



Dimensional differences between nationalism and patriotism

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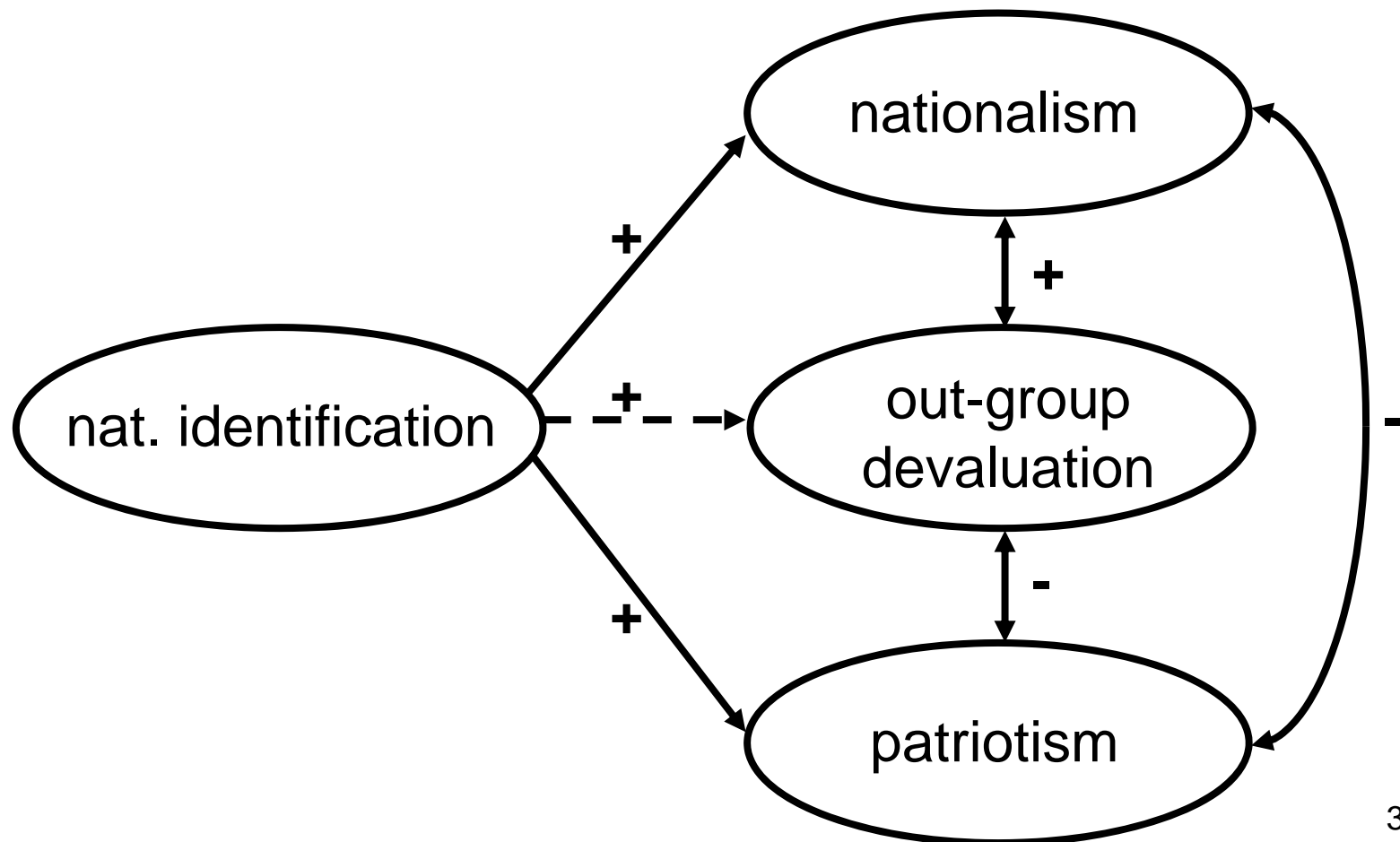
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Overview

- How do we explain attitudes toward the nation?
- Different groups perceiving the nation
- Some measurement models
- Conclusion



Structure model reflecting theory





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Measurement instruments

nationalism:

