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Developing an Empirical Typology for National Identity (Attitudes) using Data from Multiple Sources.

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Research Questions

■ Research Questions I:

- To what extent do national identities resemble one another within nation states?
- How similar are patterns of national identity on the individual level across countries?

■ Research Question II:

- How well do national identity measures ‚travel‘ across data sources?

Theoretical Background

Similarity and Difference in National Identity Research

- A) Interrelation of shared notions of nationhood & citizenship policies (cf. Brubaker 1992)
- B) National Identity as feature of nation states (cf. Meinecke 1907 & Kohn 1944)
- C) National Identity as facet of the individuals' identity (Tajfel & Turner 1979, Miller 1995, Mead 1934, Simmel 1890, Lazarsfeld et al. 1944, Cooper & Brubaker 2010)

Dimensions of National Identity (Citrin et al. 2001)

- self-awareness, affective-emotional attachment, **content dimension**

Methodological Background

- Uncover hidden patterns between observations
- Person-centered
- Concerned with structures of groups and differences between them
- Generate categorical classes with response patterns
- *Latent Class Analysis*

Data & Measures: Micro-Level

Data: ONBound Dataset

- *International Social Survey Programme* (ISSP), National Identity Module 2003 & 2013
- *European Social Survey* (EVS), 2008 & 2017

Question text (both ISSP & EVS)

- National Identity (Content Dimension, Citrin et al. 2001):

„Some people say that the following things are important for being truly [COUNTRY]. Others say they are not important. How important do you think each of the following is...

- (A) *to have been born in [COUNTRY]*
- (B) *to have [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] citizenship*
- (C) *to have lived in [COUNTRY] for most of one´s life*
- (D) *to be able to speak [COUNTRY LANGUAGE]*
- (E) *to be a [religion]*
- (F) *to respect [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] political institutions and laws*
- (G) *to feel [COUNTRY NATIONALITY]*
- (H) *to have [COUNTRY NATIONALITY] ancestry“*
- (I) *to share [NATIONAL] culture*

Rating of each Item: (1) not important at all - (4) very important, *recoded and rescaled (0/1)*

Data: Items asked within surveys

Items		ISSP 2003	ISSP 2013	EVS 2008	EVS 2017
natic_bound1a	BORN	X	X	X	X
natic_bound2a	HAVE CITIZENSHIP	X	X		
natic_bound3a	LIVED	X	X	X	
natic_bound4a	LANGUAGE	X	X	X	X
natic_bound5a	RELIGION	X	X		
natic_bound6a	LAWS	X	X	X	X
natic_bound7a	FEEL	X	X		
natic_bound8a	DESCENT	X	X	X	X
natic_bound9a	CULTURE				X

Data: Items asked within surveys

Items		ISSP 2003	ISSP 2013	EVS 2008	EVS 2017
natid_bound1a	BORN	x	x	x	x
natid_bound2a	HAVE CITIZENSHIP	x	x		
natid_bound3a	LIVED	x	x	x	
natid_bound4a	LANGUAGE	x	x	x	x
natid_bound5a	RELIGION	x	x		
natid_bound6a	LAWS	x	x	x	x
natid_bound7a	FEEL	x	x		
natid_bound8a	DESCENT	x	x	x	x
natid_bound9a	CULTURE				x

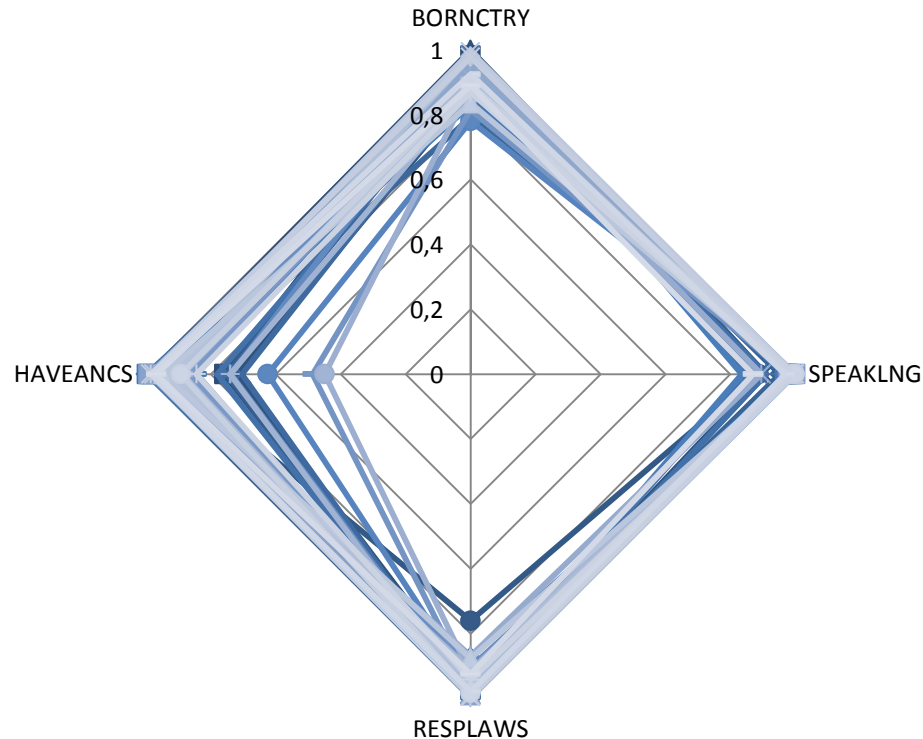
Analysis Strategies

Preliminary stage:

We want to understand the effect of estimation strategies better

1. Fully separate-sample estimation: one LCA per country/time combo (not shown)
2. Within-wave pooled multilevel estimation: one LCA per survey wave
3. Fully pooled multilevel estimation: one LCA over all data

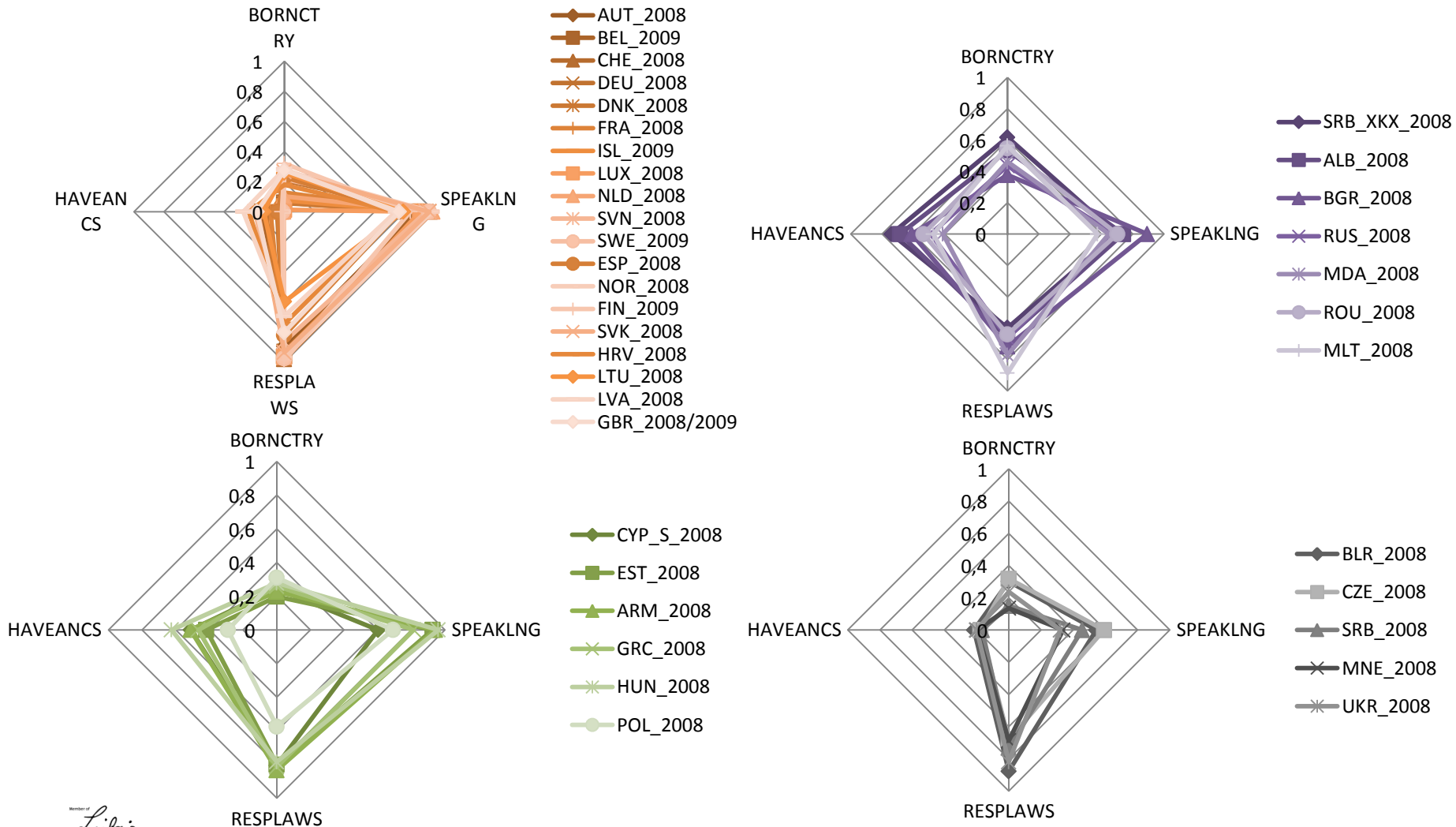
1. Fully Separate LCA Estimates



- | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| ▲ ALB_2008 | ◆ ARM_2008 | ■ AUT_2008 | × BEL_2009 | × BGR_2008 | ● BIH_2008 |
| ⊕ BLR_2008 | — CHE_2008 | — CYP_S_2008 | ◆ CY_TCC_2008 | ■ CZE_2008 | ▲ DEU_2008 |
| × DNK_2008 | × ESP_2008 | ● EST_2008 | ⊕ FIN_2009 | — FRA_2008 | — GBR_2008/2009 |
| ◆ GEO_2008 | ■ GRC_2008 | ▲ HRV_2008 | × HUN_2008 | × IRL_2008 | ● ISL_2009 |
| ⊕ ITA_2009 | — LTU_2008 | — LUX_2008 | ◆ LVA_2008 | ■ MDA_2008 | ▲ MKD_2008 |
| × MLT_2008 | × MNE_2008 | ● NLD_2008 | ⊕ NOR_2008 | — POL_2008 | — PRT_2008 |
| ◆ ROU_2008 | ■ RUS_2008 | ▲ SRB_2008 | × SRB_XKX_2008 | × SVK_2008 | ● SVN_2008 |

