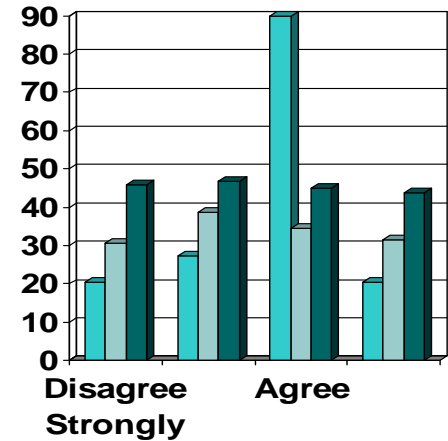


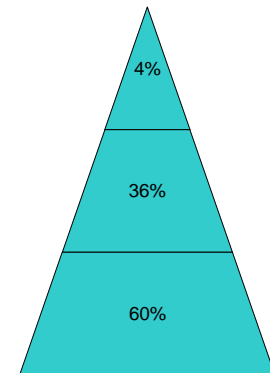
# Attitudes and Values

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Gill STEEL

Department of Social Psychology  
University of Tokyo



# My research

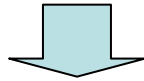
- Public opinion
- Voting behavior

# *The kind of questions we ask*

What do people believe?

What do people want?

What do people want the government to do?



Does this influence policy?

Do people support democracy?

Do people participate in politics? (and does this matter?)