I am proud of Germany being no.1 in Europe.

not proud at all = 1 ... 5 = very proud

How proud are you of being German? (recoded)

not proud at all = 1 ... 4 = very proud

patriotism:

I am proud of the democratic institutions in Germany.

not proud at all = 1 ... 5 = very proud

I am proud of social security in Germany.

not proud at all = 1 ... 5 = very proud



Attitude patterns to be expected

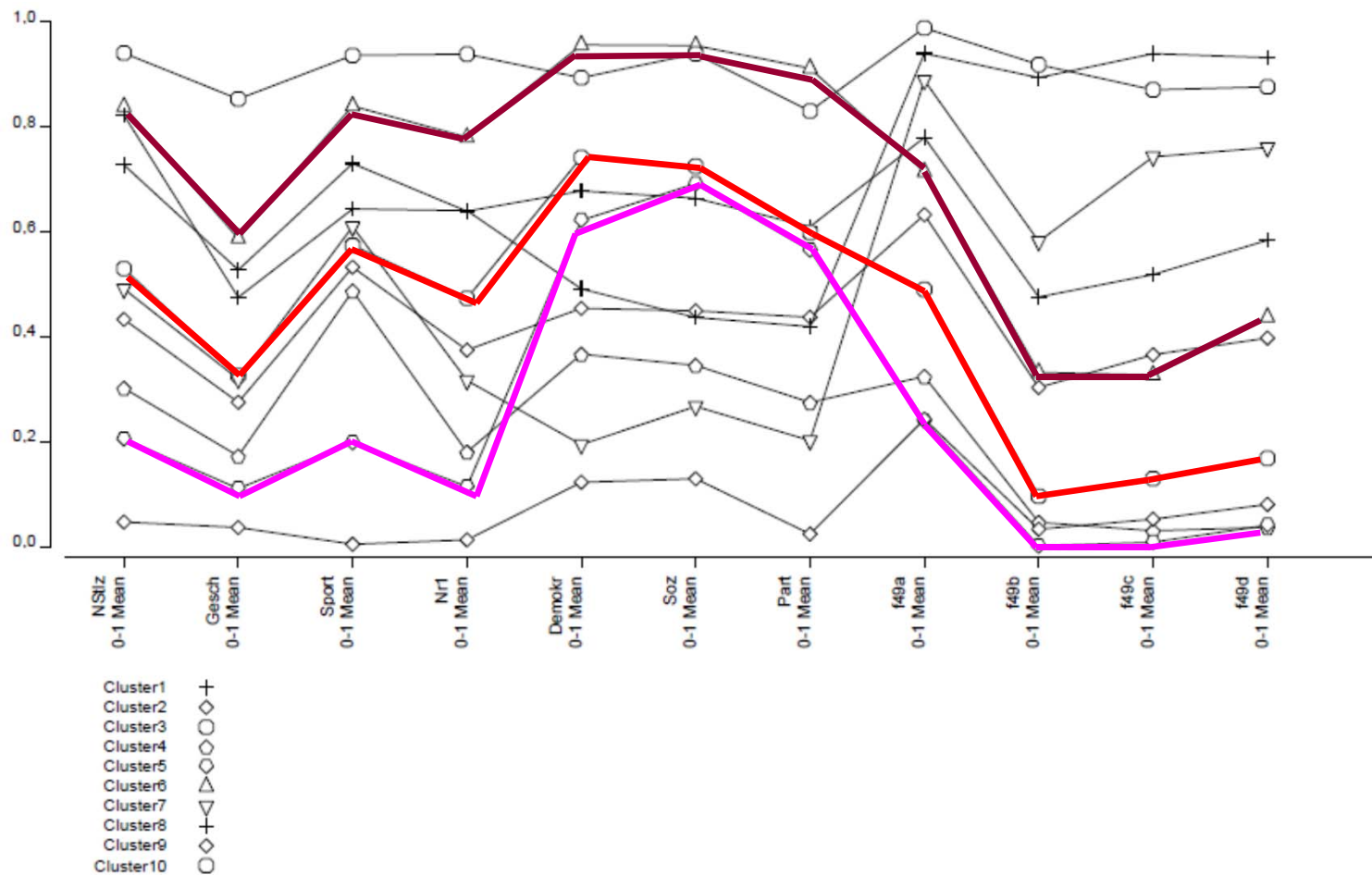
- 1) xenophobic nationalists who are not proud of patriotic attitude objects;
- 2) patriots who are not proud of nationalistic attitude objects and who reject xenophobia;
- 3) respondents who are not proud at all and do not agree with xenophobic attitudes;
- 4) xenophobic respondents who are proud of everything connected with Germany;
- 5) respondents with tendency toward mid of scale.