Class 1: Exclusionists

1. Fully Separate LCA Estimates



Our Multi-Level LCA Analysis

- ISSP 2003, ISSP 2013, EVS 2008, EVS 2017:
 - ▶ 14 countries are present in all four waves
- All country/time samples weighted to N=1,000
- All available design and post-stratification weights applied
- Fitting strategy:
 1. Estimate 'pure' micro-level LCA on all data re. no. of classes
 2. Add Level-2 classes, again assess absolute and relative fit
 3. Re-define no. of level-1 classes, identify 'optimal' model (both L1 and L2 within-class residuals should be small), 'information criteria' are secondary, tiny L1 classes to be avoided

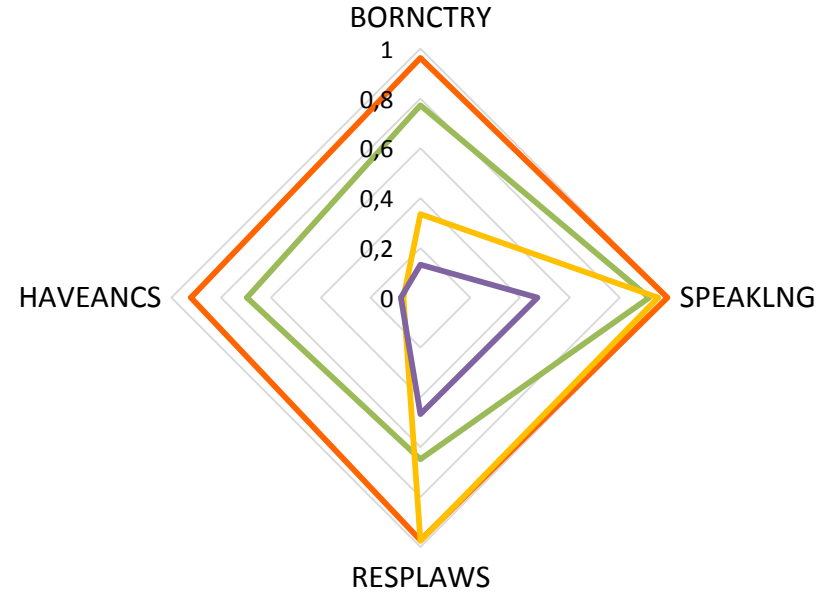
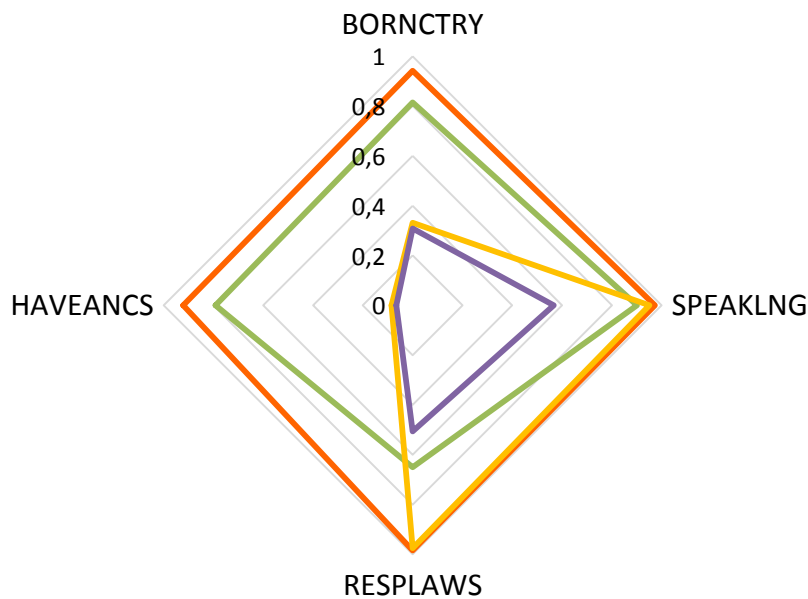
2. LCA Profiles Estim. per Survey-Wave

ISSP 2003

- Exclusionist, moderate (19%)
- Exclusionist (42%)
- Civic (30%)
- Civic, open (9%)

ISSP 2013

- Exclusionist, moderate (18%)
- Exclusionist (42%)
- Civic (34%)
- Civic, open (7%)



