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# NATIONAL SYMBOLS IN SCANDINAVIA

DOCUMENTATION REPORT

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## PREFACE

This documentation report presents and comments on findings from the questionnaire survey "National symbols 2013". This report is the first review of the data material, comparing representative selections of the Norwegian, Danish and Swedish populations. The data material has also been compared to a similar study made in 1998. The report is primarily intended for researchers and journalists who wish to obtain a picture of what the material contains and its research potential.

The questionnaire study is part of the research project "Grunnloven som symbol" [The Constitution as Symbol], funded by the Norwegian Research Council. The project has been carried out by an interdisciplinary researcher group composed of a historian, an anthropologist and a political scientist. The research institution *Kirkeforskning* [Centre for Church Research] is responsible for the project in cooperation with *Rokkansenteret* [the Rokkan Centre] and Diakonhjemmet University College. The findings will be published in articles in newspapers and periodicals, and will be presented through lectures and conferences.

In connection with this study we have received useful input from Svein Ivar Angell, Ånund Brottveit and Brit Marie Hovland. From Denmark and Sweden we have had consultations with Barbro Blehr, Tine Damsholt and Anette E. Warring. We extend our gratitude to them all for their important contributions.

Oslo, January 2014

Pål Ketil Botvar, Sunniva E. Holberg, Olaf Agedal

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## 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

The questionnaire study "National Symbols" is part of the research project "The Constitution as Symbol", funded by the Norwegian Research Council. The purpose of the project is to provide knowledge about the importance the Norwegian Constitution of 1814 has for national identity and national emotions. The 1814 Constitution is not only interesting as a historical phenomenon and as a legal document. There are many indications that the Norwegian Constitution and the history about 1814 have strong emotional importance for Norwegians and help determine what we associate with being Norwegian – thus it appears to be an important national symbol. What emotional importance does the Norwegian Constitution have compared to the constitutions of other countries? What does the increasing ethnic and religious diversity in Norway do to the position of the Constitution as a symbol? These are some of the questions the research project aims to illuminate. We intend to do this by examining the relationship Norwegians have to the Constitution and exploring celebrations of the Constitution through a questionnaire study, and then comparing the findings with the relationship Swedes and Danes have to their constitutions and national days, as well as other official national symbols and rituals, such as flags, national anthems, national costumes and so on.

The questionnaire study "National symbols 2013" has been conducted in the three Scandinavian countries: Norway, Denmark and Sweden. The first section of the report deals with a set of questions asked in all three countries. The Norwegian study has a few more questions and also includes more respondents than the other two. The second section of the report focuses on questions that are only part of the Norwegian section. In all other respects the studies have been carried out in the same manner in the three countries, so the findings should therefore be comparable. The analytical agency Norstat, and its Scandinavian sister organizations, has been responsible for the data collection in all three countries.

### 1.1 "NATIONAL SYMBOLS" 1998 AND 2013

"National symbols 2013" is in large part a repetition of a similar Scandinavian study from 1998, even if the survey method varies somewhat. At that time, the theme was also national symbols and rituals in Scandinavia. We compare data from 1998 and 2013 in the report to see whether significant changes have occurred in the population's relationship to national symbols. Then we will examine the data in more detail in scientific articles and other research publications. When the project period has been completed the data will be transferred to the NSD (Norwegian Social Science Data Services) for use in future research.

When it comes to the data from the first questionnaire study, much has already been analysed in books and articles. The literature list provides the most important publications from this material (see in particular Brottveit, Hovland & Agedal 2004 and Agedal 2001). Additionally, we have here included references to important theoretical literature we have applied in the analyses and references to other research on the use of national symbols in Scandinavia.

In addition to explaining the distribution of the response alternatives, the report has brief comments on the findings. These may be on changes that have occurred over the last 15 years or on differences between countries or population groups. One could imagine that the three nations should be coming

closer together due to growing internationalization and exchanges between them. Assumptions related to the consolidation of national characteristics may also be relevant. The comments are not based on deep research, but rather on a simple preliminary review of the material. The comments focus on clear and interesting features and relationships. We will primarily focus our attention on features that are so unambiguous that they may be called statistically valid (significance testing has so far not been carried out).

The questions concern whether national symbols and rituals may be seen as dependent variables (analytical variables) in a statistical analysis. These may be combined in various ways and may be part of constructed indexes. This belongs to the next step of the research process. Variables related to social background, religious belonging and political sympathy represent independent variables (explanatory variables). These may contribute to explaining variations in attitudes and behaviour relating to national symbols. In some of the tables presented we see the independent and dependent variables together. We here examine sociological variables that are often discussed in relation to attitudes when it comes to social issues, such as gender, age and education level. Geography or residence could also have been included, but are demanding to categorise, bearing in mind that the study has been undertaken in three countries.

Some of the questions that have been included have been used before, while others are more experimental. We have generally used questions that have been tried and tested in other contexts, including on the international level (the ISSP studies of national identity 1995, 2003 and 2014). Other questions are being used for the first time in this study. All in all, the data material gives a picture of similarities and differences between the three populations and their relationships to national symbols. The study is part of a research project which is composed of several subprojects, and the questionnaire material may be used as a supplement for analyses which are mainly based on qualitative data. The plan is that the material will form the basis for additional research contributions in the field of national symbols and rituals in Scandinavia.



## 2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SURVEYS IN 1998 AND 2013

### 2.1 THE 1998 SURVEY

The study of national symbols in the Scandinavian countries in 1998 was carried out as a telephone omnibus survey. *Norsk Gallup Institutt* and its sister companies in Denmark and Sweden undertook the data collection. Diaforsk, the research department at Diakonhjemmet University College, was responsible for the study, which was part of a larger research project connected to the Nordic Council of Ministers. For a closer explanation of this study, see the report "Survey om nasjonale symboler i Skandinavia. En dokumentasjonsrapport" [Survey on national symbols in Scandinavia. A documentation report] (Botvar and Lunestad 1998).

Even if the two surveys have used different collection methods, we see them as comparable. In 1998, telephone interviews were common. These by and large function in the same way as today's web surveys. A sample of addresses/persons will be contacted and offered the opportunity to respond. If they do not, others are contacted until the appropriate number of respondents has been reached. Surveys like this make it difficult to operate with a response percentage in the traditional sense. The sample sizes are basically not given, rather they are "floating". The 1998 survey and the 2013 survey are weighted in relation to the variables gender, age and residence to correspond to the actual distribution in the population.

### 2.2 THE 2013 SURVEY

The 2013 survey was carried out as an online survey during the period 22 - 31 January 2013 by the data collection agency Norstat on behalf of *KIFO, Kirkeforskning*. Norstat has companies in Sweden and Denmark, and has large internet panels<sup>1</sup> in all the three countries. In Norway, Norstat has a panel of approximately 83 500 persons who can receive questionnaires via e-mail. The corresponding number for Sweden is approximately 100 000 and for Denmark approximately 50 000. With this point of departure, a nationally representative sample is achieved.

There were three parts to the "National symbols 2013" survey:

*The Scandinavian survey:* What we call the Scandinavian part of the survey included 16 questions asked of the respondents in all three Scandinavian countries. It is important to bear in mind that the respondents were asked questions about their *own* country. Thus when we present a question in the table text in the following manner: "In which situations do you feel most Norwegian / Swedish / Danish?", only the nationality of the person in question will appear in the questionnaire. When we for example ask about the national anthem, we refer to the specific national anthem in the questionnaires of the different countries.

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<sup>1</sup> For more detailed information about how the panel is recruited and used, we refer to Norstat's "panel book", where this is explained in more detail, including through Esomar 28. <http://www.norstat.no/hva-vi-gjor/datainnsamling/online-intervjuing/esomar-28-sporsmal/>

The main survey – Norway: What we call the main survey for Norway has, in addition to the above-mentioned 16 Scandinavian "common questions", a further 13 questions to answer. This survey is presented in Chapter 4 of the report.

The Norwegian immigrant survey: This part of the survey was given to a panel recruited according to whether the respondent was an immigrant, or whether both parents were born outside Norway (cf. the definition of immigrants by Statistics Norway). This survey included 26 questions with a selection of the questions from the Scandinavian and Norwegian main surveys, with the inclusion of some additional questions. This part of the survey is not presented in this report.

### *Dropout analysis*

It has become increasingly common to use web panel surveys to categorize population samples as it has become more difficult to use telephone and postal surveys. In Norway, 98 per cent of the adult population between 16 and 75 years of age use the internet (figures from Statistics Norway).

**Table 2-1. Dropout analysis**

	Total number of invitations	Number of completed interviews	Number of aborted interviews	Percentage of received invitations that were responded to
Norway	6850	1503	80	22
Sweden	3302	1001	31	30
Denmark	3677	1002	30	27

When using internet interviews, the term percentage response is not used in the same way as in the traditional postal surveys. Approximately 25 per cent of those who received e-mail invitations to participate in the survey responded. This is a low number, but 95 per cent of those who had "opened" the invitation mail responded.

### *Presentation of the tables*

The tables in the report have been given titles to inform about their content. It is important to bear in mind that the exact questions are not repeated here, and they are not presented in the order the questions were asked. They have rather been put together thematically. Nor are all the questions and background variables presented here. To see the exact questions and the exact order we refer to the questionnaires for each country which are presented in the appendix.

## 2.3 PANEL COMPOSITION 2013 – BY GENDER, AGE AND RESIDENCE

**Table 2-2. Number of respondents**

	Norway	Sweden	Denmark
Number of respondents	1503	1001	1002

### Norway

**Table 2-3. Sample and population by gender, Norway**

Gender	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (SSB <sup>2</sup> )
Male	748	49.8	50.7
Female	753	50.2	49.3
Total	1501	100.0	100.0

The numbers are not weighted.