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Attitude patterns of patriots

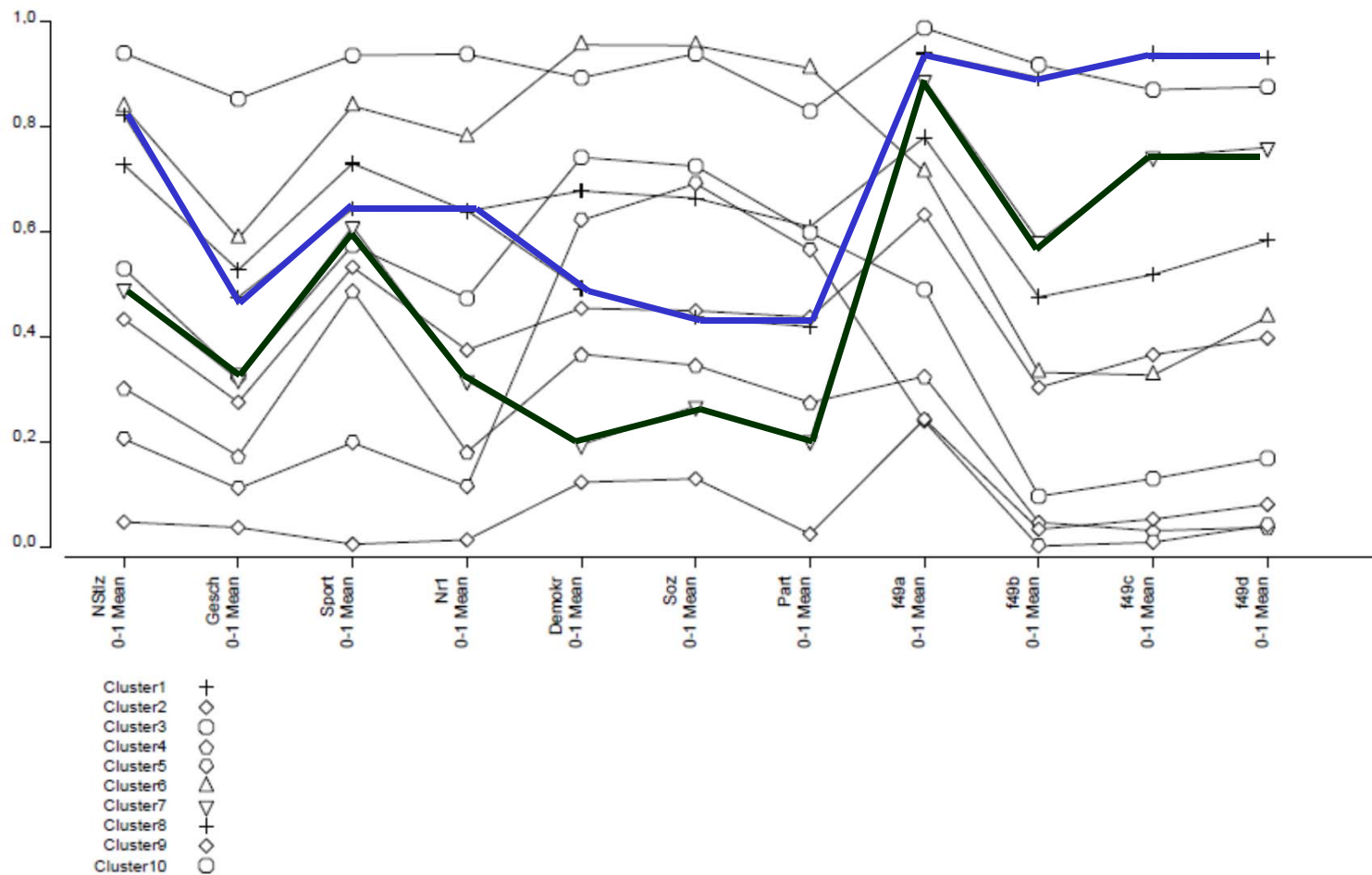




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Attitude patterns of nationalists