Today: my research

1) Attitudes toward gender  
egalitarianism

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2) Nationalist attitudes

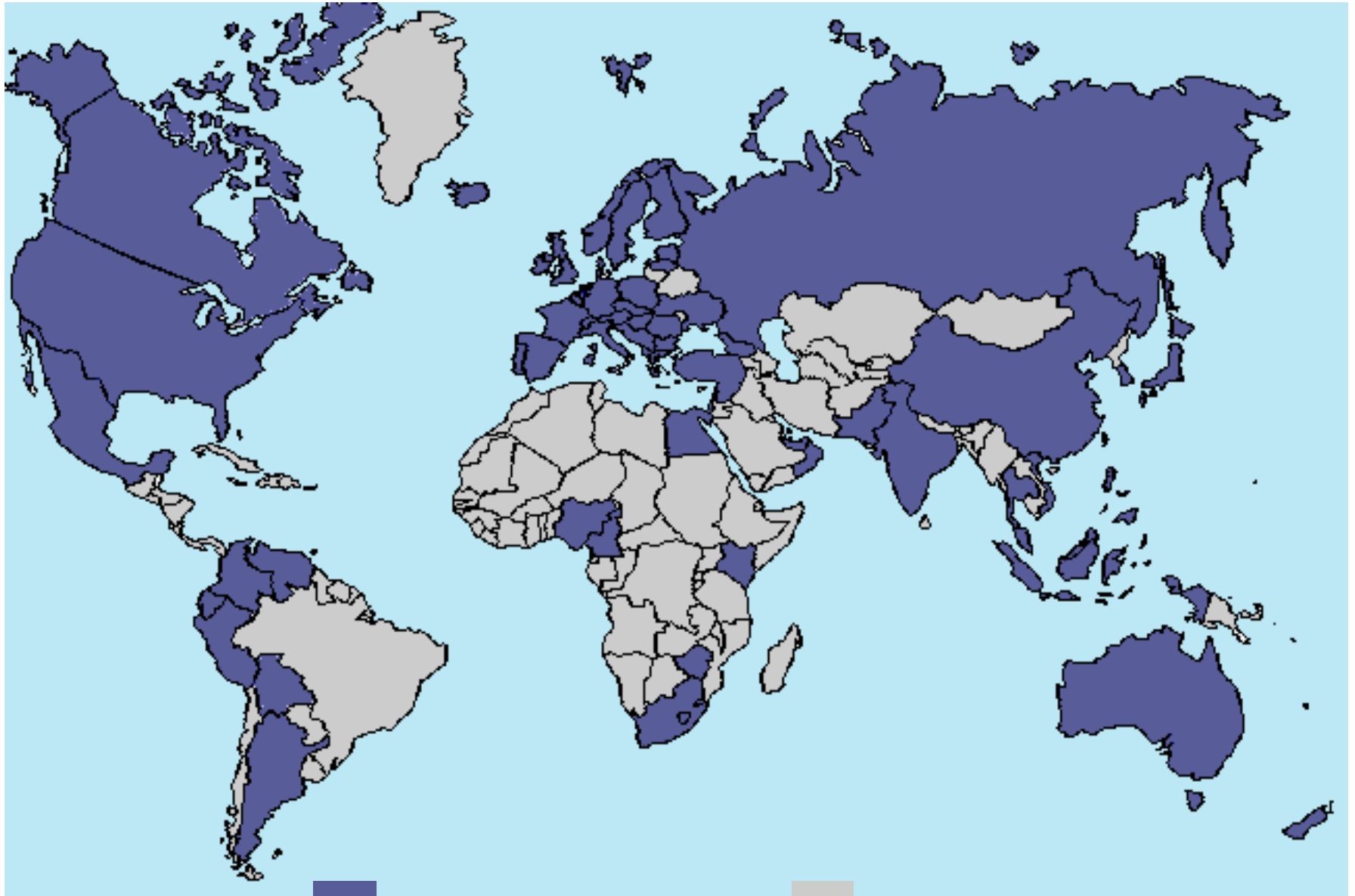
# Attitudes toward Gender

- What do people believe?
- What policies do people want?

# Gallup International

(2000)

# (60 Countries)



Surveyed country