**Table 2-4. Sample by age, Norway**

Age	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (SSB)
18-29	303	20.2	21.5
30-44	411	27.4	28.8
45-59	404	26.9	26.7
60-79	383	25.5	23.0
Total	1501	100.0	100.0

**Table 2-5. Sample by residence, Norway**

Residence	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (SSB)
Northern Norway	140	9.3	9.4
Mid-Norway	207	13.8	14.2
Western Norway	312	20.8	20.6
Central Norway	514	34.2	34.4
Southern Norway including Telemark County	137	9.1	9.1
Oslo	191	12.7	12.3
Total	1501	100.0	100.0

<sup>2</sup> SSB – Statistics Norway

## Sweden

**Table 2-6. Sample by gender, Sweden**

Gender	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (SCB <sup>3</sup> )
Male	522	52.1	50.3
Female	479	47.9	49.7
Total	1001	100.0	100.0

**Table 2-7. Sample by age, Sweden**

Age	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (SCB)
18-29	143	14.3	21.5
30-44	175	17.5	25.9
45 -59	244	24.4	25.8
60-79	439	43.9	26.8
Total	1001	100.0	100.0

**Table 2-8. Sample by residence, Sweden**

Residence	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (SCB)
Mid-Norrland	41	4.1	4
Northern Mid-Sweden	95	9.5	9
Eastern Mid-Sweden	159	15.9	17
Upper Norrland	62	6.2	5
Småland and the islands	76	7.6	9
Stockholm	225	22.5	22
Southern Sweden	142	14.2	13
Western Sweden	201	20.1	20
Total	1001	100.0	99

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<sup>3</sup> SCB – Statistics Sweden

## Denmark

Table 2-9. Sample by gender, Denmark

Gender	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (DST <sup>4</sup> )
Male	512	51.1	49.9
Female	490	48.9	50.1
Total	1002	100.0	100.0

Table 2-10. Sample by age, Denmark

Age	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (DST)
18-29	196	19.6	19.8
30-44	232	23.2	26.2
45-59	317	31.6	27.6
60-79	257	25.6	26.4
Total	1002	100.0	100.0

Table 2-11. Sample by residence, Denmark

Residence	Number	Percentage	Population 2013 (DST)
Region capital	309	30.8	31
Region Sjælland	155	15.5	14
Region Southern Denmark	216	21.6	22
Region Mid-Jylland	222	22.2	23
Region Northern Jylland	100	10.0	10
Total	1002	100.0	100

## 2.4 SAMPLES, QUOTAS, WEIGHTING ETC.

When comparing the non-weighted distributions in the survey in the tables above with the actual distribution in the population, we see that there is a large degree of concurrence. The greatest deviation between the sample and the population is found in the Swedish age variable. Younger persons are heavily under-represented in the Swedish sample, and the elderly are even more heavily over-represented. This deviation is taken into consideration by the weighting of the sample based on gender, age and residence. The degree of deviation between the non-weighted sample and the population may, however, be considered an indicator of the quality of the survey, thus raising questions as to the level of representativeness for the Swedish sub-study. The Norwegian and Danish

<sup>4</sup> DST - Statistics Denmark

samples are generally consistent with the population distribution. The tables presented in the report are based on the weighted distributions.

The sample panel is divided into quotas according to gender, age and residence (region/part of the country). The survey has been sent to a nationally representative sample in several rounds based on these quotas, and the distribution has been checked during the data collection. When the data have been collected, however, there may often be a reason to weight the data according to gender, age and residence to balance out any sample skewness in relation to the population.

The result of the weighting is intended to enhance the sample "representativeness", that is, to rectify any skewed data. But this requires that those who are weighted are representative of their group, i.e. that they have the same variance as the population. Hence, weighting must be assessed against how much one is weighted by. According to Norstat, these surveys have low weights, and corrections have only been made for relatively small imbalances (with the exception of the Swedish age distribution, to some degree).

### 3 "NATIONAL SYMBOLS IN SCANDINAVIA", COMPARATIVE SCANDINAVIAN DATA

#### 3.1 NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

**Table 3-1. Participation during preceding 12 months at a public celebration of ... Percent**

	NORWAY		SWEDEN		DENMARK	
	2013	1998	2013	1998	2013	1998
Labour Day, 1 May	10	15	10	8	10	10
National/Constitution Day: 17 May (N), 6 June (S), 5 June (D)	68	71	15	7	6	5
Walpurgis Night, <i>Valborgsmässoafton</i> (S)	-	-	35	24	-	-
Mid-summer night, known as <i>St. Hans</i> (N, D) or <i>Midsommar</i> (S)	14	23	42	25	43	35
Number of respondents	1501	1018	1001	1000	1001	1009

Note. The figures reflect the proportion of respondents who had participated in the event in question.

There is little doubt that the Norwegian celebration of Constitution Day on 17 May has the greatest participation when it comes to public celebrations on national holidays. The participation appears to be stable around 70 per cent in both 1998 and 2013. We also see that participation around the Swedish National Day on 6 June ("*Svenska flaggans dag*" [The Swedish Flag Day]) has doubled from 7 per cent in 1998 to 15 per cent in 2013. One of the factors explaining this increase is probably that in 2005 it was made a public holiday and day off. We also see that in both Denmark and Sweden the celebrations of St. Hans or Midsummer have the greatest participation by the people. In both countries participation has increased significantly from 1998 to 2013, and particularly in Sweden. In Norway, participation in the St. Hans celebrations is declining, and is significantly lower than in the other two Scandinavian countries. In 2013, 10 per cent in all three countries respond that they have participated in a public celebration on 1 May. Only Norway has had a drop in the figures since 1998.

**Table 3-2. Celebration of 17 May (N), National Day (S) or Constitution Day (D) in 2012. Per cent**

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
Did not celebrate the day	11	57	77
Celebrated privately	31	30	17
Celebrated in the public sphere (marched in a parade and/or took part in other public events)	18	7	5
Celebrated both privately and publicly	40	6	2
Total	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

N: Constitution Day 17 May, S: National Day 6 June, D: Constitution Day 5 June.

Questions were not asked in the 1998 survey about how the National Day/Constitution Day was celebrated. In 2013 we see that to the extent it is celebrated, this is primarily celebrated privately in Sweden and Denmark. In Norway, where only 11 per cent state that they do not celebrate the day, there is basically a combination of public and private celebrations. The 17th of May is very much a public celebration with parades and entertainment events arranged in all Norwegian municipalities.

Even so, as many as 70 per cent also respond that they *also* arrange a private celebration of the day. When it comes to the high participation in celebrating Norway's Constitution Day compared to Sweden and Denmark, historians have attached importance to the close relationship in Norway between nation building, development of national identity and democratization, where the official national symbols (such as flags and the Constitution Day) have played an important role (Angell 1999).

**Table 3-3. The importance of church cooperation in various contexts. Per cent**

N: The Church of Norway, S: The Church of Sweden, D: The Evangelical-Lutheran Church

	Norway	Sweden	Denmark
During national disasters and major accidents	74	69	50
When celebrating the National Day/Constitution Day	39	24	17
During national commemorations and festivals	46	26	37
Total	1501	1001	1002

Percentage who responded "very important" or "quite important".

As we see from the table, Norway has the highest number of respondents stating that they feel church participation is quite important or very important on various occasions. We did not ask about this in the 1998 survey, but as Norway stands out as so clearly different from the other countries, we wondered whether this might be related to the 22 July terror attacks. The question was asked with the same wording in the Norwegian part of ISSP 2003 and shows almost identical numbers (74, 41, 47). This was the year preceding the tsunami disaster in Southeast Asia, which one might think could also have an impact on the numbers, and there is thus no obvious reason to believe that the higher participation we see in Norway represents fluctuation that is conditional on the situation.

### 3.2 FLAGS, NATIONAL ANTHEM, CONSTITUTION

**Table 3-4. Use of the national flag by the respondent or his or her household during the preceding 12 months. Per cent**

	NORWAY		SWEDEN		DENMARK	
	2013	1998	2013	1998	2013	1998
National public holidays	68	82	20	24	10	13
Private days of celebration (e.g. birthdays)	51	50	43	49	71	81
Private days of mourning	10	28	6	12	7	22
Religious holidays and festivals	14	23	8	15	7	12
To mark the coming of a new season (seasonal celebration)	3	13	5	27	2	11
Birthdays of members of the Royal family	4	9	9	14	2	3
Sports events	4	5	6	6	5	11
Other occasions	4	4	12	8	10	8
Have not used the flag	20	9	46	18	25	7
Do not have the national flag (1998)	-	6	-	17	-	10
Number of respondents	1501	1018	1001	1000	1002	1009

Several responses are possible.



Here we see that that the flag is clearly most used in Norway in both 1998 and 2013. In Sweden and Denmark, the frequency of use appears to be quite similar. In all three countries we see a steep decline from 1998 to 2013, slightly less in Norway than in the other two. If we look more closely at the occasions where the flag is used, we see, as we might expect, that the Norwegian national day explains the difference between Norway and the other two countries. If we disregard national days/-constitution days, we see that the Danes are most active in their use of the flag, particularly for private celebration days, where Denmark stands out with significantly more use of the flag than its neighbouring countries. We might perhaps state that while the use of the flag in Norway is related to a day of public celebration, the use of the flag is by far more widespread in the private celebration culture in Denmark. In all three countries there is a steep drop in the use of the flag for mourning. This may be related to how this is connected to flying the flag at half-mast, which was done on a traditional flagpole, but today this has been replaced to a large degree by a balcony flag or similar.

**Table 3-5. Proportion of respondents who find it inappropriate that the national flag is used on specific occasions, for specific purposes or by particular groups of people. Per cent**

	NORWAY		SWEDEN		DENMARK	
	2013	1998	2013	1998	2013	1998
During street demonstrations	58	58	26	25	36	41
At political meetings	35	38	19	19	18	15
For marketing products	49	38	18	10	22	18
Painted on the faces of spectators at sports events	16	33	6	17	4	12
On T-shirts or on other clothing*	14	24	4	17	4	9
During church services	20	20	14	13	9	9
By immigrants	9	15	4	8	11	23
At school or kindergarten events	2	12	2	3	2	5
At the cabin or on the boat (i.e. at private recreation facilities)	1	7	1	2	1	3
Number of respondents	1501	1018	1001	1000	1002	1009

\*Note. In the 1998 survey the corresponding alternative was simply phrased "on clothing".

Common to all the countries is that there has been a liberalization of the use of flags, seeing that there are fewer contexts where it is considered unsuitable to use the flag in 2013 than in 1998. Contexts where there has been particular liberalization are the supporter culture (painting flags on the face, Agedal 2013) and the use of the flag by immigrants.

When it comes to differences we see that Norwegians react negatively to special types of flag use in far more situations than their Scandinavian neighbours. What Norwegians react most negatively to is the use of flags in connection with demonstrations, political meetings and the marketing of products. These are the same usages considered unsuitable by the largest proportion of informants in Denmark and Sweden, even if their reaction is not as strong as in Norway. The particularly critical attitude Norwegians display when it comes to certain forms of flag use most likely cannot be interpreted as scepticism about the flag. There is reason to interpret this as an expression of how the flag enjoys a more elevated and "holy" status in Norway (probably relating to the use of the flag on 17 May), which fuels a more critical attitude to what is deemed to be unsuitable use of the flag. There is only one exception to Norwegians being most sensitive about the use of flags: the use of the flag by immigrants,

where Norway does not have the highest proportion of informants who feel this is unsuitable. This most likely is related to the general attitude to immigration (see Table 3-12.)

Table 3-6. Have you during the last 12 months sung 'Ja, vi elsker' (Norway's national anthem)? Per cent

	NORWAY		SWEDEN		DENMARK	
	2013	1998	2013	1998	2013	1998
Yes, on 17 May (N)/ The National Day (S)/ Constitution Day (D)	52	53	13	9	4	4
Yes, in relation to a sports event	8	6	24	10	25	25
Yes, on another occasion	14	12	22	23	34	34
No, I haven't sung it	40	40	53	58	46	42
Number of respondents	1501	1018	1001	1000	1002	1009

Note. For respondents in Sweden and Denmark the question referred to that country's national anthem, i.e. "*Du gamla du fria*" (S) and "*Det er et yndigt land*" (D). Beyond the alternatives listed, additional alternatives could be given.

