Introduction

The perspectives that follow from the alternative view for the role of the nation-state and national identity in a globalized world.

Chapter 11: National Identity in Comparative Perspective

Max Haller, Gerd Kamps, and Regina Ressler

of a mature personality (Erikson 1950)?

men or a woman with some of the basic traits which are an important element

Scollon (1999) The question is: Which role is played by the supporting of an

identity becomes a central issue for the individual (Wolfe et al. 1998).

individual in a certain nationalist ideology? Can national identity provide a

visual (Giddens 1987)? In highly mobile and rapidly changing modern societies,

the notion of "collective identity" becomes particularly important to the indi-

structed under the course of the since it is much less structured by insti-

tions. "National identity" (Beck 1996). Individuals today have to face many decisive

"tive source" (Fesler 1988). Modern societies are characterized as

provide a distinctive (Fesler 1988). Postindustrial societies are experienced with

nation cultures communities have been weakened, identification with the nation

and institutions, such as kingship, the village, religious and other socio-

considered as a commodity of nationalization. Since national groups

At the level of the individual, national identity and nationalism can be open

be considered carefully.

with an emphasis at the individual level the effects of the other two have to

1999: Eves et al. 2004, Kruse 2004; Hiller et al. 1996). However, even

the political system, and the ideological level (Halper 1992).

phenomenon which must be analyzed at different levels. At the level of the indi-

investigate mainly individual attitudes, national identity. However, is a

What are a nation and the meaning of "national identity"? Here, we are

2 Conceptual and Theoretical Considerations

the substantially from that of the majority in the recension countries.

other role is a hierarchy, particularly in terms of their culture and religion directed

monuments in many of the historical centers of the North. These monuments are

Third, a massive labor immigration led to the emergence of sizable new

and cultural subdivisions the presence of the unity is an open question.

many European multinational companies with significant international economic

could also be observed in other parts of the world (Depom 2003). Second, in

former multinational states. Similar processes, although not so spectacular,

foresee a strategic consequence, about a dozen new states emerge out of the

of the emergence of nationalism. First, the crises after the dissolution of the

Ye other views and trends lead to some disagreement

European model (Kunitachi 2004).

affirm influence (Alvott 1997). The process of national-regional integration are

new international governmental and non-governmental actors are

is understanding the political-economic autonomy of nation-states all over the

National Identity in Comparative Perspective 223
citizens. The concept of citizenship is often thought to be synonymous with the idea of belonging to a nation-state. However, the idea of citizenship is more complex and involves a range of rights and responsibilities.

In Germany, citizenship is often defined in terms of belonging to a particular nation-state. This concept of citizenship is closely tied to the idea of national identity. National identity is defined as the sense of belonging to a particular nation and the shared values and beliefs that define that nation.

The idea of citizenship is closely tied to the idea of democracy. In a democratic society, citizens are entitled to certain rights and freedoms, and are expected to participate in the political process. This participation is often seen as a way to ensure that the government is accountable to the people.

The concept of citizenship is also closely tied to the idea of cultural identity. In a multicultural society, citizens are expected to respect and promote the cultural traditions of their country. This is seen as a way to ensure that the country remains united and strong.

In conclusion, the concept of citizenship is a complex one, and is closely tied to the ideas of national identity and cultural identity. It is an important concept that shapes the way people think about themselves and their place in society.

The components and determinants of national identity

The components of national identity are often closely tied to the concept of citizenship. In order to understand the components of national identity, we need to look at the role of national identity in shaping personal identity and social identity.

Social, national, and global attitudes

These are the answers to the questions mentioned above. Next, follow the process:
and all those who have been born on the site, with the exception of those who have
moved there later. The concept of the nation is based on a shared culture, language,
and history. The concept of the nation is similar in different countries where there are
large minorities of people who share a common culture and history. The concept of
the nation is also based on the idea of a shared identity, which is often
developed through shared experiences and traditions. The concept of the nation is
also based on the idea of a shared language and culture, which are often developed
through contact with other groups. The concept of the nation is also based on the
idea of a shared history, which is often developed through contact with other
groups. The concept of the nation is also based on the idea of a shared culture,
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nation is also based on the idea of a shared language, which is often developed
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which is often developed through contact with other groups. The concept of the
nation is also based on the idea of a shared language, which is often developed
through contact with other groups. The concept of the nation is also based on the
idea of a shared history, which is often developed through contact with other
groups. The concept of the nation is also based on the idea of a shared culture,
Out of these considerations, we can formulate the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: We shall find two of these different conceptions of national identity.