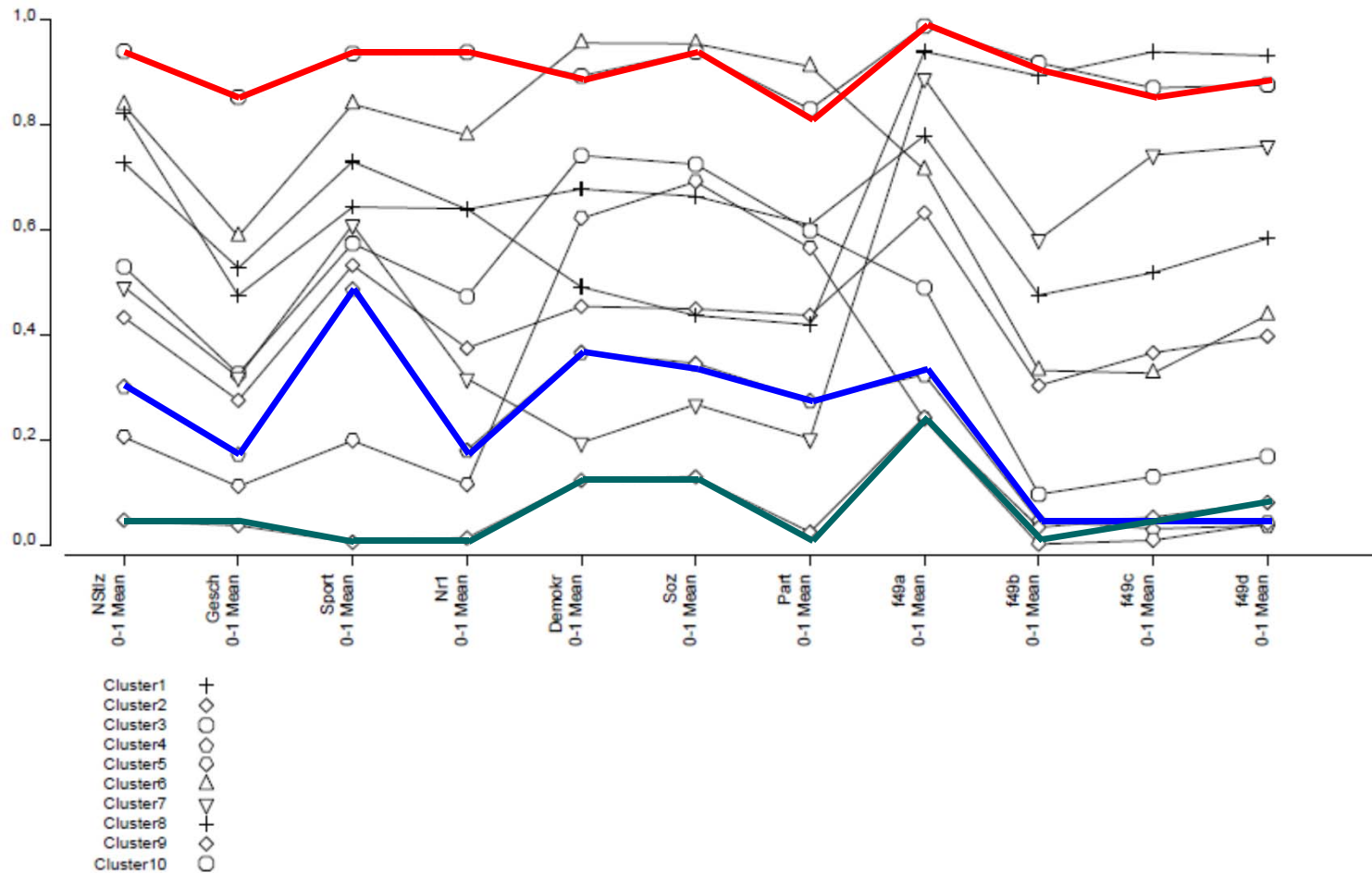




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Attitude patterns of extreme groups