Between 40 and 53 per cent of the population in the three countries state that they have *not* sung the national anthem during the last year. This number has changed slightly from 1998 in Sweden and Denmark, but not by very much. In Norway, more than 50 per cent have sung "Ja vi elsker" (the opening words of the national anthem, which means "Yes, we love [this country]) on 17 May, while perhaps surprisingly not many state that they have sung it in connection with a sports event. In Sweden and Denmark almost one fourth of the sample queried have, on the other hand, sung the national anthem in connection with a sports event, while there obviously is no strong tradition for singing the national anthem on the national day or constitution day. This in turn is connected to how singing the national anthem during public celebrations of national days is not a widespread practice in Denmark and Sweden.

Table 3-7. Statements concerning the Constitution. Per cent

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
I know one or several paragraphs in the Constitution	83	78	84
I have heard about the Constitution, but don't know anything about what it contains	17	21	15
I have never heard about the Norwegian/Swedish/Danish Constitution	0	1	0
Total	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

Note. Respondents were asked to pick the one alternative that fit them the best.

Approximately eight of ten respondents state that they are familiar with one or more articles of the Constitution. This number is so high that there is reason to ask whether the response alternatives should have been formulated differently to capture more variation. But if we look more closely at **Feil! Fant ikke referansekilden.**, there is reason to claim that the Constitution has a strong position in all three countries, seeing that around 95 per cent believe it is very important or quite important to have a constitution.

**Table 3-8. How important do you think it is that Norway/Sweden/Denmark has a Constitution? Per cent**

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
Very important	87	79	77
Quite important	11	17	20
Not that important	0	1	2
Not important at all	0	0	0
Don't know	1	3	1
Total	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

### 3.3 NATIONAL PRIDE

**Table 3-9. Are you moved when you hear or sing the national anthem? Per cent**

N: "Ja, vi elsker", S: "Du gamla du fria", D: "Det er et yndigt land"?

	NORWAY		SWEDEN		DENMARK	
	2013	1998	2013	1998	2013	1998
Yes, always	22	23	14	17	16	20
Sometimes	47	31	26	29	30	31
On particular occasions	14	20	33	16	28	19
No, never	15	24	25	36	24	28
Don't remember	3	1	3	1	2	2
No response	-	0	-	1	-	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	1018	1001	1000	1002	1009

Note. For respondents from Sweden and Denmark the question referred to that country's national anthem. In 1998 the respondents could choose to not respond to the question, this was not an option in the 2013 survey.

Using this table, the easiest way to display the differences and similarities between the countries is to examine the proportion that is never moved when singing or hearing the national anthem. We can safely say that in all three countries a majority of the population has experienced being moved by the national anthem. This may be interpreted to mean that an official national symbol such as the national anthem may trigger emotions in broad sections of the population. This points out the reality of what Norbert Elias has observed as a "nationalization of the emotional life", and that official national symbols may trigger this emotional dimension (Elias 1978). When it comes to differences, Norway stands out from Sweden and Denmark when only 15 per cent state that they have never been moved by the national anthem, compared to 25 and 24 per cent for Sweden and Denmark. It is interesting that more persons are moved by the national anthem in 2013 than in 1998 in all three countries, which appears to contrast the development we see in relation to most other questions, where there is less positive response to national symbols.

**Table 3-10. In what situations do you feel most Norwegian, Swedish or Danish? Per cent**

	NORWAY		SWEDEN		DENMARK	
	2013	1998	2013	1998	2013	1998
Abroad/when I come home from abroad	15	14	17	20	17	18
During sports events	16	20	17	22	16	31
On National Day (N and S)/ Constitution Day (D)	30	47	7	-	3	-
At other public holidays and festivals	2	3	2	9	3	5
At <i>St. Hans</i> (N, D)/ <i>Midsommar</i> (S) (i.e. the mid-summer night celebrations)	0.5	-	11	14	3	-
At Christmas and around the New Year's celebrations	4	-	5	3	9	5
In relation to the Royal family	7.5	-	4	1	12	8
When the country attracts international attention	16	1	18	1	19	3
Always	9	7	16	12	16	11
None of these	3	-	3	-	3	-
Other response (1998)	-	8	-	18	-	19
Total (per cent)	100	100	100	100	101	100
Number of answers	3078	815	1909	791	1929	1190

Tick up to three alternatives.

Note. In 1998 "in relation to the monarchy" and not "the Royal family" was used. Moreover, in 1998 one alternative was "Other response" while in 2013 this was replaced by the alternative "none of these". The figures in 1998 and 2013 are added up to 100 per cent to make them as comparable as possible. In both surveys, the respondents could pick up to three alternatives. Given that the categories are not entirely identical, the comparison can only be indicative. Different ways of calculating percentages, based on the number of responses or the number of respondents is why the Norwegian numbers deviate from Table 4-10.

Again we see that the Norwegian national day, 17 May, creates a marked dividing line between Norway and the two other countries. If we disregard 17 May in Norway and *Midsommar* in Sweden, the numbers are quite similar. It is interesting to observe that in all three countries there has been a shift away from not caring whether the country draws notice to itself internationally to where this is important for a significant proportion. It is not obvious what this change is due to, but it cannot be ruled out that the outcome is to some extent due to methodological conditions (additional response alternatives, a new collection method).

In the 2013 survey we asked the respondents to indicate how important it was to be a "proper Norwegian/Swede/Dane". They had to take a stand on 14 such characteristics. This was divided into two separate series of questions that did not succeed each other in the survey (see the appendix for the order of the questions). However, we have here chosen to collate the two series of questions and have sorted them in descending order (based on Norway) to give the best possible overview.

**Table 3-11. Significance of specific characteristics for being a proper Norwegian, Swede or Dane. Per cent**

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
To be able to speak Norwegian/Swedish/Danish	97	92	95
To respect laws/political institutions of Norway/Sweden/Denmark	97	95	97
To respect human rights	95	95	94
To know the culture and traditions of the country	93	85	92
To be a Norwegian/Swedish/Danish citizen	88	81	82
To feel Norwegian/Swedish/Danish	86	80	91
To adopt Norwegian/Swedish/Danish traditions and customs	86	69	75
To participate in elections	72	74	74
To have been born in Norway/Sweden/Denmark	53	42	58
To participate in the local associational and organisational life	46	33	45
To have lived in Norway/Sweden/-Denmark most of one's life	43	35	43
To have parents who were born in Norway/Sweden/Denmark	34	26	38
To be a Christian	13	12	20
To be a member of the Church – <i>Den norske kirke</i> (N), <i>Svenska kyrkan</i> (S), or <i>Folkekirken</i> (D)	11	11	18
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

Note. The figures reflect the proportion of respondents who identified the alternative as "very important" or "quite important".

The perhaps most striking characteristic of this table is the strong consensus between the respondents across the countries. More than 70 per cent of those asked felt that the first eight characteristics in the table are important or very important for feeling that one is a proper Norwegian, Swede or Dane. Most of these characteristics are related to something one "does" – respecting laws, political institutions or human rights, or to being familiar with culture and traditions and complying with customs and habits (what in sociology is called achieved characteristics, cf. Tönnies 2011). Less importance is attached to characteristics that are difficult to do something about ("ascribed characteristics"), such as being born abroad or that one's parents were born abroad or whether one has lived in the country most of one's life. Moreover, we see that there are generally more respondents who emphasize all the characteristics in Norway and Denmark than there are in Sweden.

**Table 3-12. Opinions about immigrants who live in the country. Per cent**

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
Immigrants are associated with crime	47	35	43
Immigrants in general are good for the Norwegian/Swedish/Danish economy	54	44	24
Immigrants take jobs away from people who were born in Norway/Sweden/Denmark	7	10	14
Immigrants improve the Norwegian/Swedish/-Danish society by bringing in new ideas and cultures.	44	56	37
The public sector spends too much money on immigrants	44	37	45
Immigrants should receive support from the state to maintain their customs and traditions	6	8	5
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

Note. The figures reflect the share of respondents who "strongly agree" or "agree" with the statement in question. The term "immigrant" refers to a person from another country who has come to the Scandinavian country in question with the intention of settling down there.

In Table 3-12 we present different attitudes to "immigrants", as the term is defined in the footnote to the table. First and foremost, there is a large degree of correspondence between the Scandinavian countries when it comes to perceptions, but we also see that the Swedes generally exhibit less sceptical attitudes than we see in Norway and Denmark. However, Norway *also* has a large proportion of respondents endorsing statements suggesting that immigrants are positive for the economy and working life (which is reasonable to connect to differences in the labour market and unemployment in the Scandinavian countries). Denmark is the country which all in all has the most sceptical attitudes to immigrants.

**Table 3-13. Statements about being Norwegian/Swedish/Danish. Per cent**

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
I am proud of being Norwegian/Swedish/Danish	86	81	81
When Norway/Sweden/Denmark performs well in international sports competitions, I am proud of being Norwegian/Swedish/Danish	70	75	65
The world would be a better place if people in other countries were more similar to Norwegians/Swedes/Danes	22	21	33
People should support their country, even when it acts in an improper way	10	12	16
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

Note. The figures reflect the share of respondents who "strongly agree" or "agree" with the statement in question.

In general we may claim that Scandinavians are proud to be respectively Norwegian, Swedish or Danish, and that sports achievements also stir feelings of pride. Most nevertheless do not believe that one's own country is better than other countries, in the sense that the world would have been a better place if everyone was like them, but there are differences: While one of three Danes feel the world would be a better place if people in other countries were like them, only one of five Norwegians and Swedes believe the same. Furthermore, 85-90 per cent of the respondents feel that the support of one's own country is not without limitations, and that no support is deserved if the country acts in an improper way. One might claim that the two first questions suggest a positive form of nationalism or patriotism, while the two bottom ones point in the direction of negative nationalism or chauvinism.

### 3.4 BACKGROUND VARIABLES

**Table 3-14. Are you a Norwegian/Swedish/Danish citizen? Per cent**

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
Yes	98	99	99
No	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

**Table 3-15. Membership in a faith community. Per cent**

	NORWAY	SWEDEN	DENMARK
<i>Den norske kirke (N), Svenska kyrkan (S) or Folkekirken (D)</i>	71.8	66.9	80.2
The Roman Catholic Church	0.8	0.4	.8
The Pentecostal movement	1.1	1.1	0.0
Other Christian faith-based society	1.5	2.6	1.6
A mosque or a Muslim organisation	0.3	.5	.5
Other non-Christian faith-based society	0.1	.0	.4
The Norwegian Humanist Association (N)	5.5	-	-
Other worldview community	0.5	.1	0.3
No religious/worldview community	18.4	28.3	16.2
Total	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	1001	1002

Note. Respondents based in Sweden and Denmark were not offered the Norwegian Humanist Association as an alternative response.