Hypothesis 2: These conceptions are shaped by historical and social factors, such as colonialism, modernization, and national movements. The idea of national identity is closely tied to the concept of nationality, which was developed in the 19th century as a way to unite people who shared a common language, culture, and history.

The idea of national identity is rooted in the idea of a nation-state, which is a political entity that governs a specific territory and its inhabitants. National identity is often shaped by factors such as language, ethnicity, religion, and history. In some cases, national identity can be a powerful force for unity and cultural preservation, while in other cases it can lead to conflict and division.

The concept of national identity is not static, but rather evolves over time. As societies change and grow, so too does their understanding of what it means to be part of a nation. This can be seen in the way that national identities have evolved in response to political, economic, and social changes, such as the rise of nationalism in the 19th century, the impact of globalization in the 20th century, and the ongoing challenges of migration and diversity in the 21st century.
can't choose:)

important/very important/important/not important at all

important: How important do you think each of the following is...

Most people say that the following things are important for being

"Some people say that the following things are important for being

theirs. In this case, the theoretical dimension to which the items belong.

following items battery was developed to capture this dimension (in partner

of an expansion of culture nation, on the other side. In the survey, the
doctor’s response to the concept of a strong nation on one side, and that

distinction between the concept of a strong nation and the respondents make a

amount the general public. The first question is if the respondents make a

Our first hypothesis was related to the issue of how a nation is conceived.

Concepts of nation and national identity

Individually and macro-level characteristics are important (Goldstein 1995).

In this case, we use factor analysis to prove if the proposed basic

in the data analysis, we use factor analysis to prove if the proposed basic

these countries from other countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa,

Volkan), four Asian countries (Japan, South Korea, Taiwan) and

Vietnam, China, United States, and other South Asian countries (India, China,

Europe, Russia, Slovacia, Switzerland, and other South Asian countries (India, China,

European countries (Greece, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland,

Spanish countries (Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Austria-West), Australia, Canada,

U.S., Canada, and Germany-East and Germany-West. The countries included:

The data presented in this chapter have been collected within the Interna-

3 Empirical Findings

well before the rise of the modern nation-state.

Japan and South Korea, which did exist as culturally homogeneous societies

may also have been important for nation-building in East Asia states like Japan,

nationalism developed under the strong influence of religion, cultural aspects

National identity in comparative perspective 221
Social, national, and global attitudes

Hypothesis 1: There is a straightforward way to test our hypothesis. Factor analysis of this theoretical concept is as follows:

1. To have strong national identity
2. To respect national institutions
3. To respect the state's national identity
4. To have been born in the country
5. To have lived in the country
6. To feel at home in the country

This is also presented in Table 1.1 (see also Jones and Smith, 2001).
body and are related to actual behavior. On the other side, ancestry and the
"speak the dominant national language" that these can be acquired by any
characteristic of both the items "Respect the institutions and laws" and
more action-focused components of citizenship in fact, it is a
more external oriented component of citizenship, in fact, it is a
aspects associated to a person by the external circumstances (have been born
in a way. Here we can see a distinction between more action-oriented or
If so, however, that the two dimensions which came out in the major-
its influence, feeling a member of a nation and having national ancestry.
ations are included. Otherwise, cultural nation (are) included.
"speak the dominant national language" that these can be acquired by any
characteristic of both the items "Respect the institutions and laws" and
more action-oriented or action-focused components of citizenship, in fact, it is a
aspects associated to a person by the external circumstances (have been born
in a way. Here we can see a distinction between more action-oriented or
If so, however, that the two dimensions which came out in the major-
its influence, feeling a member of a nation and having national ancestry.
ations are included. Otherwise, cultural nation (are) included.

Table 11. Factor analysis of items relating to different concepts of national
identity (factor loading)
### Figure 11.1

The relative importance of different criteria for membership in a nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100%</th>
<th>90%</th>
<th>80%</th>
<th>70%</th>
<th>60%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>40%</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To be a citizen</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National identity</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have a country</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have lived in the country</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be born in the country</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have been a political institution and laws</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To respect the country's nationality</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To speak the country's language</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be able to</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source
ISSP 2003 "National Identity II" 11 countries (N = 4,4170)

Note: Cenion 1: To have country is shown but the country is not shown. Cenion 2: The country is shown but not the country is shown.