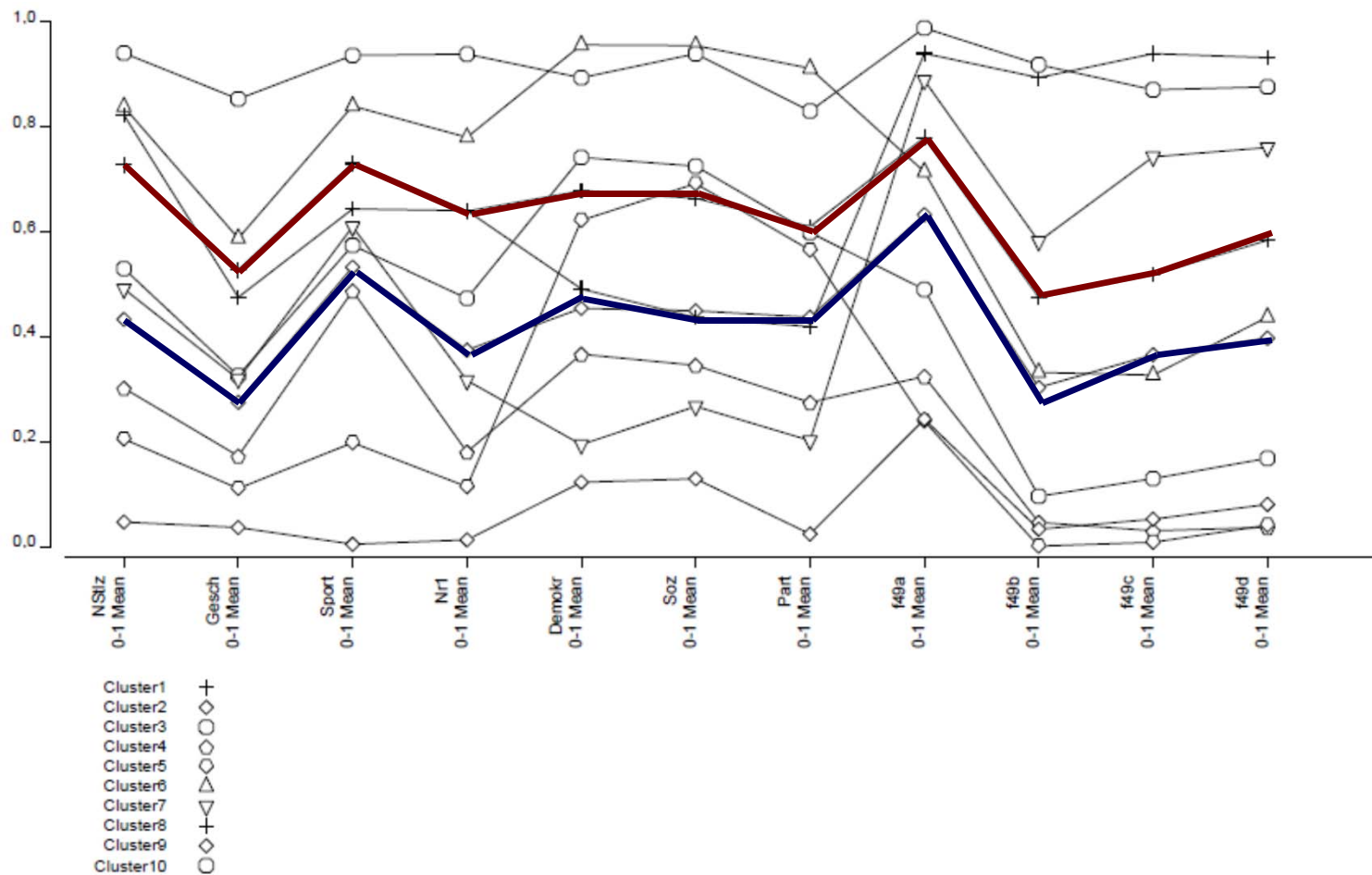




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Attitude patterns of “middle” groups