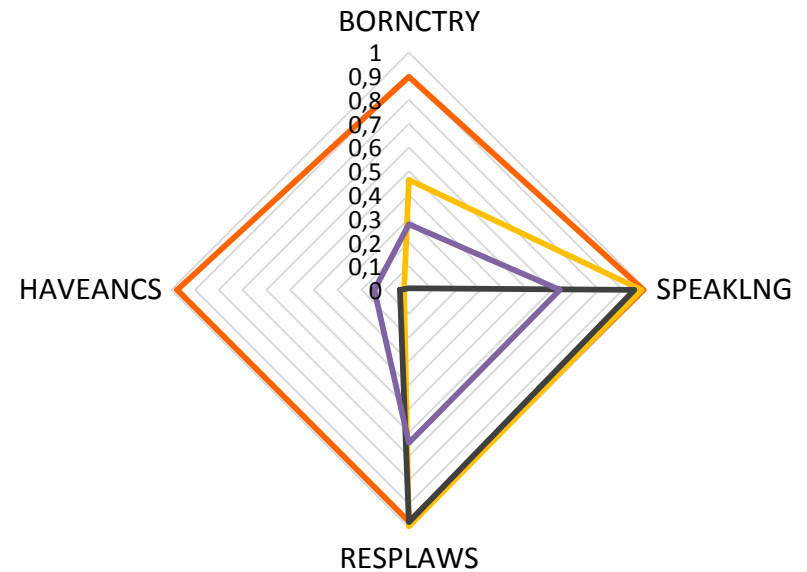
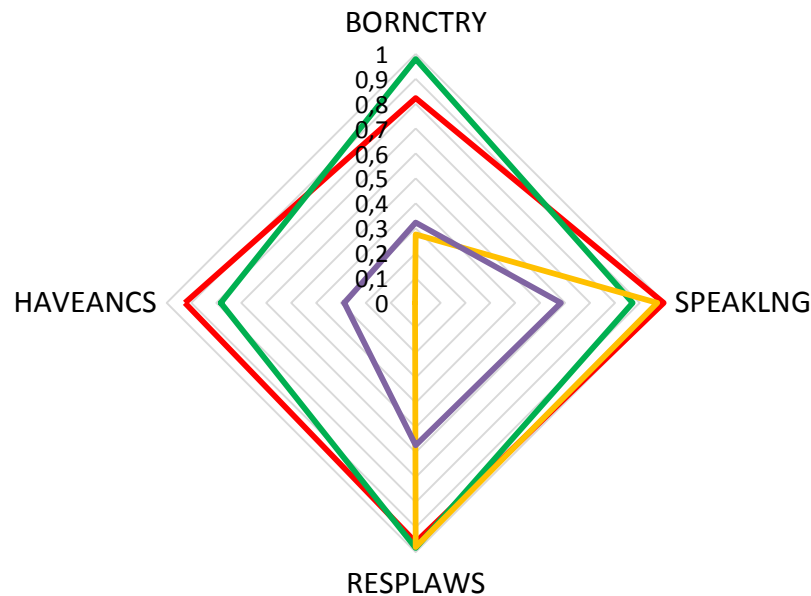
2. LCA Profiles Estim. per Survey-Wave

EVS 2008

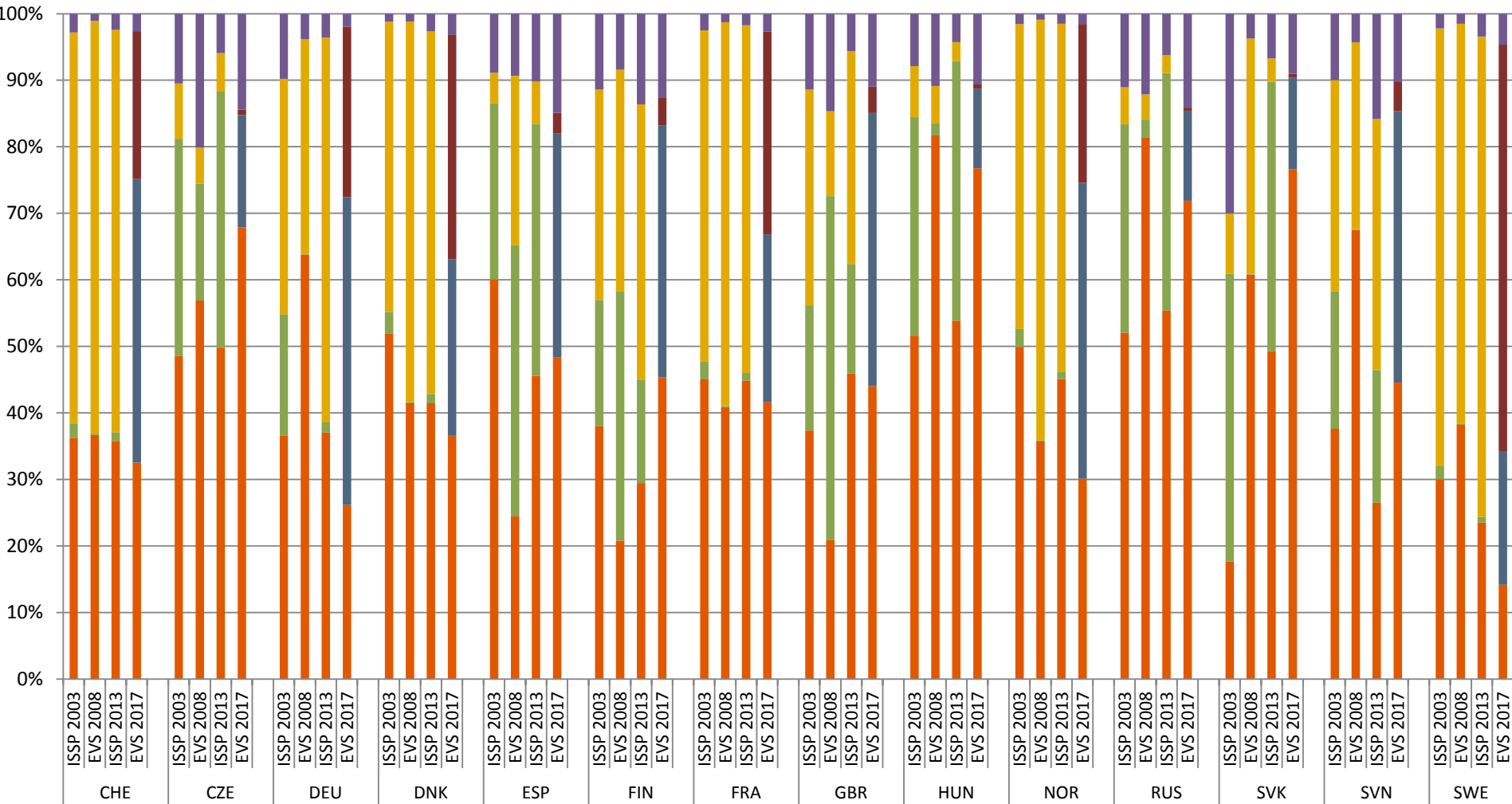
- Exclusionist 1 (48%)
- Exclusionist 2 (11%)
- Civic (34%)
- Civic, open (7%)

