and somewhat higher on history (24th).

Slovakia, 32nd overall, ranks much higher on sports (14th), arts/literature (18th), history (19th), and the military (20th).

Poland, 33rd overall, ranks much higher on the military (18th) and history (23rd) and somewhat higher on the equal treatment of groups (26th) and political influence (28th).

The former East Germany, 34th overall, ranks much higher on economics and science (both 24th) and somewhat higher on sports (26th), arts/literature (26th), and political influence (27th).

Relative Rankings of Countries by Domain

Next, the relative rank of countries on the 10 national-pride domains are examined. The figures reported are by how many ranks a country's position on one domain is above or below its average position across all ten domains. For example, Denmark ranks 16th overall (see Table 1), but 4th on pride in democracy (Table 3) for a relative rank score of +12 ($16 - 4 = +12$).

On democracy Denmark (+12) and Sweden (+11) rank much higher than average and Bulgaria (-11), Hungary (-10), and New Zealand (-10) are much lower than expected. This means that the two Scandinavian nations have more pride in their democracies than would be expected from their overall level of pride and the two ex-Socialist countries have relatively low pride even given that their overall pride is not high. Similarly, for unclear reasons, New Zealand also has relatively low pride in democracy.

On world political influence no countries are notably higher than average and Bulgaria (-12) and Hungary (-10) are much lower. As on democracy, the people in Bulgaria and Hungary take relatively little pride in this political dimension.

On economics Norway (+15), Taiwan (+12), the former East Germany (+10), and Korea (+10) are much higher than average and Bulgaria (-12), France (-12), Uruguay (-10) are much lower. In general countries experiencing greater than typical economic growth rank relatively high and those with sluggish economies rank lower than expected.

On the social security system the countries ranking much higher than average are all welfare states of Western Europe (France +18, Denmark +13, Norway +12, Sweden +11, Switzerland +11, Finland +10, the former West Germany +10, Austria +6). Those countries ranking much lower than average are overwhelmingly liberal democracies and ex-colonies (United States -11, Venezuela -11, Australia -10, Chile -10), plus Bulgaria (-11). Clearly the Western European democracies see their extensive welfare states as a source of particular pride, while liberal democracies with more modest social-welfare programs express relatively less pride in them.

On science countries noted for their scientific or technological acumen, Japan (+13), Hungary (+12), East Germany (+10), Israel (+10) score much higher than average, while two nations without such reputations, Portugal (-13) and Ireland (-11), rank lower. Countries with strong commitments to science and engineering education and promoting technological development rank higher than average, while countries with more of a liberal or beaux arts traditions rank lower.

On sports many countries have large deviations from their average scores. Mostly ex-Socialist countries show much higher than average ranks - Latvia (+19), Slovakia (+18), Bulgaria (+16), Czech Republic (+16), and Hungary (+14). Also, Korea (+12) ranks much higher than average. Countries with a sports-pride deficit are quite varied - Israel (-21), Finland (-17), Great Britain (-17), France (-13), Canada (-12), Chile (-11), Spain (-10), and Switzerland (-10)

On arts/literature the notable gainers are again mostly ex-Socialist countries (Hungary (+18), Slovakia (+14), the Czech Republic (+13), and Latvia (+10) plus Portugal (+10). Countries with lower than expected national pride are quite varied - Denmark (-13), Finland (-13), Switzerland (-13), Japan (-12), Israel (-11), Canada (-10), Great Britain (-10), and South Africa (-10).

On the military countries with higher than average rankings all have their armed forces engaged in fighting Islamic terrorism either in Iraq or on their home fronts - Poland (+15), Slovakia (+12), Israel (+10), and Russia (+10). The two countries most heavily engaged in this struggle also have high rankings on the military, but because of their high overall rankings, they can not show a notably higher than expected position. The United States ranks both first overall and first on the military and thus can show no positive deviation. Great Britain ranks high among European democracies and although third in military pride does not quite manage a strong positive shift (+8). Showing lower than average ranks are Austria (-11) and Hungary (-11).