# Agree or disagree...

Education is more important for boys than for girls

Both the husband and the wife should contribute to the household income

On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do

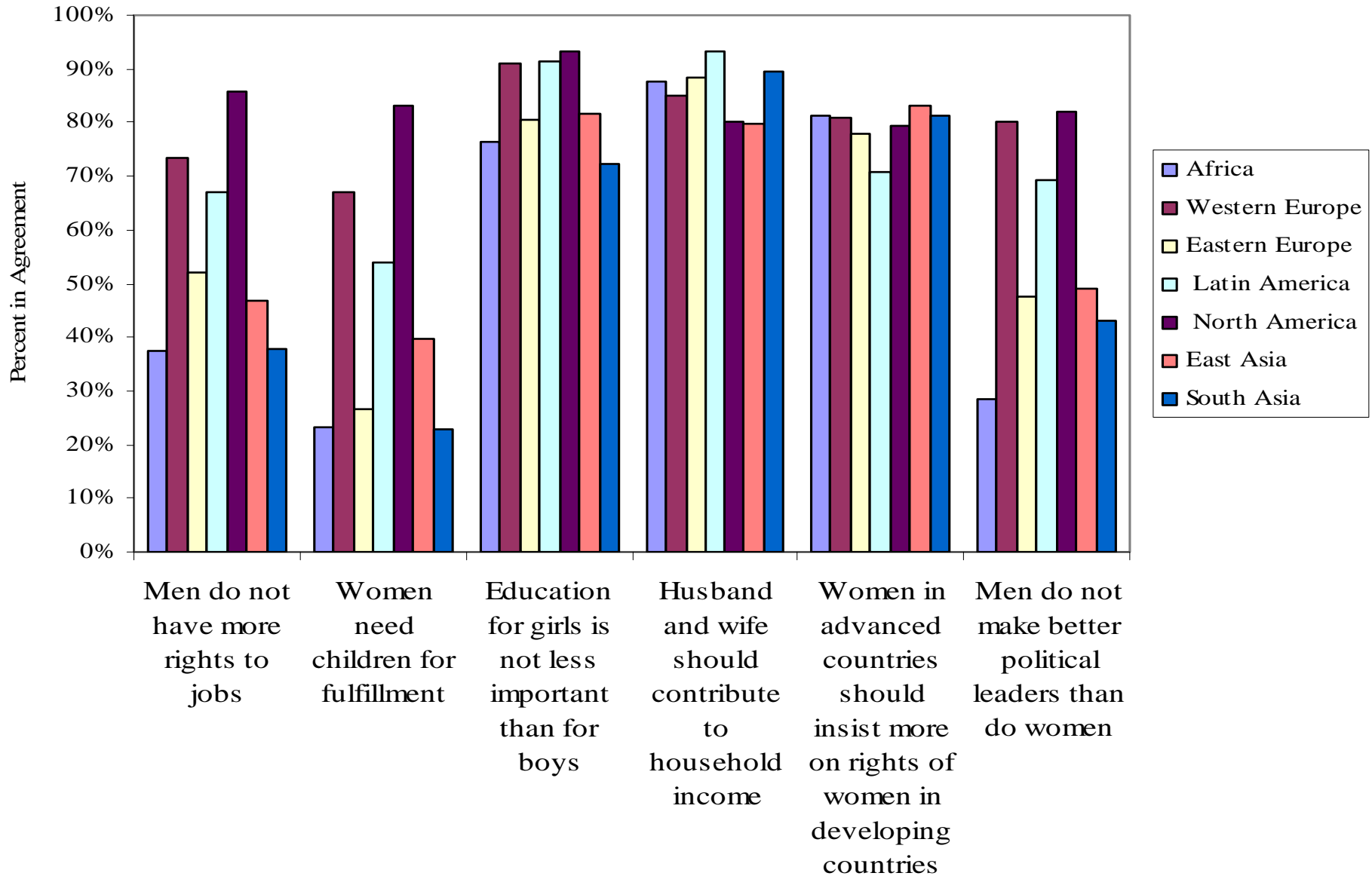
When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women