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group sizes (“middle” groups)

Cluster	size
medium high in pride + xenophobia	27,1%
medium in pride + lower in xenoph.	21,0%



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group sizes (nationalists vs. patriots)

Cluster	size
very strong nationalists (low patriotism)	3,9%
strong nationalists (medium patriotism)	4,1%
very strong patriots (strong nationalism)	6,1%
strong patriots (medium nationalism)	16,7%
strong patriots (very low nationalism)	6,2%



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group sizes (extreme groups)

Cluster	size
very proud + strong xenophobia	2,3%
not proud at all + not xenophobic	2,8%
low pride + not xenophobic	9,7%



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applying CFA:

four types:

- extreme groups;
- extreme groups + “middle” clusters;
- nationalists + patriots + “middle” clusters;
- nationalists + patriots.

testing each type for:

- one-factor solution
- two-factor solution (nation related attitudes + xenophobia)
- three-factor solution (nationalism, patriotism, xenophobia)



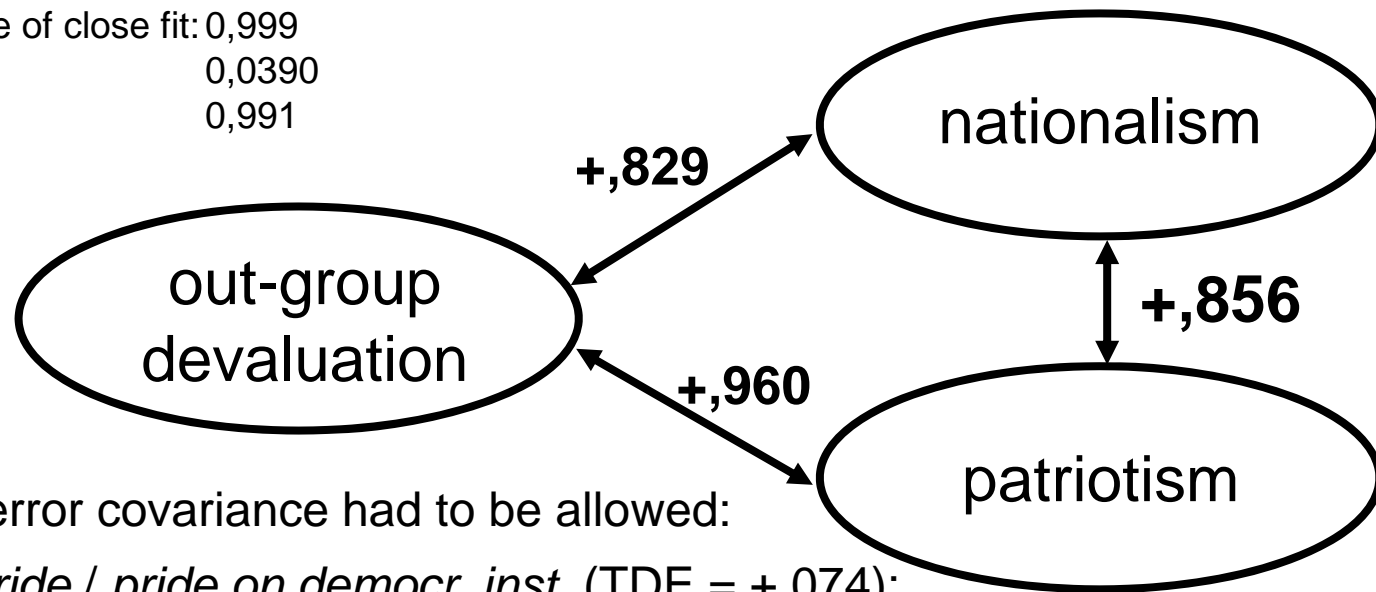
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Measurement model (extreme + „middle“ groups)

model fit:

Chi ² :	36,854
df =	28
p =	0,122
RMSEA:	0,0203
p-Value of close fit:	0,999
RMR:	0,0390
GFI:	0,991



Four error covariance had to be allowed:

nat. pride / pride on democr. inst. (TDE = +,074);

national pride / agreement with xenophobic attitude (TDE = +,081);

pride on history / pride on Germ. as no.1 (TDE = -,122);

pride on democr. institutions / pride on social security (TDE = +,108).