EVS 2017

- Exclusionist (46%)
- Civic, rules (30%)
- Civic, consistent (16%)
- Civic, open (8%)



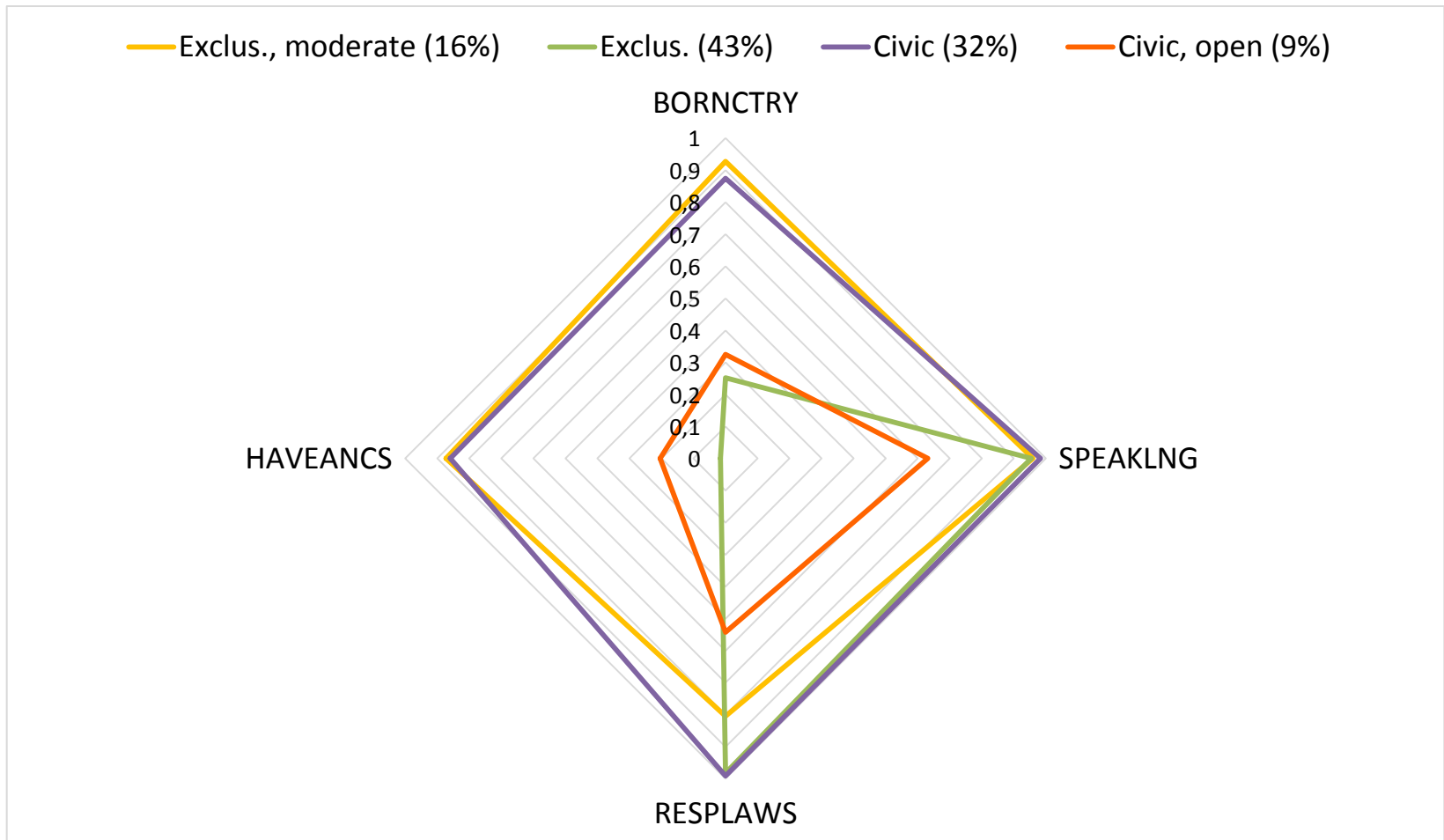
Country/time Distrib. from sep. Waves



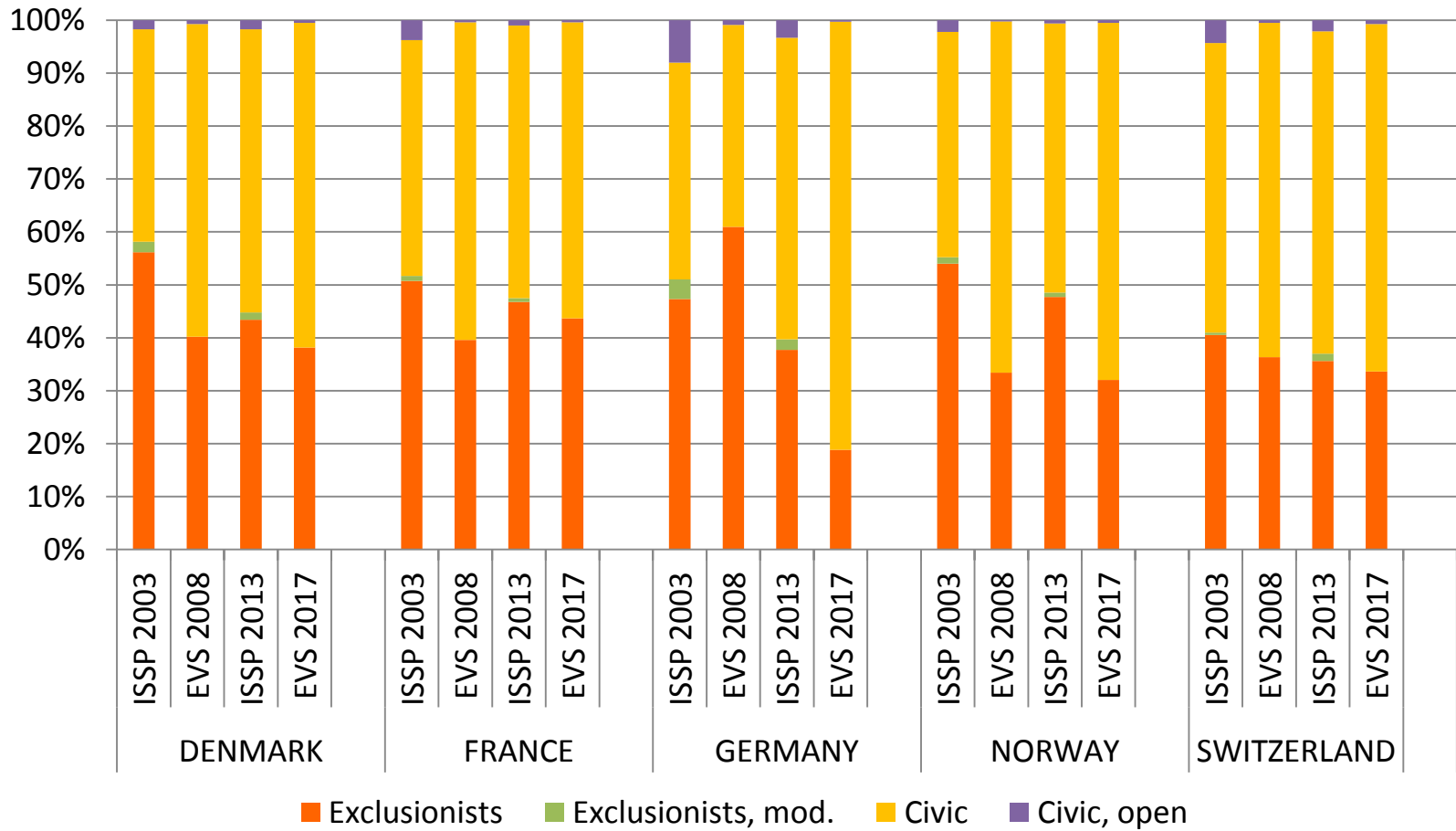
Simultaneous Model for All Waves

- Survey-wave as categorical covariate for L1 class size (not: profile!) estimation (i.e., ‘fixed effects’ of wave, no Level 3)
- Just one (respondent) classification at L1
- Just one (country) classification at L2