A woman needs to have children in order to be really fulfilled

Women in advanced countries must insist more for the rights of women in the developing world



# Support for Gender Equality



# Postmaterialist Theory

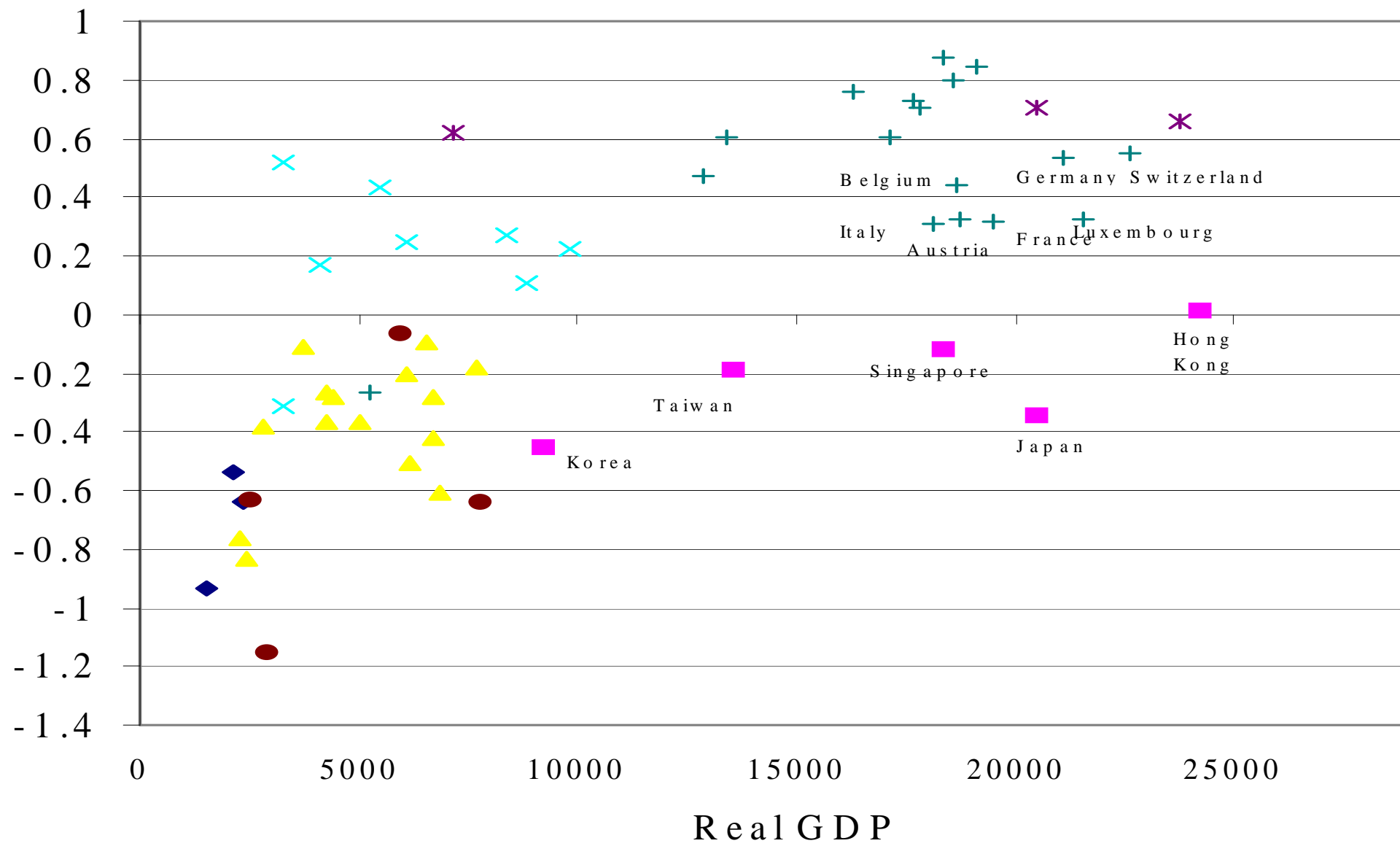
Countries become wealthier =>

education levels rise=>

citizens' values change

(eg Ronald Inglehart)

Figure 2: Real GDP and Attitudes toward Gender Equa



# Theory

- late, rapid industrializers had strong, centralized states -managed their processes of industrialization/economic growth
- national ideologies stressed hard-work and the sacrifice of individualism
- gendered employment practices produced a cheap labor supply (during industrialization and high economic growth)
- gender inequality reflected in employment and national ideologies

Table 5: Causes of Gender Egalitarian Values (East Asia Only)

Hong Kong	0.363*	0.079	0.033	0.081
South Korea	-0.105	0.071	-0.394*	0.073
Singapore	0.231*	0.081	-0.202*	0.085
Taiwan	0.158*	0.079	-0.256*	0.079
Female			0.071	0.056
University Degree			0.158*	0.058
University Degree *female			0.070	0.084
Housewife			0.028	0.055
Single			-0.024	0.064
Single*female			0.260*	0.082
Age			-0.185*	0.018
Religiosity			-0.001	0.013
Buddhist			-0.081	0.085
Protestant			0.149	0.088
Muslim			-0.422*	0.162



# Nationalism and Nation Pride

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# Group Discussion

1. What does nationalism mean?
2. What are some different kinds of nationalism?  
--what are the positive and negative aspects of nationalism?
3. What are some national symbols of Japan-what messages do they contain?
4. “Nationalism has been a dominant social force in recent history”  
--can you think of some examples?

# Patriotic-Nationalism: what?

Patriotism is a sense of identity with the nation

- (1) the attitude that the members of a nation have when they care about their national identity
- (2) the actions that the members of a nation take when seeking to achieve (or sustain) some form of political sovereignty



# Nationalism: when?

- Some nationalists: nations are timeless phenomena
- Others: nations have existed for a very long time (different shapes at different points in history)
- Modernizationists: nations entirely modern and constructed

# Positive Aspects (Patriotic Nationalism)

- Fulfills a need for community
- Collective Self-Determination
- Fosters the development of personal identity
- Self-defense and to Redress Past Injustices
- Equality

# Negative Aspects (Xenophobic Nationalism)

- Nationalism does not tend to foster multiculturalism and pluralism
- Claims the rights for one group and denies those rights to others
- Alleged special duties towards one's ethno-national culture can interfere with individuals' right to autonomy; right to privacy
- Threat to diversity (within the ethno-national community)

# Symbols of Britain



[http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%94%BB%E5%83%8F:Europe\\_location\\_ENG.png](http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%94%BB%E5%83%8F:Europe_location_ENG.png)



# Fish and Chips (1860s-)

Figure removed due to copyright restrictions

# Other symbols

Figure removed due to copyright restrictions

# Data

World Values Study (1998)

International Social Survey Programme  
(1995; 2003)

Figure removed due to copyright restrictions

<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>



How proud are you to be [Japanese]?