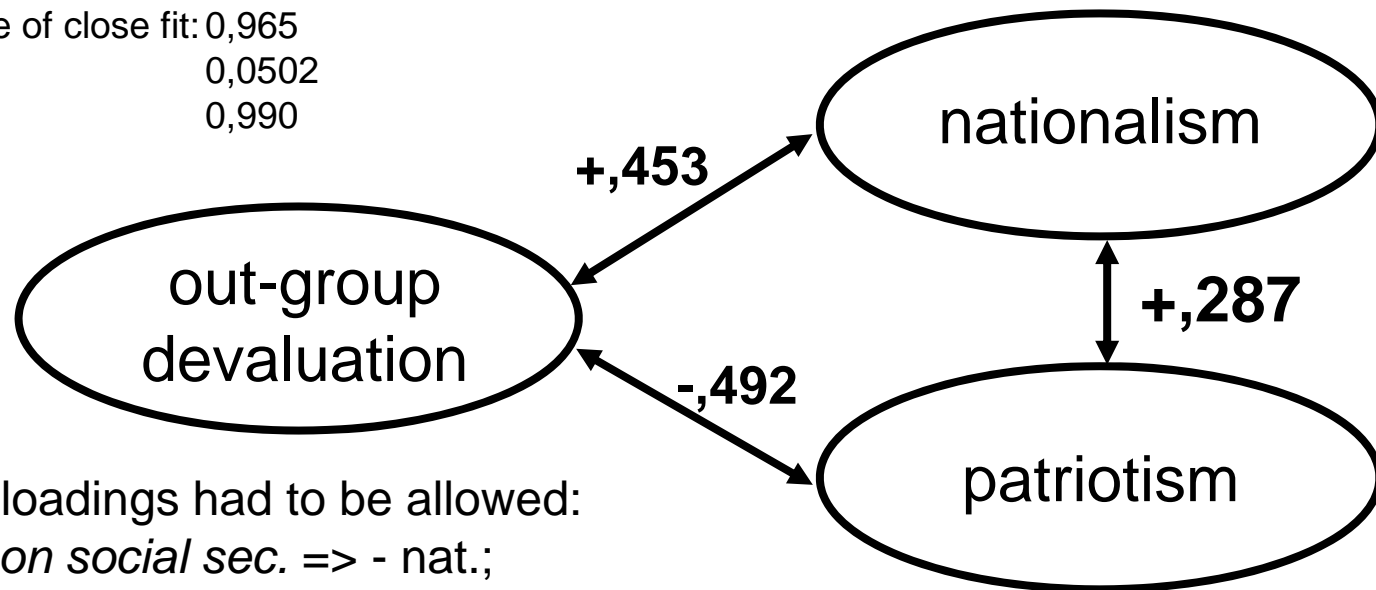
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Measurement model (nat. vs. pat.)

model fit:

Chi ² :	50,401
df =	36
p =	0,0561
RMSEA:	0,0301
p-Value of close fit:	0,965
RMR:	0,0502
GFI:	0,990



three loadings had to be allowed:

pride on social sec. => - nat.;

pride on Germ. as no. 1 => - xenoph.

xenophobia item => + nat.

furthermore, two error covariance had to be allowed:



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Conclusion

Current theory does not reflect heterogeneous perception of nation.

=> We have to reformulate our theory.

=> We have to find a better measurement instrument.