#### *Political party preference*

**Table 3-16. Party preference, Norway. Per cent**

NORWAY	
The Labour Party	21.9
The Progress Party	8.9
The Conservative Party	28.3
The Christian Democrats	4.5
The Red Party	2.7
The Centre Party	3.5
The Socialist Left Party	5.2
The Norwegian Liberal party	4.3
Other parties	2.5
Don't know	15.5
Would not have voted	2.8
Total	100
Number of respondents	1501

**Table 3-17. Party preference, Sweden. Per cent**

SWEDEN	
The Moderates	21.6
The Liberal Party	5.2
The Centre Party	1.9
The Christian Democrats	2.2
The Social Democrats	24.4
The Left Party	5.8
The Green Party	8.6
The Sweden Democrats	8.6
Other parties	1.2
Don't know	17.2
Would not have voted	3.3
Total	100
Number of respondents	1001

**Table 3-18. Party preference, Denmark. Per cent**

DENMARK	
The Social Democrats	16.0
The Social-Liberal Party	9.0
The Conservative People's Party	4.0
The Socialist People's Party	5.0
The Danish People's Party	8.0
The Christian Democrats	0.3
The Liberal Party	23.0
The Red-Green Alliance	10.0
The New Alliance	4.0
Other parties	1.0
Don't know	17.0
Would not have voted	2.0
Total	99
Number of respondents	1002



#### 4 THE MAIN SURVEY – NORWAY

This section of the report presents the distribution of responses to questions on national symbols and rituals from the Norwegian survey in 2013 (the main survey). The 1501 respondents come from Norstat's web panels, weighted so that they correspond to the general population for the variables gender, age and residence. It is not a given that the sample corresponds to the population in relation to all background variables. For example, we can see that the proportion with higher education above upper secondary school is higher in the sample than in the total population. The relatively low proportion of informants who only have education on the compulsory school level makes the findings somewhat uncertain. Nonetheless, we have chosen to include the education variable because it enables us to compare the numbers with tables from the documentation report from 1998 (Botvar and Lunestad 1998), and because it may be envisioned that education will impact national symbols.

In the following tables (Table 4-1 to Table 4-27) we show the distribution as percentages of the responses according to characteristics such as gender, age and education level. Some people may relate national symbols and rituals to religious values. In a historical context it is easy to point to examples where religious and national values collate. Many studies show that women score higher than men on most measures of religiosity. It may be envisioned that the same might apply to national symbols and rituals. National symbols and rituals may, however, may be claimed to have a number of dimensions, distinguishing between aspects that are experience-based, cognitive and emotional. We can also distinguish between national values such as love of one's fatherland (patriotism) and self-glorifying nationalism (chauvinism). This report has its main focus on descriptive comments, and we have accordingly not ventured into an analysis of demographical differences related to such dimensions.

The education variable may be considered an indicator of a person's knowledge level and ability to reflect critically about social issues. The higher education level a person has, the more critically reflecting we could presume that the person will be in the face of national symbols and rituals. A person with higher education may also find it easier to assess the social and personal importance of national symbols. With our rough three-part division of education levels it is not possible to distinguish between different types of education, such as the humanities, social science and natural science. This is a shortcoming where the variable might not yield results as marked as they would have been with a more finely organised distribution.

Age is a sociological variable which often has prevalence in relation to social issues. The age variable may be divided and considered in different ways. One important dividing line distinguishes between a lifecycle and a generation perspective. The lifecycle perspective finds that our attitudes and experiences change in the course of our progress through life. Settling down with children and family may, for example, give a person experiences that could impact the way he or she sees the surrounding society. A person who has lived a long life may often see things differently than a person on the threshold of adult life. The generation perspective focuses on how each new generation grows up under new social conditions which impact it collectively. In the simple tables presented here it is not possible to distinguish accurately between these two main perspectives. The tables primarily provide the underpinning for the development of ideas and assumptions that may be tested further in scientific analyses.

In the tables we see how the three independent variables give different results in relation to national symbols, such as flags, national anthems and constitutions. We also examine issues related to national celebrations and national pride.

### *The significance of gender*

There is apparently no relationship between gender and participation in celebrating the 17th of May. Approximately the same proportion of women and men say they celebrate Norway's national holiday. However, it appears that men participate to a slightly higher extent in the most official part of the celebration.

The use of the flag generally occurs in a family context or another collective context. No difference between the genders is found when it comes to use of the Norwegian flag. This finding is supported by the fact that there is no division between women and men in their view of the contexts where the flag is inappropriate to use.

There is no clear distinction between women and men when it comes to knowledge about the articles in the Norwegian Constitution. We find no clear differences between the genders in relation to the degree and the context where one feels Norwegian.

On the other hand, there is apparently a statistical connection between the gender one belongs to and becoming emotionally moved by the national anthem. Our material reveals that women more often than men feel emotionally moved by singing the national anthem. But, the fact that women more often than men participate in situations where the national anthem is sung must be taken into consideration. The material also shows that women more often than men perform concrete tasks in connection with the local 17 May celebrations at Norwegian schools.

We will not examine the variables about attitudes more closely here in terms of how they relate to the more advanced measures of nationalism and national identity. The relevant questions may be included in more sophisticated statistical analyses. All in all, this report has relatively few examples showing that the variable gender yields clear results. However, this is with the reservation that more thorough analyses are required to be able to state something more exhaustive about the relationship between gender and national symbols in the Norwegian population.

### *The significance of age group*

The variable age appears to contribute to a higher number of statistical findings than gender. Some of these relationships are naturally related to the lifecycle – having children of school age, being physically mobile etc. Other results may be seen as related to how society is changing character, and that younger generations adopt new sets of attitudes which will permanently set them apart from previous generations.

The material shows a broad and positive attitude to 17 May in all age groups. Young people participate somewhat more frequently in the celebrations than those aged approximately 50 and up. Elderly persons more often than others state that they celebrate the day in "private". There are some clear differences between the age groups when it comes to participation in various phases of the 17 May celebrations. People between 30 and 44 years of age, an age where it is common to have children in school, often participate in parades and public celebrations at schools. Younger persons, many of whom will not have children yet, often take part in private parties or celebrations in the daytime or in the evening. The elderly have naturally taken on more types of duties in connection with the 17 May celebrations – when we ask about "previous experiences". The elderly more often than younger people are moved by singing the national anthem. Whether this means that appreciation of the national anthem is "at risk", or whether this is a characteristic that develops through the lifecycle is difficult to say with certainty.

Among those over 60 years of age, there are a few more than in the other age groups who have used the Norwegian flag in the course of the last 12 months. This comes to light particularly when it comes to flagging on national holidays/celebrations and religious holidays. Respondents over 60 are more sensitive to the use of the flag in various contexts than younger people. Many of the elderly are particularly sceptical to using the flag in connection with marketing and sports events.

### *The significance of education level*

Similarly to what we found above for the gender variable, the education variable is not the cause of many and clear dividing lines in the material. In all the education groups a solid majority participate in the 17 May celebrations. It is not possible to register that the education level impacts whether the day is celebrated in public or in private.

Nor is there a clear connection between education group and the use of the flag or attitude to the use of the flag. However, it might seem that to a certain degree respondents with higher education take on fewer concrete tasks in connection with the 17 May celebrations in schools. However, here the real explanation may be related to age (the young have higher education levels than older people). Nor is there an unambiguous connection between education group and emotions related to the national anthem.

We have not examined in more detail the more sophisticated measures related to what is required to be a true Norwegian, the values inherent in the Norwegian 17 May celebrations or views on immigration. Perhaps the more advanced analyses we will carry out here will uncover interesting links to gender, age and education level. We will return to this in later publications.

**Table 4-1. Participation over the last 12 months in public celebrations of ... Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
1 May	10	12	9	13	9	8	12	10	12	9
17 May	68	67	69	78	71	63	63	71	70	68
St. Hans	14	14	15	16	17	13	12	12	17	14
Total		748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-2. Celebration of 17 Mai, 2012. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Did not celebrate the day	11	11	11	11	12	14	8	13	11	11
Celebrated the day in private	31	33	29	28	23	33	40	27	32	30
Celebrated the day in public (parade, event at school etc.)	18	21	15	16	23	16	17	22	17	19
Celebrated in public and in private	40	35	45	46	42	37	35	38	41	40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-3. Sung the national anthem ("Ja, vi elsker") in the course of the last 12 months. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Yes, on 17 May	52	47	56	54	56	46	51	53	49	53
Yes, in connection with a sports event	8	8	8	11	8	6	8	9	9	7
Yes, in another context	14	14	14	16	14	11	17	13	11	16
No, have not sung it	40	45	35	39	37	47	38	41	44	37
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-4. Flag use over the last 12 months by the respondent or the household. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
National days of celebration	68	68	69	61	65	70	76	60	66	71
Private days of celebration (such as birthdays)	51	50	52	47	49	52	55	51	53	50
Private days of mourning	10	10	10	12	9	12	7	15	11	8
Religious days of celebration and holidays	14	13	15	12	10	14	19	15	13	14
Celebration of seasons	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	3
Royal family birthdays	4	5	4	5	2	3	7	6	4	5
Sports events	4	5	2	4	6	3	1	3	2	5
Other contexts	4	4	4	4	2	4	5	4	4	4
Has not used the flag	20	20	20	23	22	20	15	22	19	20
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-5. Proportion finding it inappropriate that the flag is used in the following contexts. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
During public demonstrations	58	60	55	49	53	60	68	64	59	56
During political meetings	35	35	35	24	35	41	37	32	34	36
For product marketing	49	52	45	38	43	50	63	49	46	50
Painted on spectators' faces during sports events	16	16	15	4	7	14	37	15	15	15
On T-shirts or other garments	14	14	14	4	7	13	32	17	12	15
During religious services	20	22	18	27	22	17	16	22	21	19
By immigrants	9	12	7	9	9	10	9	19	13	5
During events in school or day care	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	1
At the cabin or when boating	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	5	2	1
Not inappropriate	25	21	28	29	29	25	16	21	26	24
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-6. Attitude to celebrating 17 May. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
It is important to celebrate the national day	88	86	90	86	85	88	92	81	89	89
It is irrelevant whether one celebrates the day or not	7	9	5	11	9	5	4	9	7	7
In Norway celebrating the national day is exaggerated	10	12	7	9	12	10	7	9	8	11
It is inappropriate in these international times	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	3	5
It contributes to unhealthy nationalism	6	7	5	7	8	6	4	9	4	7
It contributes to positive interaction	88	86	90	89	87	87	92	83	89	89
It contributes to inclusion of minorities	62	59	66	58	62	64	64	47	59	66
It contributes to exclusion of minorities	5	6	5	7	6	4	4	8	4	5
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Percentage responding "Agree fully" or "Agree partly"