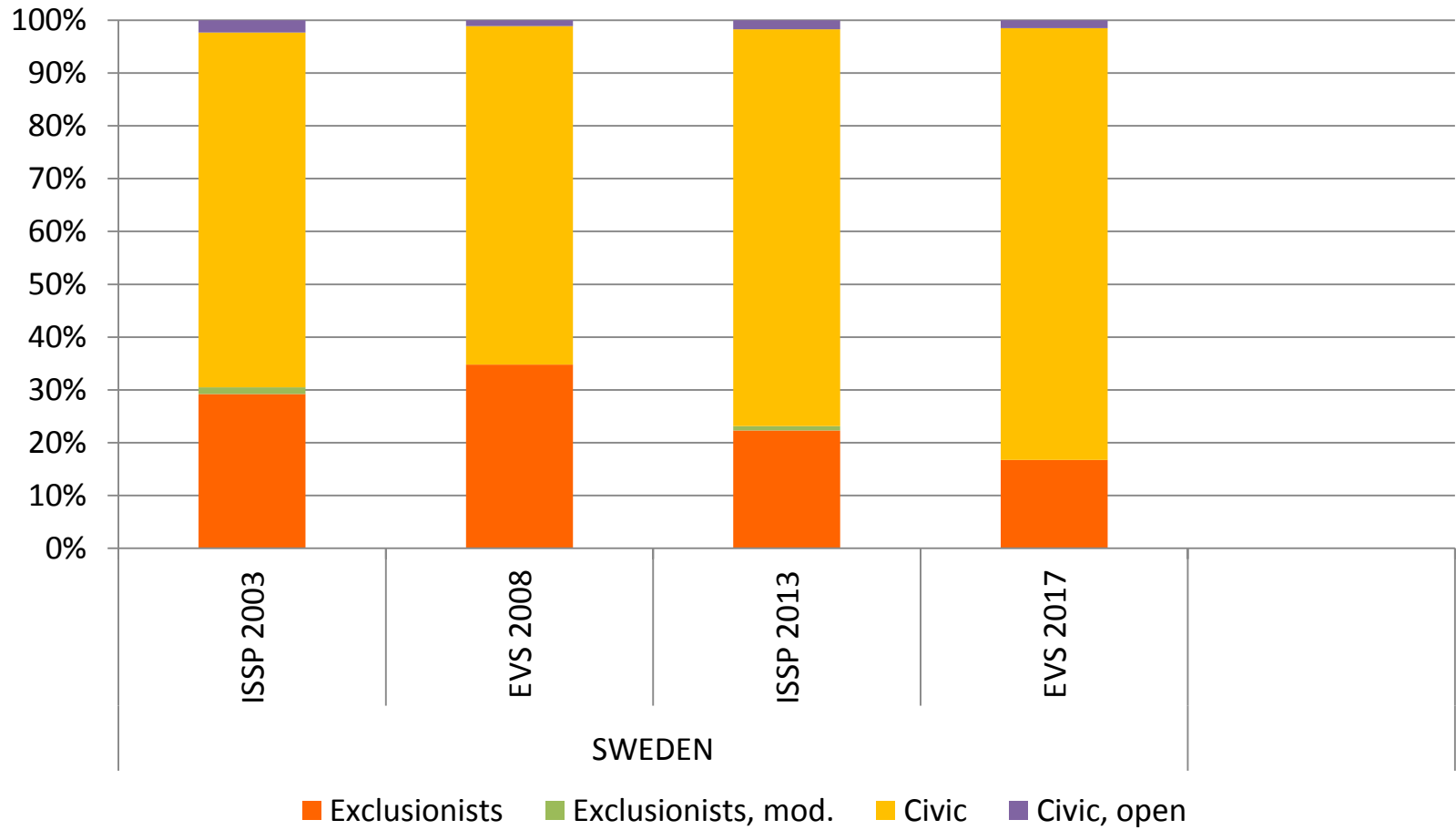
3. LCA Profile Estim. In All Waves



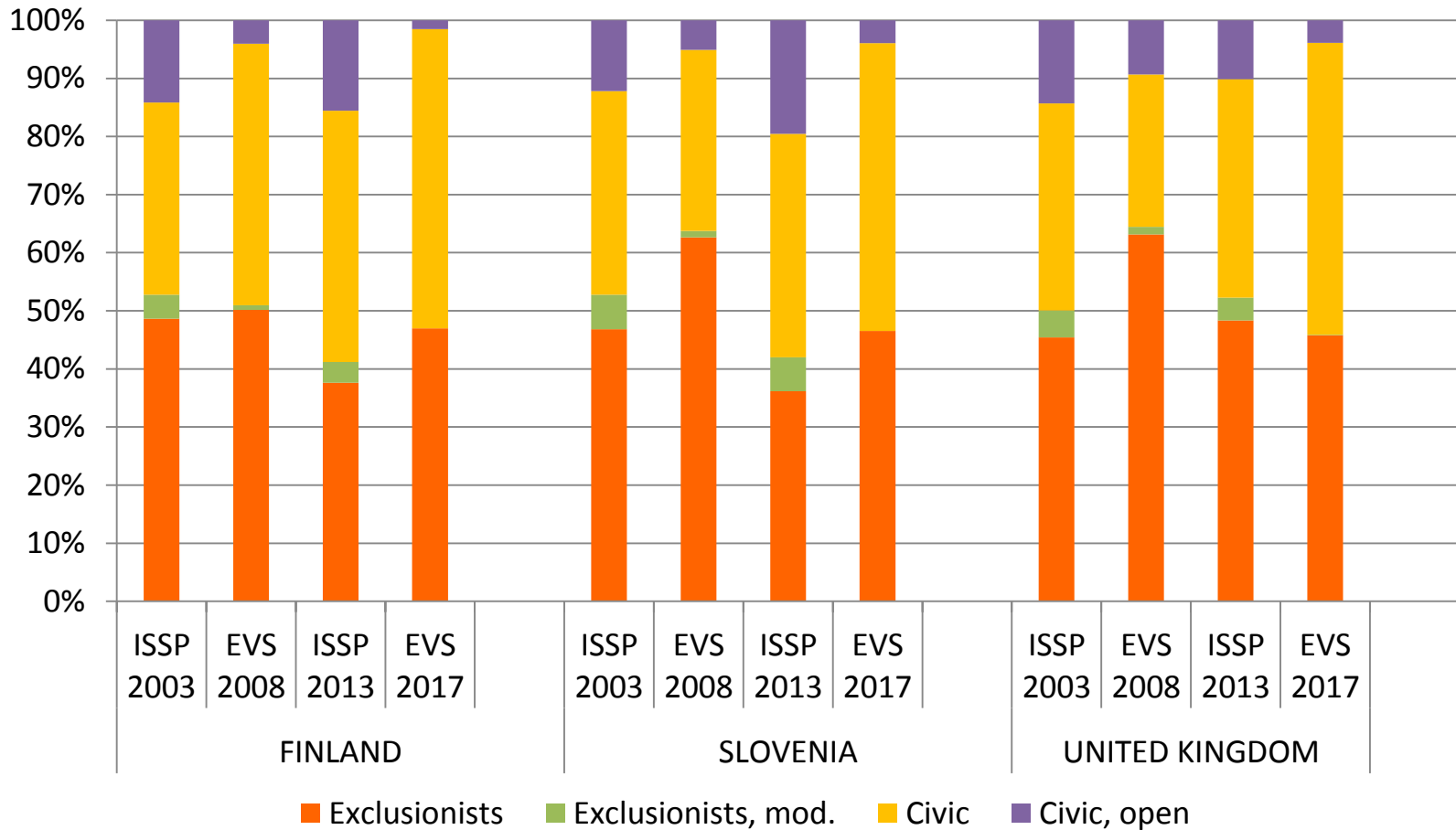
L1 Class Distributions, Civic ,Majority'