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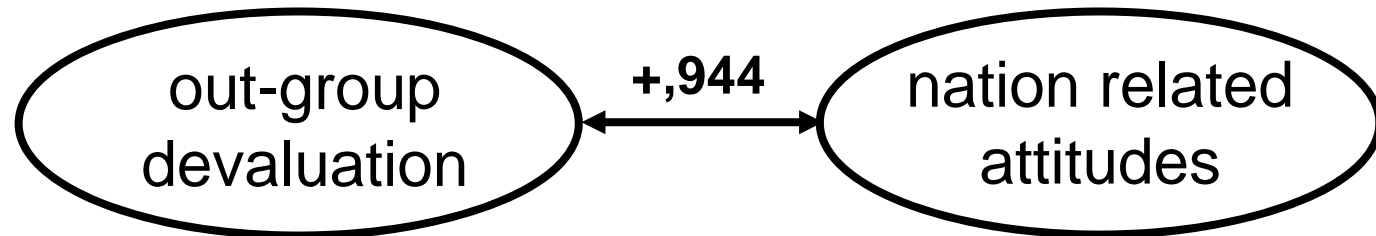
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Measurement model (extreme groups)

model fit:

Chi ² :	41,859
df =	33
p =	0,139
RMSEA:	0,0386
p-Value of close fit:	0,685
RMR:	0,0533
GFI:	0,956



One error covariance had to be allowed between *Pride on democratic institutions* / *Pride on social security* (TDE = +,123).



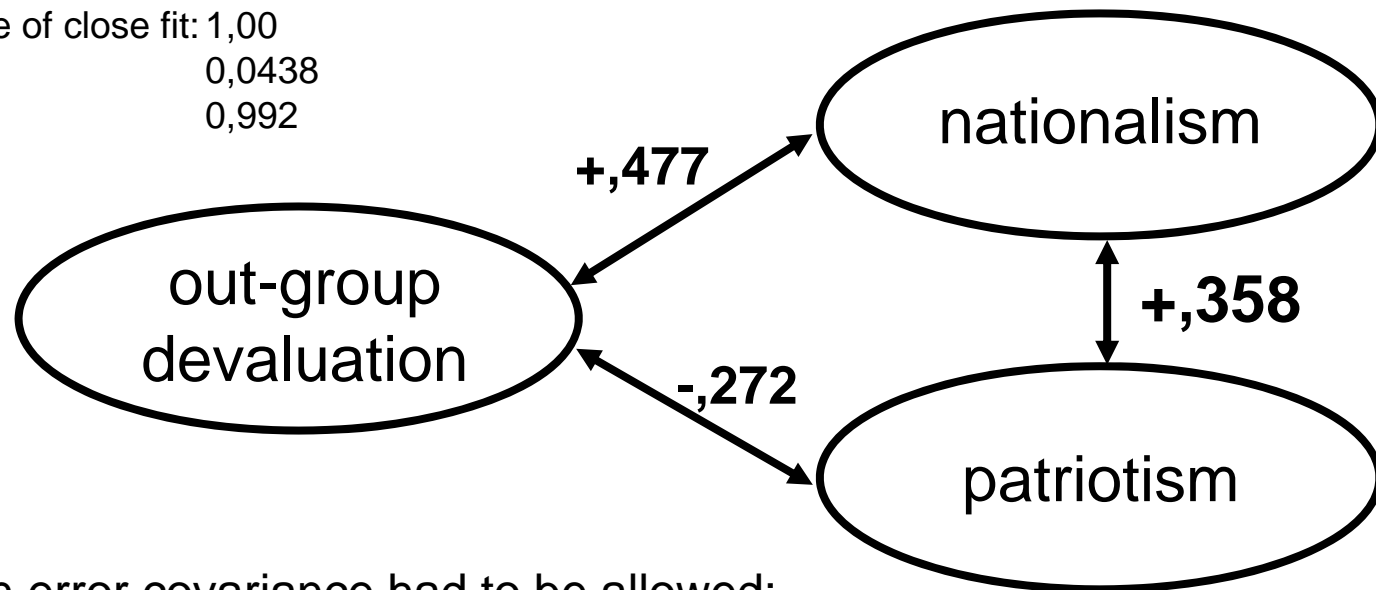
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Measurement model (nat. vs. pat. + „middle“ groups)

model fit:

Chi ² :	46,682
df =	34
p =	0,0723
RMSEA:	0,0190
p-Value of close fit:	1,00
RMR:	0,0438
GFI:	0,992



Seven error covariance had to be allowed:

sports-item (3)

no. 1-item (2)