On history countries with much higher than average scores are once again mostly ex-Socialist states - Bulgaria (+19), Portugal (+16), Czech Republic (+14), Slovakia (+13), and Poland (+10). Countries with much lower scores include two countries that share both being remnants of much larger empires and former fascist regimes (Austria -

10 and Spain -11) and, for less apparent reasons, the two nations of Oceania - New Zealand (-13) and Australia (-10).

On equal treatment of groups Bulgaria (+12) and Taiwan (+11) have higher than expected rankings and no countries are notably lower.

Conclusion

Scoring first on five of ten dimensions, the United States ranks first overall on domain-specific national pride with Venezuela a close second with four first place rankings. Most of the other top ranks are also occupied by ex-colonies and other new nations. Western European democracies dominate the middle range. They are followed by East Asian nations. Most of the bottom ranks are filled by ex-Socialist states. Among Western European democracies and ex-Socialist states the bottom rungs are occupied respectively with the former West and East Germany. Their low scores overall and their last and next to last place finish on history in particular reflect war guilt from their Nazi past.

The relative rankings on the 10 domains in general and deviations from a country's overall ranking reveal much about how people view their society. As examples: 1) Western European welfare states in general and France in particular take great pride in their social security systems, while for liberal/capitalist democracies in general and the United States in particular comparatively little pride emanates from this domain. 2) Countries with large and/or actively engaged military forces (United States, Britain, Poland, Slovakia, Israel, and Russia) take special pride in this domain. 3) Most ex-Socialist states have much higher pride in their history and in sports than in most other aspects of their society. 4) Not surprisingly, economic growth usually translates into economic pride.

References

- Smith, Tom W., "Social Identity and Socio-Demographic Structure" GSS Topical Report No. 41. Chicago: NORC, 2006.
- Smith, Tom W. and Jarkko, Lars, "National Pride: A Cross-National Analysis," GSS Cross-national Report No. 19. Chicago: NORC, 1998.
- Smith, Tom W. and Kim, Seokho, "National Pride in Comparative Perspective: 1995/96 and 2003/04," International Journal of Public Opinion Research, 18 (Spring, 2006), 127-136.

Table 1

Overall Rank of Countries on Domain-Specific National Pride

Rank	Country	Average
1	United States	3.6
2	Venezuela	3.9
3	Ireland	6.9
4	South Africa	7.8
5	Australia	7.9
6	Canada	9.6
7	The Philippines	9.7
8	Austria	10.4
9	New Zealand	11.0
10	Chile	12.1
11	Great Britain	13.7
12	Israel	14.5
13	Uruguay	14.6
14	Finland	16.0
15	Spain	16.7
16	Denmark	17.3
17	Switzerland	17.8
18	Japan	18.3
19	France	19.0
20	Portugal	19.6
21	Hungary	21.8
22	Bulgaria	21.9
23	Norway	22.0
24	Russia	22.2
25	Sweden	22.7
26	Slovenia	23.6
27	Germany (West)	23.6
28	Czech Republic	23.7
29	Taiwan	25.7
30	Latvia	26.6
31	Korea	27.0
32	Slovakia	27.1
33	Poland	28.1
34	Germany (East)	28.4

Table 2

National Pride in Specific Domains (Cross-national Average)^a

	% Very Proud
History	33.6
Sports	32.0
Arts/Literature	25.0
Science and Technology	22.9
Armed Forces	17.5
Democracy	11.7
Economics	11.7
Fair and Equal Treatment of Groups	11.3
Social Security System	10.8
World Political Influence	7.6

^aCountries all given equal weight in these calculations.