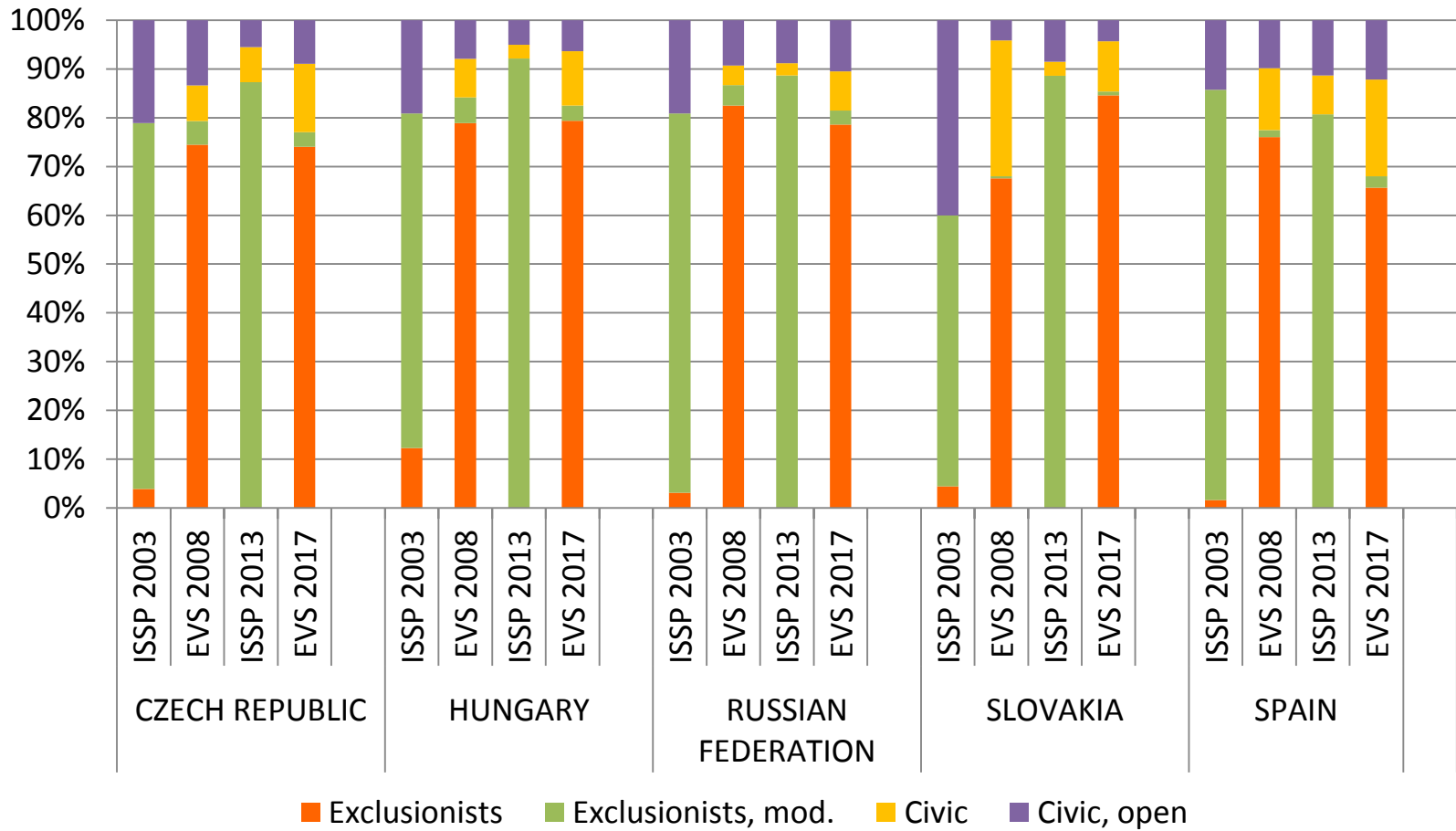
L1 Class Distributions, Most Civic



L1 Class Distributions, ~50/50



L1 Class Distributions, Excl. Maj.



Conclusions for Pooled Analysis

- In Civic majority countries, we see a slight trend to even more ‚Civiness‘ over time
- In Exclusionist majority countries, Slovakia and Spain appear to have opposed trends, no conclusion for the other countries
- Differences between samples sometimes stronger between programs than between times, sometimes the other way
- The clearer the class separation (Sweden!), the higher the stability across samples/surveys
- Pooled analysis reveals program methods difference in Exclusionist majority countries, only for the Exclusionist classes

Estimation Strategy & L2 Groupings

- Group 1: CHE, DEU, DNK, FRA, NOR
 - ▶ These are the countries most often studied
 - ▶ Both approaches give same substantive results, and same grouping
- „Group“ 2: SWE
 - ▶ Again, very similar in both strategies – perhaps also part of Group 1, but has clearest 2-class distinction
- Gruppe 3: FIN, GRB, SVN
 - ▶ Would appear similar to Group 1 in separate analyses, with different types of distinctions
 - ▶ Commonality in pooled analysis is existence of 2nd civic class
- Group 4: CZE, ESP, HUN, RUS, SVK
 - ▶ Not easily identified as one group in separate estimates - muddled by variety of different L1 classes! The pooled analyses brings out a) the similarity of the exclusionist classes, b) the EVS vs. ISSP effect

Future Plans

- More detailed testing of cross-program equivalence (e.g. oppose individual country samples)
- Include further items
 - ▶ Evaluation of conceptual fit
 - ▶ Elaborate typology in depth
- Explore micro- and macro-level factors explaining group patterns and sizes
 - ▶ Socioeconomic predispositions
 - ▶ Country-level explanations (citizenship policies)