Dimensional differences between nationalism and patriotism

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Overview

- How do we explain attitudes toward the nation?
- Different groups perceiving the nation
- Some measurement models
- Conclusion
Dimensional differences between nationalism and patriotism

Structure model reflecting theory

- nat. identification
  - nationalism
  - out-group devaluation
  - patriotism

+ national identification → nationalism
+ nationalism → out-group devaluation
- out-group devaluation → nat. identification
- out-group devaluation → patriotism
- nationalism → patriotism
+ patriotism → nationalism
- nationalism → out-group devaluation
+ out-group devaluation → nationalism
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
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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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medium high in pride + xenophobia</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium in pride + lower in xenophobia</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**group sizes (nationalists vs. patriots)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very strong nationalists (low patriotism)</td>
<td>3,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong nationalists (medium patriotism)</td>
<td>4,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very strong patriots (strong nationalism)</td>
<td>6,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong patriots (medium nationalism)</td>
<td>16,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strong patriots (very low nationalism)</td>
<td>6,2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**group sizes (extreme groups)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very proud + strong xenophobia</td>
<td>2,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not proud at all + not xenophobic</td>
<td>2,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>low pride + not xenophobic</td>
<td>9,7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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:
Chi²: 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:
- Chi²: 50,401
- df = 36
- p = 0,0561
- RMSEA: 0,0301
- p-Value of close fit: 0,965
- RMR: 0,0502
- GFI: 0,990

out-group devaluation

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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Measurement model (extreme groups)

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:
- Chi²: 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)

Diagram:
- Nationalism
- Patriotism
- Out-group devaluation

Path coefficients:
- Nationalism to out-group devaluation: +0,477
- Out-group devaluation to patriotism: -0,272
- Nationalism to patriotism: +0,358