Table 3

Rankings on National Pride in 10 Domains

Rank	Demo- cracy	Poli. Influ.	Eco.	Soc. Sec.	Sci.	Sports	Arts	Mil.	Hist.	Groups
1	USA 32.0	USA 22.3	USA 38.3	FR 28.2	USA 57.1	VEN 68.8	VEN 48.6	USA 73.5	VEN 68.2	VEN 35.8
2	AUSL 24.5	VEN 20.7	IRE 31.7	AUS 27.9	ISR 50.4	NZ 60.3	IRE 46.0	ISR 54.3	USA 60.6	CAN 27.9
3	SA 24.3	SA 20.1	CHL 25.4	DEN 25.6	AUSL 48.0	AUSL 56.9	HUN 42.3	GB 49.7	BUL 56.3	USA 25.6
4	DEN 23.8	CHL 17.0	VEN 24.2	FIN 25.1	NZ 44.0	IRE 55.0	CHL 42.0	AUSL 40.4	PORT 54.1	SA 24.9
5	VEN 21.6	IRE 13.3	SA 23.1	CAN 23.8	JP 39.1	AUS 48.0	USA 39.2	VEN 31.3	ISR 51.9	URG 22.5
6	SWI 20.3	NZ 11.1	AUS 22.2	SWI 20.2	VEN 32.1	BUL 44.9	JP 37.1	NZ 29.1	IRE 49.1	AUSL 18.1
7	URG 19.7	ISR 10.7	AUSL 21.1	USA 18.0	CAN 31.3	HUN 44.5	NZ 37.0	IRE 28.4	URG 48.2	PH 17.2
8	PH 17.9	PH 10.0	NOR 18.8	SPN 17.6	FIN 30.9	SA 44.3	URG 33.3	CHL 27.7	GB 47.7	IRE 15.6
9	CAN 15.8	CAN 9.8	PH 14.8	IRE 15.0	HUN 30.7	US 41.6	PH 32.9	SA 23.6	PH 44.9	AUS 15.0
10	AUS 15.5	SPN 9.6	CAN 13.4	PH 13.6	AUS 30.5	PH 39.6	PORT 31.3	FIN 23.4	CHL 41.1	BUL 14.8
11	GB 15.0	GB 9.1	FIN 13.3	NOR 13.5	SWI 28.3	LAT 39.4	AUS 31.3	CAN 22.1	CAN 38.1	SWI 13.9
12	IRE 14.5	AUSL 8.8	SPN 13.2	USA 12.9	GB 26.8	CZ 39.3	AUSL 31.0	PH 21.5	SA 38.1	GB 13.9
13	ISR 13.8	FR 8.2	GB 12.9	VEN 12.6	SA 26.1	PORT 37.8	BUL 29.1	SPN 13.4	FR 36.2	NZ 13.5
14	SPN 12.9	AUS 7.7	NZ 12.6	SWI 12.3	IRE 23.5	SLVK 36.5	SA 29.0	RUS 13.4	CZ 35.4	SPN 11.9
15	FIN 12.4	DEN 7.6	SWE 11.4	AUSL 12.2	PH 21.7	JP 35.5	CZ 25.9	PORT 13.1	AUSL 34.5	CHL 11.8
16	SWE 12.3	URG 7.5	DEN 11.2	WG 11.0	FR 21.6	SWE 32.8	CAN 23.3	FR 12.8	RUS 34.3	FIN 11.0
17	NOR 12.2	WG 7.1	TW 11.2	NZ 10.5	SWE 20.5	SLVE 32.2	RUS 23.0	URG 12.3	FIN 33.3	DEN 10.1
18	CHL 12.2	RUS 6.1	JP 11.1	GB 10.3	CHL 20.4	CAN 32.0	SLVK 22.9	POL 11.2	AUS 31.2	TW 8.3
19	NZ 12.0	NOR 5.9	WG 10.8	ISR 9.8	RUS 19.3	KOR 29.7	FR 22.1	AUS 10.8	SLVK 30.1	SLVE 8.1

Table 3 (continued)