### Note
The public in thirty-three countries (in %)

---

230 Social national and global attitudes
An important criterion of national identity

In the next section we shall see, however, that in some countries religion remains an important criterion of national identity. This is because religion has been an important factor in the process of nation building. In other countries, religion is less important, and other factors play a more significant role. In some countries, religion is still an important factor in the formation of national identity, while in others it is less so.

We also consider national identity as part of the respondents' perceptions of their country. The term "national identity," as used here, refers to the respondents' perceptions of their own country and what they see as its unique characteristics. This is an important aspect of national identity, as it reflects the respondents' understanding of their country's culture, history, and values.

In our second hypothesis, we have argued that the state-nation concept

Individual and macro-level determinants of the two concepts

In the next section, we shall see how the concepts of national identity and citizenship are related. We will also consider the role of religion in the formation of national identity, and how it influences the respondents' perceptions of their country. Finally, we will examine the relationship between national identity and citizenship, and how these concepts are interconnected.

National identity in comparative perspective

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The conclusions of these findings are straightforward and corroborate all evidence.

That the importance of this dimension is more or less taken for granted is clear from the data presented in this chapter. We think that this finding means that the idea of national identity is considered of little importance for the ability to support this behavioral or functional component of national identity (captured) has a significant and strong effect, especially in less developed countries (GDP per capita). At the macro level, the level of socio-economic development is significant.

The significant effect on this dimension of education, the unemployment rates, and the occupational position have no significant effect. The unemployment rates and the occupational position have no significant effect. The importance of education, the unemployment rates, and the occupational position have no significant effect. The importance of education, the unemployment rates, and the occupational position have no significant effect. The importance of education, the unemployment rates, and the occupational position have no significant effect. The importance of education, the unemployment rates, and the occupational position have no significant effect.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: ISSP 2003, National Identity II, 33 countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cronbach’s 1 = more than 70%, 2 = 60-69%, 3 = less than 60%, measured by inverse percentages of divisions, see Vanhoutte, 1999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-modal:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem of 0% negative correlation with Catholicism is not to be excluded in these results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C H I P position: ISSG 88 (1000-2470), Managers and Professionals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See text for explanations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant effects (p ≤ 0.05):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: Owing to missing values, without slopes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>[M/F]</th>
<th>[M/F]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>000</td>
<td>000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>000</td>
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<td>200</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td>000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church attendance (1 = several times a week, 0 = never)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational status (1 = high, 2 = else)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment status (1 = employed, 2 = not employed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (0 = no formal degree, 5 = University)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (1 = male, 2 = female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic indicators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12.2 Multiple regression analysis of the ascertainment and the behavioral consequence of national identity in comparative perspective
As Jews in Israel, again, we cannot say that people in less developed nations
have lower levels of trust towards political institutions (and the United States as well
high level of trust towards political institutions) than France. The Scenarios are
similar to the French, the Scenarios for the United States. The Scenarios where this time is measured include
important for national identity. Countries where this time is measured include
is considered by almost all of the respondents in the United States as very
and it is considered by Filipinos as being particularly important.
ship. However, it is also considered by Filipinos as being particularly
ship, whose members are bound together mainly by common citizenships, Chinese-
who are considered to be central to the nation in America, Latin American countries show
percent of the respondents across the world (see Figure 11.2 or Table 11.3).
percent of the respondents across the world (see Figure 11.2 or Table 11.3).
Let us first look at the terms indicating a state-nation concept, citizenship
under a more general type are considered individually.

The data for these non-European countries cannot be reproduced
the table does not do justice. We have formed seven groups of countries:
cept, and knowledge born in and reflected in other
citizenship, respect for institutions, influence born in and reflected in other
cultural nation.

The official self-images of a nation in Europe and the
The relevance of different concepts of nation in different macro

The relevance of different concepts of nation in different macro

The relevance of different concepts of nation in different macro

The relevance of different concepts of nation in different macro

The relevance of different concepts of nation in different macro

The relevance of different concepts of nation in different macro

The relevance of different concepts of nation in different macro
We have already seen that the item "to speak the (dominant) language of"

the

them from their big neighbor (and suppressor in former centuries, the

understand why this is so. For the Irish, English is no exception diminishing

shows a few countries where this is not the case. In all of them, it is easy to

identity all over the world (see Figure 11.1 or Table 11.2). Now, Table 11.3

a nation" is considered as being the most important criterion for national

Some way unfocused process of nation-building.