**Table 4-7. Activities in connection with celebrating 17 May, 2012. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Participated in hoisting flag at school	6	5	6	7	7	6	4	9	4	7
Participated in laying down wreath at memorials or burial sites	8	8	7	7	7	7	9	9	6	8
In public parade or children's parade as participant or spectator	58	56	60	54	63	56	59	54	56	60
Participated in celebrations at school or other public places	36	37	36	29	48	33	32	37	33	39
Participated in private event in the daytime	47	45	49	53	45	44	47	37	45	50
Participated in public event in the evening (arranged by the local authority or organizations)	6	6	6	10	6	5	5	9	7	6
Participated in private event in the evening	42	38	45	50	42	38	39	45	42	42
Went to religious service in the Church of Norway	6	7	5	5	6	5	9	3	5	7
Participated in other events	9	8	10	13	9	7	9	12	8	10
Did not participate in events	17	18	16	14	16	22	16	19	15	17
Cannot remember	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	4	3	2
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Several alternatives may be ticked



**Table 4-8. Tasks in connection with celebrating 17 May, 2012. Per cent**

<b>Participation, 2012</b>	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Member of 17 May committee	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	4	1	2
Parental representative in school's 17 May events	2	1	3	1	4	3	1	3	2	3
Tasks connected to my job	4	3	6	5	6	5	2	4	5	5
Had tasks connected to 17 May events arranged by organizations and associations (planning, practical preparations, cleaning up etc.)	7	6	7	5	7	8	5	5	6	7
Contributed speech, song, music, games etc. at 17 May event	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	5	6
Cannot remember	3	3	4	5	2	2	4	4	4	3
Have had no tasks	82	84	80	83	79	82	86	82	83	82
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-9. Tasks in connection with celebrating 17 May, previous years. Per cent**

<b>Participation, previous years</b>	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Member of 17 May committee	19	18	20	6	12	24	31	12	18	19
Parental representative in school's 17 May events	28	24	32	2	14	48	43	14	26	30
Tasks connected to my job	16	16	17	10	12	19	24	9	13	19
Had tasks connected to 17 May events arranged by organizations and associations (planning, practical preparations, cleaning up etc.)	29	26	31	18	23	34	38	17	26	31
Contributed speech, song, music, games etc. at 17 May event	26	26	25	28	22	25	30	24	23	28
Cannot remember	3	4	3	7	3	2	3	1	4	3
Have had no tasks	38	43	33	52	50	27	25	58	41	34
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-10. Strongest feeling of being Norwegian. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Abroad/when I return from abroad	30	30	30	34	31	26	29	31	23	35
In connection with sports events	32	33	31	35	29	34	32	32	32	33
On the national day	60	60	61	66	57	58	61	60	62	60
On other holidays	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	5	4	2
On St. Hans	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
At Christmas/New Year	8	7	9	13	10	6	4	14	9	7
In connection with the Royal family	15	17	13	15	14	15	16	21	16	15
When Norway gains international notice	32	34	30	37	30	30	32	31	31	32
Always	18	16	20	9	17	22	25	13	23	16
None of the above	6	7	4	8	6	4	6	12	4	6
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Tick up to three alternatives

**Table 4-11. Important characteristics for being truly Norwegian. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Being born in Norway	53	58	47	56	52	49	53	59	60	47
Participating in political elections	72	70	73	59	74	73	77	64	64	77
Feeling Norwegian	86	85	87	85	86	86	87	81	87	86
Complying with Norwegian customs and habits	86	84	88	83	84	87	89	85	91	84
Participating in local organization and association life	46	47	45	31	43	50	57	38	45	48
Being a Christian	13	14	13	9	11	14	18	8	16	12
Being able to speak Norwegian	97	96	97	94	96	98	98	95	97	97
Being a Norwegian citizen	88	90	86	85	85	88	93	88	90	86
Having parents who were born in Norway	34	39	30	32	34	34	37	45	40	30
Respecting Norway's laws and political institutions	97	96	98	93	96	99	99	95	96	98
Being familiar with Norwegian culture and traditions	93	91	94	87	92	95	96	83	93	94
Being a member of the Church of Norway	11	10	12	5	12	11	14	12	14	9
Respecting human rights	95	92	97	92	93	97	96	88	96	94
Having lived in Norway most of one's life	43	44	42	50	45	38	39	56	46	39
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Percentage responding "very important" or "quite important".

**Table 4-12. Proportion moved when hearing or singing the Norwegian national anthem ("Ja vi elsker"). Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Yes, always	22	17	27	15	14	24	33	13	24	21
Some times	47	48	47	40	50	50	47	47	46	48
On a particular occasion	14	14	14	18	14	13	10	18	13	14
No, never	15	19	11	23	17	11	9	15	14	15
Cannot remember	3	3	2	4	4	3	1	6	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-13. Perception of what first and foremost is celebrated on 17 May. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Democracy	36	40	33	20	31	40	51	22	28	43
National unity	45	45	45	54	47	44	36	46	45	45
Freedom	58	57	59	52	59	56	64	62	55	59
International solidarity	2	3	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	2
The Constitution	52	50	54	44	54	55	55	42	48	56
The Royal family	10	12	8	7	8	11	14	8	13	9
The flag	18	20	16	21	16	19	17	33	23	14
Multicultural community	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	0	3	3
Norwegian culture and tradition	38	34	43	49	42	34	30	46	38	38
Sense of belonging where I live	9	8	10	13	8	9	6	8	12	7
Human rights	3	3	3	1	1	2	7	3	2	3
None of the above	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	5	2	1
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Tick up to three alternatives

**Table 4-14. Emotions related to 17 May. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
A feeling of solemnity	53	48	59	37	45	58	70	44	49	57
A feeling of discomfort	3	3	3	4	4	2	1	3	2	3
A feeling of joy	46	43	49	58	45	40	44	53	49	44
A feeling of sadness	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
A feeling of gratitude	27	25	29	20	23	28	37	19	25	29
A feeling of togetherness	55	55	54	60	55	50	55	53	57	54
A feeling of loneliness	3	2	3	2	4	3	1	3	2	3
A feeling of pride	44	44	44	47	43	45	42	47	49	41
A feeling of ridiculousness	2	3	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	2
I have no special emotion	9	11	7	11	11	8	5	10	9	8
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Tick up to three alternatives

**Table 4-15. Whether a vicar or the Church of Norway has a role in local 17 May celebrations. Per cent**

	All
Yes	24
No	31
Don't know	45
Total	100
Number of respondents	1501

**Table 4-16. Perception of whether a vicar or the Church of Norway should have a role in celebrating 17 May. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Yes	28	28	28	22	20	31	39	22	29	29
No	52	55	48	55	59	50	43	54	51	52
Don't know	20	16	24	22	21	19	18	24	21	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-17. Perception of immigrant participation in celebrating 17 May. Per cent**

	All
Participate to a great extent	34
Participate to some extent	42
Participate to a little extent	6
Don't participate at all	0
Don't know	18
Total	100
Number of respondents	1501

**Table 4-18. Perceptions of the importance of immigrant participation in celebrating 17 May. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Yes, important	77	75	80	70	77	79	82	62	70	83
No, not important	11	14	8	15	12	11	9	19	16	8
Don't know	12	11	12	16	11	10	10	19	14	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-19. Statements related to the Constitution. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Familiar with one or more articles in the Constitution	83	83	82	70	82	86	90	74	74	88
Have heard about the Constitution, but know nothing about its content	17	17	17	29	18	14	10	26	25	12
Have never heard about the Norwegian Constitution	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Respondents were asked to tick what they feel was the best fit for them.

**Table 4-20. How important it is that Norway has a Constitution. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Very important	87	88	86	74	86	90	95	78	82	91
Quite important	11	9	13	20	13	9	5	18	15	8
Not very important	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Not at all important	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	3	2	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

**Table 4-21. Statements about the Constitution. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
The Constitution is important to safeguard Norway's sovereignty and freedom	92	93	91	84	90	95	97	83	90	94
The Constitution is the basis of democracy	93	93	93	85	92	95	97	82	93	95
Human rights are more important than the Constitution	65	63	66	72	64	66	57	68	62	66
The Constitution is still an important part of Norway's tradition	94	94	93	86	94	95	98	85	92	96
The EU's laws and regulations should come before the Constitution	6	6	5	8	6	6	3	8	6	5
The fact that Norway has a Constitution gives me security	89	88	90	81	86	91	96	79	89	90
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Percentage who agree very much, or agree.



**Table 4-22. Places one thinks of as particularly Norwegian. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Stortinget (Parliament)	33	32	33	15	25	34	54	28	27	36
North cape	28	25	30	25	28	31	25	21	28	27
The Royal Castle	36	36	36	40	34	36	34	47	44	31
Holmenkollen ski hill	33	33	33	33	29	37	34	37	34	31
Eidsvoll (constitution) site	35	36	33	23	29	35	48	28	34	35
Karl Johans gate/street	5	5	5	7	5	4	4	10	4	5
Geiranger fjord	46	44	48	49	59	47	28	36	46	47
Nidaros Cathedral	24	22	25	26	18	25	27	32	25	23
Dovre mountains	18	19	17	28	19	13	13	18	14	20
The Viking ships at Bygdøy museum	15	17	14	15	17	13	16	19	11	17
Sami Parliament in Karasjok	4	3	6	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
Other, please enter:	4	4	3	6	5	2	2	0	3	5
None	3	4	2	5	4	2	1	4	4	3
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

These locations were offered as alternatives in the questionnaire. It was also possible to enter personal choices in the column "Other, please enter:".

**Table 4-23. The importance of the Church of Norway playing a role. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
In the event of national disasters and accidents	74	69	78	64	67	78	83	72	76	73
In celebrating Constitution Day, 17 May	39	37	42	31	31	42	52	41	41	38
In national anniversaries and celebrations	46	41	52	36	38	51	59	49	46	47
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

The proportion finding it very important or important that the church should play a role.

**Table 4-24. Opinions about immigrants\* who live in Norway. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Immigrants are associated with crime	47	54	41	48	53	47	42	58	54	43
Immigrants are generally good for the Norwegian economy	54	56	52	43	56	56	58	35	40	64
Immigrants take jobs from people who were born in Norway	7	7	7	11	7	7	5	17	10	5
Immigrants improve Norwegian society by bringing in new ideas and culture	44	40	47	44	45	45	40	32	34	50
The public authorities spend too much money on immigrants	44	48	41	47	47	44	39	53	54	37
Immigrants should receive state funding to preserve their customs and traditions	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	8	4	8
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Percentage who agree strongly or agree with the statements.

\*By "immigrants" we mean persons from other countries who arrive in Norway to settle here.