Rank	Demo- cracy	Poli. Influ.	Eco.	Soc. Sec.	Sci.	Sports	Arts	Mil.	Hist.	Groups
20	WG 10.4	PORT 5.3	ISR 9.8	CHL 9.3	WG 19.2	URG 28.4	LAT 22.0	SLVK 9.9	HUN 29.6	PORT 7.5
21	JP 8.1	FIN 5.2	KOR 6.2	URG 8.6	DEN 19.2	CHL 26.9	GB 21.5	SWI 9.8	DEN 28.2	ISR 7.2
22	TW 8.1	SWI 4.9	SLVE 4.9	TW 5.7	URG 18.3	NOR 26.7	SPN 19.8	JP 7.6	NZ 28.1	SWE 6.9
23	LAT 7.8	JP 4.1	URG 4.8	JP 4.7	SPN 15.0	DEN 22.8	ISR 18.2	SLVE 7.5	POL 26.6	JP 6.8
24	FR 6.3	SWE 3.8	EG 4.2	SLVE 3.8	EG 13.1	RUS 21.1	SLVE 15.2	DEN 6.7	KOR 26.4	NOR 6.2
25	PORT 4.7	SLVE 3.4	LAT 3.8	CZ 3.0	TW 12.7	SPN 20.5	WG 15.2	BUL 6.0	SLVE 24.0	FR 6.2
26	SLVE 4.2	TW 3.1	SWE 3.6	EG 2.8	KOR 11.0	EG 17.8	EG 15.0	CZ 5.8	SPN 23.7	POL 4.2
27	KOR 4.0	EG 3.0	HUN 3.4	RUS 2.8	CZ 10.4	SWI 16.2	FIN 14.9	KOR 5.8	JP 23.1	WG 3.7
28	CZ 2.5	POL 2.8	PORT 2.9	PORT 2.4	BUL 10.1	GB 16.2	SWE 13.8	LAT 5.4	NOR 20.5	HUN 3.4
29	RUS 2.4	LAT 2.7	RUS 2.9	KOR 1.5	NOR 9.8	WG 15.3	DEN 13.8	TW 4.5	SWI 19.3	RUS 2.7
30	POL 1.9	CZ 2.3	CZ 2.4	HUN 1.3	POL 9.7	POL 14.2	SWI 13.3	WG 3.7	TW 18.0	CZ 2.4
31	HUN 1.8	HUN 2.2	FR 2.0	POL 1.0	SLVE 9.0	FIN 13.9	NOR 12.8	NOR 3.2	SWE 14.6	EG 2.3
32	EG 1.8	KOR 1.8	SLVK 1.6	LAT 1.0	LAT 6.5	FR 10.1	POL 12.7	HUN 3.1	LAT 13.5	KOR 2.1
33	BUL 0.8	SLVK 1.5	POL 1.4	BUL 0.5	PORT 6.2	ISR 9.8	KOR 9.2	SWE 2.8	WG 7.7	SLVK 2.0
34	SLVK 0.5	BUL 1.4	BUL 0.7	SLVK 0.2	SLVK 4.6	TW 9.1	TW 6.3	EG 1.6	EG 5.6	LAT 1.1

AUS=Austria

AUSL=Australia

BUL=Bulgaria

CAN=Canada

CHL=Chile

CZ=Czech Republic

DEN=Denmark

EG=East Germany (former)

FIN=Finland

FR=France

GB=Great Britain

HUN=Hungary

IRE=Ireland

ISR=Israel

JP=Japan

KOR=Korea

LAT=Latvia

NOR=Norway

NZ=New Zealand

PH=The Philippines

POL=Poland

PORT=Portugal

RUS=Russia

SA=South Africa

SLVE=Slovenia

SLVK=Slovakia

SPN=Spain

SWE=Sweden

SWI=Switzerland

TW=Taiwan

URG=Uruguay

USA=United States

VEN=Venezuela

WG=West Germany
(former)

Appendix: Questions Wordings

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 the 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