100	
	U.S.
	Australia
90	Mexico/Turkey
	Spain
	Norway/Sweden
	China
80	Britain
	France
	Russia
70	
	Estonia
60	W. Germany

# % Proud + Very Proud (1998)

100	
	U.S.
	Australia
90	Mexico/Turkey
	Spain
	Norway/Sweden
	China
80	Britain
	France
	Russia
70	
	Estonia
	Japan
60	W. Germany

# % Proud + Very Proud (1998)

# What does “Proud” mean?

- Proud of what?
- Sense of identity?
- Xenophobia?
- Positive/negative?
- Self vs others?

# Patriotic-Nationalism $\neq$ Xenophobic-Nationalism



- cohesive force that holds nation states together
- shapes their relationships with the other nations.
- positive affect towards their country
- the pride or sense that a person has for her/his nation
- Desire for nation



- national devotion
- places one's own country above all others
- fear or contempt of the foreign

# International Social Survey Programme



- <http://www.issp.org/>

# ISSP

International Social Survey Programme 2008



<http://www.issp.org/>

## Xenophobic-Nationalist measures

Q4 What do you think about these statements, e.g. a. “I would rather be a citizen of Japan than of any other country in the world”?

Strongly Agree/ Agree/ Neither Agree nor Disagree  
Disagree/ Strongly Disagree/ Not Sure

- a. I would rather be a citizen of Japan than of any other country in the world.
- b. There are some things about Japan today that make me ashamed to be Japanese.
- c. The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like the Japanese.
- d. Generally speaking, Japan is better than other countries.
- e. People should support their own country, even if it is in the wrong.



## Patriotic-nationalist measures

Q5. How proud are you of the following (a~j)? Choose one answer for each question. First, what do you think about a., “the way democracy works in Japan”?

Very Proud/ Somewhat Proud/ Not Very Proud/ Not At All Proud/ Not Sure

- a. The way democracy works in Japan
- b. Japan’s political influence in the world
- c. Japan’s economic achievement
- d. Japan’s social security systems
- e. Japanese achievements in the field of science and technology
- f. Japanese achievements in the field of sports
- g. Japanese achievements in the fields of arts and literature
- h. Japan’s Self-Defense Forces
- i. The History of Japan
- j. Justice and equality in Japanese society

**Table 1: National Pride (Xenophobic-Nationalism),1995 and 2003**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Change in score</b>
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
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