**Table 4-25. Statements about being Norwegian. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
I am proud to be Norwegian	86	84	87	84	85	86	86	85	90	83
When Norway does well in international sports, I am proud to be Norwegian	70	69	71	68	63	72	75	73	75	67
The world would be a better place if people in other countries were more like Norwegians	22	27	18	25	26	20	17	21	26	20
People should support their country, even if it acts in an improper way	10	11	8	10	11	8	9	15	14	7
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Percentage who agree strongly or agree with these statements.

**Table 4-26. Idea about which flags are appropriate when celebrating 17 May. Per cent**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
The Norwegian flag	95	95	96	92	93	97	99	95	94	96
The Sami flag	42	35	48	43	38	43	42	35	34	45
The flags of the nationalities taking part in the celebration	20	18	22	16	22	19	21	13	14	23
The UN flag	8	8	8	8	6	8	10	5	6	9
The EU flag	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	2
No flags should be used on this day	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Have no opinion	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	4	3	2
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Respondents can tick more than one alternative.

**Table 4-27. Which national costumes do you think people can wear when celebrating 17 May?**

	All	Men	Women	18-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60-79 years	Compulsory school	Upper secondary education	Higher education
Norwegian national costumes	36	39	33	46	36	31	34	50	46	29
Any countries' national costumes	51	45	57	38	48	57	58	36	40	58
None (national costumes should not be used on this day)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Have no particular opinion about this	12	15	10	16	15	12	8	12	14	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	1501	748	753	303	411	404	383	78	480	866

Tick one alternative.

## 5 APPENDIX

### 5.1 SPØRRESKJEMA DANSK UTGAVE

1. Har du i løbet af de seneste 12 måneder deltaget i offentlig markering eller offentlig fejring af:

Et svar pr. linje.

SVARALTERNATIVER: **Ja – Nej – Husker ikke**

- a. 1. maj
- b. Grundlovsdag – 5. juni
- c. Sankthans/midsommer

2. Hvordan fejrede du 5. juni/Grundlovsdag?

Et kryds

- a. Fejrede ikke dagen
- b. Fejrede dagen privat
- c. Fejrede dagen offentligt (deltog i arrangement)
- d. Fejrede dagen både offentligt og privat

3. Har du i løbet af de seneste 12 måneder sunget "Der er et yndigt land"?

Flere kryds muligt

- a. Ja, den 5. juni på Grundlovsdag
- b. Ja, i forbindelse med et sportsarrangement
- c. Ja, i en anden sammenhæng
- d. Nej, har ikke sunget den

4. Har du, eller den husstand du tilhører, i løbet af de seneste 12 måneder brugt det danske flag i nogen af de følgende sammenhænge?

Flere kryds muligt

- a. Nationale mærkedage
- b. Private mærkedage
- c. Private sørgedage
- d. Religiøse mærkedage og helligdage
- e. Årstidsmarkeringer
- f. Kongehusets fødselsdage
- g. Idrætsarrangementer
- h. Andre sammenhænge
- i. Har ikke brugt flaget

5. Synes du, det er *upassende*, at flaget bruges i nogen af de følgende sammenhænge? Sæt kryds, hvor du synes, det er upassende at bruge flaget.

Flere kryds muligt

- a. *Ved demonstrationer*
- b. *Ved politiske møder*
- c. *Til markedsføring af produkter*
- d. *Malet i ansigtet på tilskuere ved sportsbegivenheder*
- e. *På T-shirts eller andet tøj*
- f. *Til gudstjenester*
- g. *Af indvandrere*
- h. *Ved arrangementer i skolen eller børneinstitutioner*
- i. *Ved sommerhuset eller i båden*
- j. *Ikke upassende*

6. I hvilke situationer føler du dig mest dansk?

Indtil 3 kryds muligt

- a. *I udlandet/når jeg kommer hjem fra udlandet*
- b. *I forbindelse med sportsbegivenheder*
- c. *På Grundlovsdagen den 5. juni*
- d. *På andre højtidsdage*
- e. *Til Sankthans*
- f. *Til jul/nyttår*
- g. *I forbindelse med kongehuset*
- h. *Når landet gør sig bemærket internationalt*
- i. *Altid*
- j. *Ingen af disse*

7. Hvad forbinder du på en særlig måde med Danmark?

Sæt indtil 3 kryds i prioriteret rækkefølge

- a. *Naturen og landskabet*
- b. *Folketinget*
- c. *Landshold inden for forskellige idrætsgrene*
- d. *Grundloven*
- e. *Velfærdsstaten*
- f. *Kongehuset*
- g. *Store industri- eller teknologivirksomheder*
- h. *Folkekirken*

8. Nogle mener, at de kendetegn, som er nævnt nedenfor, er af stor betydning for at være rigtig dansk, mens andre mener, at de ikke er så vigtige. Hvor vigtige eller uvigtige synes du de er?

Et kryds pr. linje

SVARALTERNATIVER:

**Meget vigtigt – Ret vigtigt – Ikke særlig vigtigt – Ikke vigtigt overhovedet – Ved ikke**

- a. *At være født i Danmark*
- b. *At deltage i politiske valg*
- c. *At føle sig dansk*
- d. *At følge dansk skik og brug*
- e. *At deltage i det lokale forenings- og organisationsliv*
- f. *At være kristen*
- g. *At kunne tale dansk*

9. Bliver du rørt, når du hører eller selv synger "Der er et yndigt land"?

Et kryds

- a. *Ja, altid*
- b. *Nogle gange*
- c. *Ved bestemte anledninger*
- d. *Nej, aldrig*
- e. *Husker ikke*

10. Her er flere eksempler på kendetegn, som nogle mener er af stor betydning for at være rigtig dansk. Hvor vigtigt eller uvigtigt synes du, det er?

Et kryds pr. linje

SVARALTERNATIVER:

**Meget vigtigt – Ret vigtigt – Ikke særlig vigtigt – Ikke vigtigt overhovedet – Ved ikke**

- a. *At være dansk statsborger*
- b. *At have forældre, som er født i Danmark*
- c. *At respektere Danmarks love og politiske institutioner*
- d. *At kende landets kultur og traditioner*
- e. *At være medlem af den danske folkekirke*
- f. *At respektere menneskerettighederne*
- g. *At have boet i Danmark det meste af sit liv*

11. Her kommer nogle udsagn om Grundloven. Kryds det af, som passer bedst på dig.

Et kryds muligt

- a) *Kender til en eller flere paragraffer i grundloven*
- b) *Har hørt om grundloven, men ved ikke noget om, hvad den indeholder*
- c) *Har aldrig hørt om den danske grundlov*

12. Hvor vigtigt mener du, at det er, at Danmark har en grundlov?

SVARALTERNATIV:

**Meget vigtigt – Ret vigtigt – Ikke særlig vigtigt – Ikke vigtigt overhovedet – Ved ikke**

13. Hvor vigtigt eller uvigtigt synes du, at det er, at Folkekirken medvirker i følgende sammenhænge:

Et kryds pr. linje

SVARALTERNATIVER:

**Meget vigtigt – Ret vigtigt – Ikke særlig vigtigt – Ikke vigtigt overhovedet – Ved ikke**

- a. *Ved nationale katastrofer og ulykker*
- b. *Ved fejring af Grundlovsdagen den 5. juni*
- c. *Ved nationale årsdage og mærkedage*

14. Har du været til gudstjeneste i løbet af de seneste 12 måneder i forbindelse med ...

Flere kryds muligt

- a. *Dåb, konfirmation, bryllup eller begravelse*
- b. *Jul*
- c. *Andre religiøse højtider (som påske, pinse)*
- d. *En almindelig søndag*
- e. *Andre anledninger*
- f. *Jeg har ikke været til gudstjeneste i løbet af de seneste 12 måneder*

15. Det findes forskellige meninger om indvandrere, som bor i Danmark. Med "indvandrere" mener vi personer fra andre lande, som kommer for at slå sig ned her. I hvilken grad er du enig eller uenig i disse påstande?

Et kryds pr. linje

SVARALTERNATIV:

**Stærkt enig – Enig – Hverken enig eller uenig – Uenig – Stærkt uenig – Ved ikke**

- a. *Det følger kriminalitet med indvandrere*
- b. *Indvandrere er generelt gode for dansk økonomi*
- c. *Indvandrere tager jobbene fra folk, som er født i Danmark*
- d. *Indvandrere forbedrer det danske samfund ved at komme hertil med nye ideer og kulturer*
- e. *Det offentlige bruger for mange penge på indvandrere*
- f. *Indvandrere bør få statslig støtte til at bevare deres skikke og traditioner*



16. Her følger nogle påstande om det at være dansk. Hvor enig eller uenig er du i disse?

Et kryds pr. linje

SVARALTERNATIVER:

**Stærkt enig – Enig – Hverken enig eller uenig – Uenig- Stærkt uenig – Ved ikke**

- a. *Jeg er stolt over at være dansk*
- b. *Når Danmark klarer sig godt inden for sport internationalt, føler jeg mig stolt af at være dansk*
- c. *Verden ville være bedre, hvis folk i andre land var mere ligesom danskerne.*
- d. *Folk bør støtte deres land, selv om det handler forkert.*

17. Er du dansk statsborger?

- a. *Ja*
- b. *Nej*

18. Hvor er du og dine forældre født?

Et kryds for hver person

	Denmark	Norden	Europa	Nord-Amerika Australien, Oceanien	Resten af verden	Ved ikke
Jeg er selv født i						
Min mor er født i						
Min far er født i						

19. Hvor mange indbyggere bor der i den kommune, hvor du bor?

Et kryds

- a. *Bor i København*
- b. *Mere end 100.000 indbyggere, udenfor København*
- c. *50.000-99.999 indbyggere*
- d. *20.000-49.999 indbyggere*
- e. *10.000-19.999 indbyggere*
- f. *5.000-9.999 indbyggere*
- g. *2.000-4999 indbyggere*
- h. *Under 2.000 indbyggere*
- i. *Ved ikke*

20. Er du medlem af ...

Et kryds

- a. *Folkekirken*
- b. *Den romersk-katolske kirke*
- c. *Pinsebevægelsen*
- d. *Andet kristent trossamfund*
- e. *Moské / muslimsk organisation*
- f. *Andet ikke-kristent trossamfund*
- g. *Andet fællesskab for livsanskuelse*
- h. *Ikke noget trossamfund eller fællesskab for livsanskuelse*

21. Hvis der var Folketingsvalg i morgen, hvilket parti ville du så stemme på?

Et kryds

- a. *Socialdemokraterne (A)*
- b. *Radikale Venstre (B)*
- c. *Konservative Folkeparti (C)*
- d. *Socialistisk Folkeparti – SF (F)*
- e. *Dansk Folkeparti (O)*
- f. *Kristendemokraterne (K))*
- g. *Venstre (V)*
- h. *Enhedslisten (Ø)*
- i. *Ny alliance Y)*
- j. *Andet parti*
- k. *Ved ikke*
- l. *Ville ikke stemme*

## 5.2 SPØRRESKJEMA SVENSK UTGAVE

1. Har du under de seneste 12 månederna deltagit i offentlig markerande eller offentlig firande av:

Ett svar per rad.