To answer this, we may be connected with their cultural and still in

less frequently mentioned in South Africa, South Korea and Japan. In the

frequency consider it particularly important. However, it is significantly

do not consider the "modern" concept as important; also Latin Americans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: ISSP 2003 &quot;National Identity II. 33 countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Table (4'3'7'4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-European countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand, Canada, Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.F. &amp; S.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-communist Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. &amp; E.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany &amp; all countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark, Norway, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. &amp; C.H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European &quot;state nations&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 11.3. Important criteria for membership in a nation in different groups of countries**

**Groups of countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>National religion</th>
<th>Most important language</th>
<th>Born in member of</th>
<th>Respects for</th>
<th>Member of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**National identity in comparative perspective** 235
The concept of nation in the minds of the public throughout the world has been a topic of much discussion in recent years. Our findings contradict all three hypotheses. First, they fail to show a significant difference in the perception of national identity among the three groups. However, following this line of thinking, we have deduced three further conclusions, each of which is different from the previous one.

The Philippines:

In the Philippines, the influence of foreign suppression (as in the case of Ireland, Poland, and other post-colonial nations) is much more frequent than in the United States. In Latin America, among Jews in Israel and in the United States, in western European countries, and post-communist Eastern Europe, national identity is important in most countries. However, in post-communist Eastern Europe, the idea of a separate identity for each country is much more frequent. As the Israelis consider the Westerners at the leading edge of a new era, which has been influenced by their own history, our findings are consistent with the hypothesis that a significant difference exists in the perception of national identity among the three groups.

An influential school of thought posits that national identities are more and more

Summary and Discussion

In the case of Ireland, the influence of foreign suppression (as in the case of Ireland, Poland, and other post-colonial nations) is much more frequent than in the United States. In Latin America, among Jews in Israel and in the United States, in western European countries, and post-communist Eastern Europe, national identity is important in most countries. However, in post-communist Eastern Europe, the idea of a separate identity for each country is much more frequent. As the Israelis consider the Westerners at the leading edge of a new era, which has been influenced by their own history, our findings are consistent with the hypothesis that a significant difference exists in the perception of national identity among the three groups.

These findings lead to two general conclusions. First, there is again no

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Social, national and global attitudes
National identity is a construct that is often associated with both positive and negative attributes. This construct is based on a number of factors, such as history, culture, language, and religion. In many cases, national identity is also closely tied to a country's political and economic systems. However, the concept of national identity is not without its challenges. For example, the construction of a strong national identity can lead to conflicts with neighboring countries, as well as with other nations that share similar cultural traits.

In this paper, we explore the concept of national identity from a comparative perspective. We focus on two nations: the United States and China. Both nations have a long history of cultural and political development, and both have strong national identities. However, there are significant differences in the way these identities are constructed and maintained.

The United States is a nation that is defined by its Constitution and the principles it embodies. The Constitution is the foundation of the American political system, and it represents a commitment to individual rights and freedoms. This commitment to individualism is reflected in the way Americans think about themselves and their country.

In contrast, China is a nation that is defined by its culture and its history. The Chinese identity is based on a sense of shared cultural heritage and a commitment to collective values. This collective identity is reflected in the way Chinese people think about themselves and their country.

Despite these differences, both nations have a strong national identity, and both are able to maintain a sense of national cohesion. However, this identity is not without its challenges. In both nations, there are ongoing debates about the role of the state in society, and about the balance between individual rights and collective obligations.

In conclusion, the concept of national identity is complex and multifaceted. It is shaped by a variety of factors, including history, culture, and politics. While both the United States and China have strong national identities, there are significant differences in the way these identities are constructed and maintained. These differences highlight the importance of understanding the cultural and political context of each nation, and of recognizing the challenges that come with maintaining a strong national identity.
The latter model, the German Bundestag, which were part of the
Democratic Republic, was considered by some members as alien to
the concept of democracy and the Bundestag, despite its
"National Assembly." The idea of a "National Assembly" was
introduced to the U.S.S.R. members states, with their author
Dr. Hillebrand notes, in a study on European identity: a study
published in 1975. A similar analysis, focusing only on European societies, was published in

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East-West Germany, though similar, has different roots which can all contribute to modernity.

Notes

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of their meanings and interrelationships. Reproduced from, the concept of sociological
Max Hillebrand and Regina Resseger, "National and European identity: a study

Social, national and global attitudes

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References

7 Only 13 percent of them consider language as important, compared to 47 percent of the Spaniards.
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