**Table 2: Ranking of Nationalism (Patriotism)**

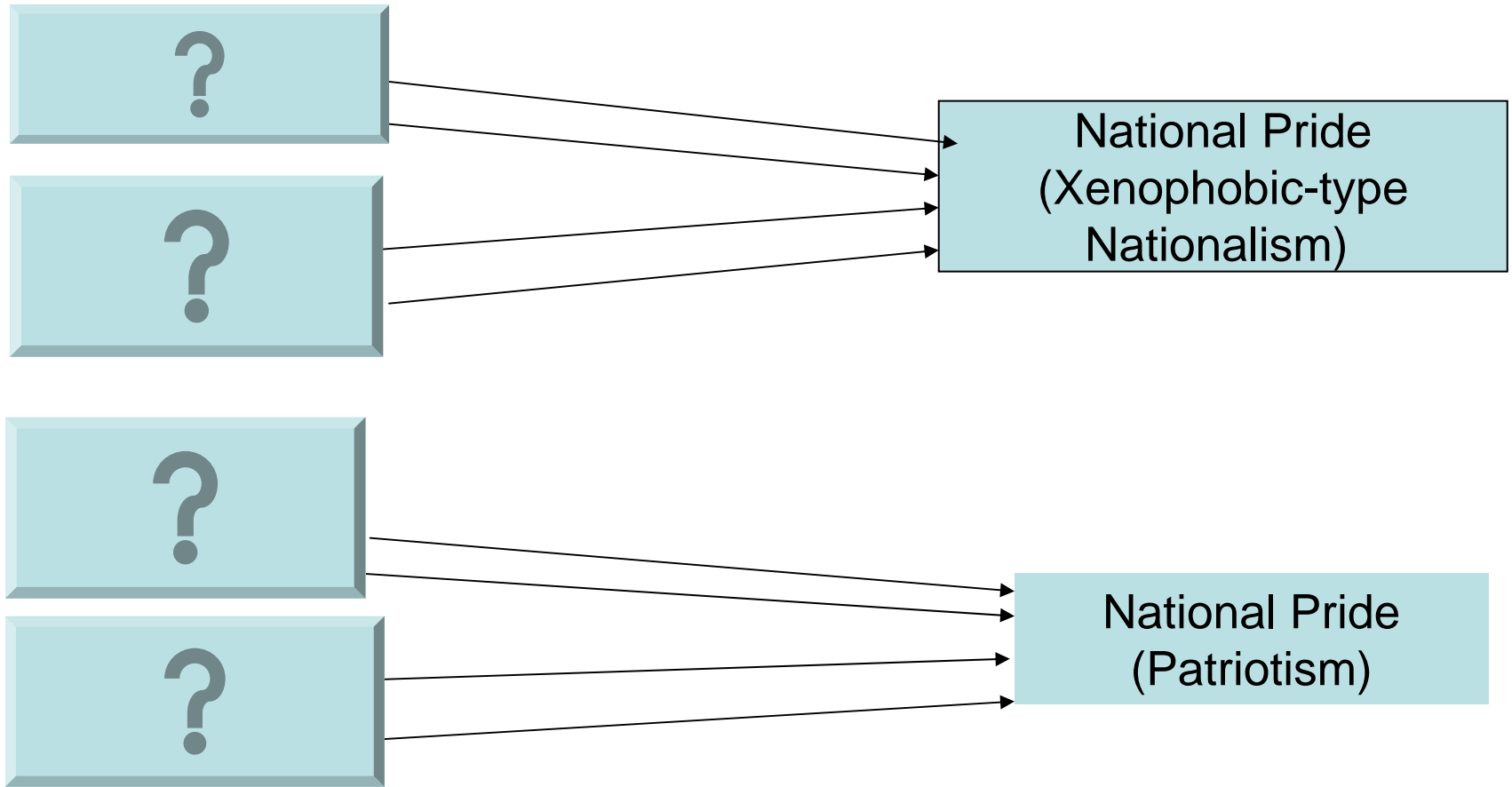
<b>Rank</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Change in score</b>
Ireland	1	3	-0.46
United States	2	1	0.89
Austria	3	5	-0.30
New Zealand	4	4	-0.02
Canada	5	6	-0.16
Bulgaria	6	10	-0.55
Australia	7	2	0.80
Britain	8	8	0.11
Japan	9	9	-0.15
Norway	10	13	-0.52
Russia	11	14	-0.27
The Philippines	12	7	0.88
Germany-West	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

• **Table 3 (Xenophobic) Nationalism and National Pride Average Ranking**

2003

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
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

# What explains national pride in Japan?



independent variable

dependent variable

# Group Discussion

- 1) What do you think explains nationalism in Japan, and in other countries?
- 2) Please discuss, then list proposed hypotheses and independent variables
- 3) What explains the differences among countries and groups of countries in 1994? In 2003?
- 4) What explains changes in one country over time? From 1994-2003

# Explaining Japanese National Pride

Age	0.217	0.074	0.193	0.004
Education	-1.581	0.749	-0.137	0.036
LDP supporter	7.871	1.779	0.268	0.000
Female	1.203	1.763	0.039	0.496
Married	-0.440	2.147	-0.012	0.838
Religiosity	-0.270	0.650	-0.024	0.678
Size of community	0.175	0.599	0.018	0.771
Family income	0.000	0.000	-0.099	0.109
Trade Union Member	-0.422	1.830	-0.014	0.818
Manager	-0.279	2.041	-0.009	0.891
Negative attitude to globalization	-0.325	0.635	-0.029	0.610
Immigrants increase crime rates	-0.693	0.792	-0.054	0.383
Immigrants improve Japanese society by bringing in new ideas and cultures	-2.304	0.766	-0.178	0.003
(Constant)	62.139	9.427		0.000

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