**SVARSALTERNATIV: Ja – Nej – Minns inte**

- a. 1:a maj
- b. Nationaldagen 6:e juni
- c. Valborgsmässoafton
- d. Midsommar

2. Hur firade du Nationaldagen - 6:e juni?

Ett kryss

- a. Firade inte dagen
- b. Firade dagen privat
- c. Firade dagen offentligt (deltog i arrangemang)
- d. Firade dagen både offentligt och privat

3. Har du under de seneste 12 månederna sjungit "Du gamla du fria"?

Flera kryss möjlige

- a. Ja, på nationaldagen 6:e juni
- b. Ja, i samband med ett sportarrangemang
- c. Ja, i ett annat sammanhang
- d. Nej, har inte sjungit den

4. Har du eller ditt hushåll under de seneste 12 månederna använt den svenska flaggan i något av följande sammanhang?

Flera kryss möjlige

- a. Nationella festdagar
- b. Privata festdagar (som födelsedag)
- c. Privata sorgedagar
- d. Religiösa festdagar och helgdagar
- e. Årstidsmarkeringar
- f. Kungahusets födelsedagar
- g. Idrottsarrangemang
- h. Andra sammanhang
- i. Inte använt flaggan

5. Tycker du att det är *opassande* att flaggan används i något av följande sammanhang? Sätt ett kryss där du tycker det är opassande att använda flaggan.

Flera kryss möjliga

- a. *Vid demonstrationer*
- b. *Vid politiska möten*
- c. *För marknadsföring av produkter*
- d. *Påmålad i ansiktet på åskådare vid sportevenemang*
- e. *På tröjor eller andra klädesplagg*
- f. *På gudstjänster*
- g. *Av invandrare*
- h. *Vid arrangemang på skola eller dagis*
- i. *I stugan eller i båten*
- j. *Inte opassande*

6. I vilka situationer känner du dig mest svensk?

Upp till 3 kryss möjliga

- a. *Utomlands/när jag kommer hem efter att ha varit utomlands*
- b. *I anslutning til sportevenemang*
- c. *På nationaldagen, 6:e juni*
- d. *På andra högtidsdagar*
- e. *På St. Hans/På midsommar*
- f. *Vid jul/nyttår*
- g. *I anslutning till kungahuset*
- h. *När landet utmärker sig internationellt*
- i. *Alltid*
- j. *Ingen av dessa*

7. Vad förknippar du särskilt med Sweden?

Sätt upp till 3 kryss i prioriterad ordningsföljd

- a. *Naturen och landskapet*
- b. *Riksdagen*
- c. *Landslag i olika idrotter*
- d. *Grundlagen*
- e. *Välfärdsstaten*
- f. *Kungahuset*
- g. *Stora industri- eller teknologiföretag*
- h. *Svenska kyrkan*

8. Somliga anser att nedanstående kännetecken har stor betydelse för att vara riktigt svensk, medan andra menar att det inte är så viktigt. Hur viktigt eller oviktigt anser du att det är?

Ett kryss per rad

SVARSALTERNATIV:

**Mycket viktigt – Ganska viktigt – Inte särskilt viktigt – Inte viktigt alls – Vet inte**

- a. Att vara född i Sweden
- b. Att delta i politiska val
- c. Att känna sig svensk
- d. Att följa svenska seder och bruk
- e. Att delta i det lokala förenings- och organisationslivet
- f. Att vara kristen
- g. Att kunna tala svenska

9. Blir du rörd när du hör eller själv sjunger "Du gamla du fria"?

Ett kryss

- a. Ja, alltid
- b. Ibland
- c. Vid särskilda tillfällen
- d. Nej, aldrig
- e. Minns inte

10. Här är fler exempel på kännetecken som vissa menar är av stor betydelse för att vara riktigt svensk. Hur viktigt eller oviktigt anser du att det är?

Ett kryss per rad

SVARSALTERNATIV:

**Mycket viktigt – Ganska viktigt – Inte särskilt viktigt – Inte viktigt alls – Vet inte**

- a. Att vara svensk medborgare
- b. Att ha föräldrar som är födda i Sweden
- c. Att respektera Svedens lagar och politiska institutioner
- d. Att känna till landets kultur och traditioner
- e. Att vara medlem av svenska kyrkan
- f. Att respektera mänskliga rättigheter
- g. Att ha bott i Sweden större delen av livet

11. Här följer några påståenden kopplade till grundlagen. Kryssa för det som stämmer bäst för dig.

Ett kryss möjligt

- a) Känner till en eller flera paragrafer i grundlagen
- b) Har hört talas om grundlagen, men vet inte något om vad den innehåller
- c) Har aldrig hört talas om den svenska grundlagen

12. Hur viktig tycker du det är att Sweden har en grundlag?

SVARSALTERNATIV:

**Mycket viktig – Ganska viktig – Inte särskilt viktig – Inte viktig alls – Vet inte**

13. Hur viktig eller oviktig tycker du att det är att Svenska kyrkan medverkar i følgende sammenhang:

Ett kryss per rad

SVARSALTERNATIV:

**Mycket viktig – Ganska viktig – Inte särskilt viktig – Inte viktig alls – Vet inte**

- a. *Vid nationella katastrofer og olykker*
- b. *Vid firande av nationaldagen 6:e juni*
- c. *Vid nationella jubileer og manifestationer*

14. Har du varit på en gudstjenst de seneste 12 månederna i samband med...

Flera kryss möjlige

- a. *Dop, konfirmation, bröllop eller begravning*
- b. *Julen*
- c. *Andra religiøse høgtider (t ex)påsk, pingst)*
- d. *En vanlig søndag*
- e. *Andra tilfællen*
- f. *Jag har inte varit på en gudstjenst de seneste 12 månederna*

15. Det finns olika åsikter om invandrare som bor i Sweden Med "invandrare" menar vi personer från andra länder som kommer hit för att bosätta sig. I hvilken grad instämmer du i eller instämmer inte i dessa påståenden?

Ett kryss per rad

SVARSALTERNATIV:

**Instämmer helt – Instämmer – varken instämmer eller inte instämmer – Instämmer inte – Instämmer inte alls – Vet inte**

- a. *Det følger kriminalitet med invandrare*
- b. *Invandrare är generellt bra for svensk økonomi*
- c. *Invandrare tar jobben från mennesker som er fødte i Sweden*
- d. *Invandrare forbedrer det svenska samhället genom at føre med sig nye idéer og kulturer*
- e. *Det offentlige legger for mycket pengar på invandrare*
- f. *Invandrare bør få statligt stöd for at bevare sine seder og traditioner*

16. Här följer några påståenden om att vara svensk. I vilken grad instämmer du i dessa?

Ett kryss per rad

SVARSALTERNATIV:

**Instämmer till fullo – Instämmer – Varken instämmer eller inte instämmer – Instämmer inte – Instämmer inte alls – Vet inte**

- a. *Jag är stolt över att vara svensk*
- b. *När det går bra för Sweden internationellt i sportsammanhang blir jag stolt över att vara svensk*
- c. *Världen skulle vara bättre om människor i andra länder var mer lika svenskar.*
- d. *Människor bör stödja sitt land även om det handlar fel*

17. Är du svensk medborgare?

- a. *Ja*
- b. *Nej*

18. Var är du och dina föräldrar födda?

Ett kryss för varje person

	Sweden	Norden	Europa	Nord-amerika Australien, Oceanien	Världen i övrigt	Vet inte
Jag själv är född i						
Min mor är född i						
Min far är född i						

19. Hur många invånare bor det i din kommun?

Ett kryss

- a. *Bor i Stockholm*
- b. *Mer än 100 000 invånare, utanför Stockholm*
- c. *50 000-99 999 invånare*
- d. *20 000-49 999 invånare*
- e. *10 000-19 999 invånare*
- f. *5000-9999 invånare*
- g. *2000-4999 invånare*
- h. *Under 2000 invånare*
- i. *Vet inte*

20. Är du medlem i...

Ett kryss

- a. Svenska kyrkan
- b. Den romersk-katolska kyrkan
- c. Pingströrelsen
- d. Annat kristet trossamfund
- e. Moské / muslimsk organisation
- f. Annat icke-kristet trossamfund
- g. Annat livsåskådningssamfund
- h. Inte något tros- eller livsåskådningssamfund

21. Om det var Riksdagsval i morgon, vilket parti skulle du rösta på?

Ett kryss

- a. Moderaterna
- b. Folkpartiet
- c. Centern
- d. Kristdemokraterna
- e. Socialdemokraterna
- f. Vänsterpartiet
- g. Miljöpartiet
- h. Sveredemokraterna
- i. Annat parti
- j. Vet inte
- k. Skulle inte rösta



## 5.3 QUESTIONNAIRE, NORWEGIAN MAIN SAMPLE

1. Have you in the course of the last 12 months participated in public celebrations of:

One answer per line

RESPONSE ALTERNATIVES: **Yes – No – Don't remember**

- a. 1 May
- b. 17 May
- c. St. Hans

2. How did you celebrate 17 May in 2012?

Tick one alternative

- a. Did not celebrate the day
- b. Celebrated the day in private
- c. Celebrated the day in public (marched in parade, participated event in schoolyard etc.)
- d. Celebrated the day in private and in public

3. Have you in the course of the last 12 months sung "Ja vi elsker" (the Norwegian national anthem)?

Respondents can tick more than one alternative

- a. Yes, on 17 May
- b. Yes, in connection with a sports event
- c. Yes, in another context
- d. No, have not sung it

4. Have you, or the household you belong to, used the Norwegian flag in any of the following contexts during the last 12 months?

Respondents can tick more than one alternative

- a. National days of celebration
- b. Private days of celebration (such as birthdays)
- c. Private days of mourning
- d. Religious days of celebration and holidays
- e. To celebrate change in seasons
- f. Royal family birthdays
- g. Sports events
- h. Other contexts
- i. Have not used the flag

5. Do you feel it is *inappropriate* that the flag is used in any of the following situations? Tick alternatives where you find it inappropriate to use the flag.

Respondents can tick more than one alternative

- a. *During public demonstrations*
- b. *During political meetings*
- c. *For product marketing*
- d. *Painted on spectators' faces during sports events*
- e. *On T-shirts or other garments*
- f. *During religious services*
- g. *By immigrants*
- h. *During events in school or day care*
- i. *At the cabin or when boating*
- j. *Not inappropriate*

6. What attitude do you have to celebrating 17 May?

One response per line

RESPONSE ALTERNATIVES

**Agree fully – Agree – Neither agree nor disagree – Partly disagree – Disagree completely**

- a. *It is important to celebrate the national day*
- b. *It doesn't matter one way or the other if one celebrates the day or not*
- c. *In Norway celebrating the national day is exaggerated*
- d. *It is inappropriate in a time of internationalization*
- e. *It contributes to unhealthy nationalism*
- f. *It contributes to positive interaction*
- g. *It contributes to inclusion of minorities*
- h. *It contributes to exclusion of minorities*

7. Did you do any of the following in connection with celebrating 17 May last year (2012)?

Respondents can tick more than one alternative

- a. *Participated in hoisting flag in school*
- b. *Participated in laying down wreath at memorials or burial sites*
- c. *Participated in public parade or children's parade as marcher or spectator*
- d. *Participated in public celebrations at school or other public place*
- e. *Participated in private event in the daytime*
- f. *Participated in public event in the evening (arranged by the local authority or organizations etc.)*
- g. *Participated in private event in the evening*
- h. *Went to religious service in the Church of Norway*
- i. *Participated in other events*
- j. *Did not participate in events*
- k. *Cannot remember*

8. Have you had any particular tasks in connection with organizing 17 May celebrations (either in 2012, or previous years)

Respondents can tick more than one alternative

	<b>Last 17 May, (i.e. 2012)</b>	<b>Previous 17 May celebrations</b>
<i>Member of 17 May committee</i>		
<i>Parental representative in school's 17 May celebrations</i>		
<i>Tasks connected to my job</i>		
<i>Had tasks connected to 17 May events arranged by organizations and associations (planning, practical preparations, cleaning up etc.)</i>		
<i>Contributed speech, song, music, games etc. at 17 May celebrations</i>		
<i>Have had no tasks</i>		
<i>Cannot remember</i>		

9. In which situations do you feel most Norwegian?

Tick up to three alternatives

- a. *Abroad /when I return from abroad*
- b. *In connection with sports events*
- c. *On the national day*
- d. *On other holidays*
- e. *On St. Hans*
- f. *At Christmas /New Year*
- g. *In connection with the Royal family*
- h. *When Norway gains international notice*
- i. *Always*
- j. *None of the above*

10. What do you especially connect with Norway?

Tick up to three alternatives in order of priority

- a. *Nature and the landscape*
- b. *Stortinget (Parliament)*
- c. *Various national sports teams*
- d. *The Constitution*
- e. *The welfare state*
- f. *The Royal family*
- g. *Large industrial or technological companies*
- h. *The Church of Norway (earlier called "Statskirken" - the State church)*

12. Some people believe that the characteristics mentioned below are particularly important for being truly Norwegian, while others do not find it so important. How important or unimportant do you feel it is?

One tick per line

RESPONSE ALTERNATIVES:

**Very important – Quite important – Not particularly important – Not important at all – Don't know**

- a. *Being born in Norway*
- b. *Participating in political elections*
- c. *Feeling Norwegian*
- d. *Complying with Norwegian customs and habits*
- e. *Participating in local organization and association life*
- f. *Being a Christian*
- g. *Being able to speak Norwegian*

11. Are you moved when you hear or sing "Ja vi elsker" (the Norwegian national anthem)?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Yes, always*
- b. *Some times*
- c. *On a particular occasion*
- d. *No, never*
- e. *Cannot remember*

13. What do you feel is first and foremost celebrated on 17 May? Tick up to three alternatives you feel are particularly important

Tick up to three alternatives

- a. Democracy
- b. National unity
- c. Freedom
- d. International solidarity
- e. The Constitution
- f. The Royal family
- g. The flag
- h. Multicultural community
- i. Norwegian culture and tradition
- j. Sense of belonging to the place where I live
- k. Human rights
- l. None of the above

14. Do you have any special emotions related to 17 May?

Tick up to three alternatives

- a. *A feeling of solemnity*
- b. *A feeling of discomfort*
- c. *A feeling of joy*
- d. *A feeling of sadness*
- e. *A feeling of gratitude*
- f. *A feeling of togetherness*
- g. *A feeling of loneliness*
- h. *A feeling of pride*
- i. *A feeling of ridiculousness*
- j. *I have no special emotion*

15. Does a vicar or the Church of Norway where you live have a role in local 17 May celebrations?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Yes*
- b. *No*
- c. *Don't know*

16. Do you feel it is natural that the vicar or the Church of Norway where you live should have a special role in 17 May celebrations?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Yes*
- b. *No*
- c. *Don't know*

17. Here are more examples of characteristics some people feel are of great importance for being a true Norwegian. How important or unimportant do you feel they are?

Tick one alternative per line

RESPONSE ALTERNATIVES:

**Very important - Quite important - Not particularly important - Not important at all - Don't know**

- a. *Being a Norwegian citizen*
- b. *Having parents who were born in Norway*
- c. *Respecting Norway's legislation and political institutions*
- d. *Being familiar with Norwegian culture and traditions*
- e. *Being a member of the Church of Norway*
- f. *Respecting human rights*
- g. *Having lived in Norway most of one's life*

18. Do immigrants participate in 17 May celebrations just as much as others in the place where you live?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Yes, to a large degree*
- b. *Yes, to some degree*
- c. *No, not much*
- d. *They do not participate at all*
- e. *Don't know*

19. Do you feel it is important that immigrants should participate in 17 May celebrations?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Yes*
- b. *No*
- c. *Don't know*

20. Here are some statements relating to the Constitution. Tick the alternative you feel is right for you.

Tick only one alternative

- a. *Familiar with one or more articles in the Constitution*
- b. *Have heard about the Constitution, but know nothing about its content*
- c. *Have never heard about the Norwegian Constitution*

21. How important do you think it is that Norway has a Constitution?

RESPONSE ALTERNATIVES:

**Very important - Quite important - Not particularly important - Not important at all - Don't know**

22. Here are some statements relating to the Constitution. To what extent do you agree or disagree:

Tick one alternative per line.

RESPONSE ALTERNATIVES:

**Very important - Quite important - Not particularly important - Not important at all - Don't know**

- a. *The Constitution is important for safeguarding Norway's sovereignty and freedom*
- b. *The Constitution is the basis of democracy*
- c. *Human rights are more important than the Constitution*
- d. *The Constitution is still an important part of Norway's tradition*
- e. *The EU's legislation and rules should come before the Constitution*
- f. *The fact that Norway has a Constitution gives me security*

23. Do you think of any of the places listed below as particularly Norwegian?
---

Tick up to three alternatives

- a. *Stortinget (Parliament)*
- b. *North cape*
- c. *The Royal Castle*
- d. *Holmenkollen ski hill*
- e. *Eidsvoll (constitution site)*
- f. *Karl Johans gate/street*
- g. *Geiranger fjord*
- h. *Nidaros Cathedral*
- i. *Dovre mountains*
- j. *The Viking ships at Bygdøy museum*
- k. *Sami Parliament in Karasjok*
- l. *Other, enter: \_\_\_\_\_*
- m. *None*

24. How important or unimportant do you think it is that the Church of Norway should play a role in the following contexts:
---

One tick per line

RESPONSE ALTERNATIVES:

**Very important - Quite important - Not particularly important - Not important at all - Don't know**

- a. *In the event of national disasters and accidents*
- b. *When celebrating Constitution Day, 17 May*
- c. *National anniversaries and celebrations*

25. Have you attended religious service in the course of the last 12 months in connection with ...
--

Respondents can tick more than one alternative

- a. *Christening, confirmation, wedding or funeral*
- b. *Christmas*
- c. *Other religious holidays (such as Easter, Whitsun)*
- d. *17 May*
- e. *Olsok (St. Olaf's Day - 29 July)*
- f. *1 May*
- g. *All Saints' Day*
- h. *A regular Sunday*
- i. *Other occasions*
- j. *I have not attended a religious service in the course of the last 12 months*

26. There are different opinions about immigrants who live in Norway. By "immigrant" we mean persons from other countries who arrive here to settle down. To which extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?

ALTERNATIVE REPONSES:

**Agree strongly – Agree – Neither agree nor disagree – Disagree – Disagree strongly – Don't know**

- a. *Immigrants are associated with crime*
- b. *Immigrants are generally good for the Norwegian economy*
- c. *Immigrants take jobs from people who were born in Norway*
- d. *Immigrants improve Norwegian society by bringing in new ideas and cultures*
- e. *The public authorities spend too much money on immigrants*
- f. *Immigrants should receive state funding to preserve their customs and traditions*

27. Here are some statements about being Norwegian. To which extent do you agree or disagree with these?

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSES:

**Agree strongly – Agree – Neither agree nor disagree – Disagree – Disagree strongly – Don't know**

- a. *I am proud to be Norwegian*
- b. *When Norway does well in international sports, I am proud to be Norwegian*
- c. *The world would be a better place if people in other countries were more like Norwegians*
- d. *People should support their country, even if it acts in an improper way*

28. Which flags do you find appropriate to use when celebrating 17 May?

Respondents can tick more than one alternative

- a. *The Norwegian flag*
- b. *The Sami flag*
- c. *The flags of the nationalities taking part in the celebration*
- d. *The UN flag*
- e. *The EU flag*
- f. *No flags should be used on this day*
- g. *Have no opinion*

29. Which national costumes do you think can be worn during 17 May celebrations?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Norwegian national costumes*
- b. *Any country's national costume*
- c. *None (national costumes should not be used on that day)*
- d. *Have no particular opinion about this*



## 30. Are you a Norwegian national?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Yes*
- b. *No*

## 31. Where were you and your parents born?

One tick per person

	Norway	Nordic country	Europe	North America, Australia, Oceania	The rest of the world	Don't know
I was born in						
My mother was born in						
My father was born in						

## 32. How many inhabitants live in the municipality where you live?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Live in Oslo*
- b. *More than 100,000 inhabitants, but outside Oslo*
- c. *50,000-99,999 inhabitants*
- d. *20,000-49,999 inhabitants*
- e. *10,000-19,999 inhabitants*
- f. *5000-9,999 inhabitants*
- g. *2000-4,999 inhabitants*
- h. *Under 2,000 inhabitants*
- i. *Don't know*

## 33. Are you a member of:

Tick one alternative

- a. *The Church of Norway (formerly the State Church)*
- b. *The Roman-Catholic Church*
- c. *The Pentecostal Church*
- d. *Other Christian faith community*
- e. *Mosque/Muslim organization*
- f. *Other non-Christian faith community*
- g. *The Norwegian Humanist Association*
- h. *Other worldview community*
- i. *No faith or worldview community*

34. If Parliamentary elections were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?

Tick one alternative

- a. *Rødt (Red Party)*
- b. *Arbeiderpartiet (ap) (Norwegian Labour Party)*
- c. *Fremskrittspartiet (frp) (Progress Party)*
- d. *Høyre (h) (Conservative Party of Norway)*
- e. *Kristelig Folkeparti (krf) (Christian Democrats)*
- f. *Senterpartiet (sp) (Centre Party)*
- g. *Sosialistisk Venstreparti (sv) (the Socialist Left Party)*
- h. *Venstre (v) (the Liberal Party)*
- i. *Other*
- j. *Don't know*
- k. *Would not have voted*

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