

Introduction

Nationality is an important element in the formation of identity, but this brings up a question; that is whether people are proud of their nationality.

Thus, we decided to investigate how many people would prefer to have the same nationality if they were born again.

This survey is important because it could provide an opportunity to recognize people's interest in other countries and their patriotism.

Hypothesis

We hypothesize that 80% of the people will choose to keep their current nationality due to its familiarity.

Methods

In the survey, participants were asked the question, **"Would you prefer to have the same nationality if you were born again?"** After this question, they were also asked to give reasons for their answers.

We collected data by using Microsoft Forms for the survey, interspersing QR codes printed in the school, sharing the data with the school's social networking group, and interviewing students in person.

The sample size for this survey was **100** participants.

Results

The results we got from our survey found that 81% of the participants would retain the same nationality if they were born again, while 19% said they wouldn't.

Among the 81 respondents who answered "yes," 12% of respondents cited familiarity as the reason, 15% mentioned potential benefits, 12% mentioned patriotism, 29% mentioned culture/identity, 22% had no specific reason, and 10% provided other reasons.

Among the 19 respondents who answered "no," 37% cited curiosity as the reason, another 37% expressed dissatisfaction with their current nationality, 16% mentioned seeking for better opportunities, and 11% provided other reasons.

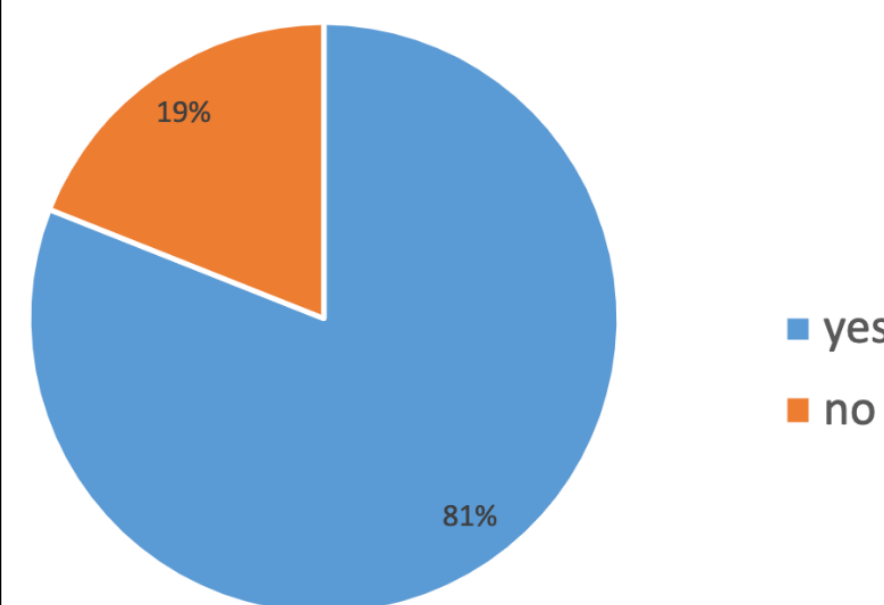


Figure 1: Same nationality preference if born again

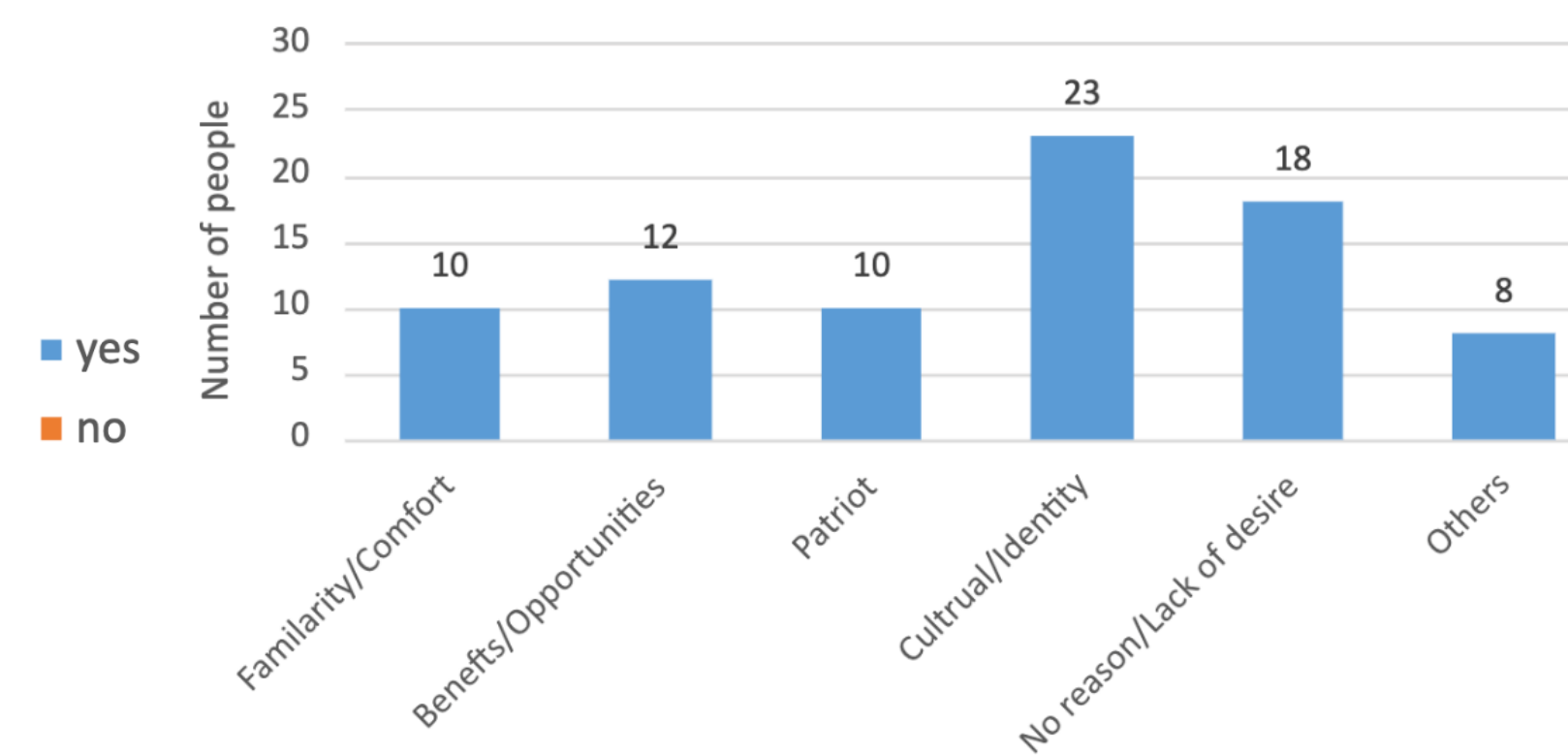


Figure 2: Categorization of reasons for wanting to retain the same nationality

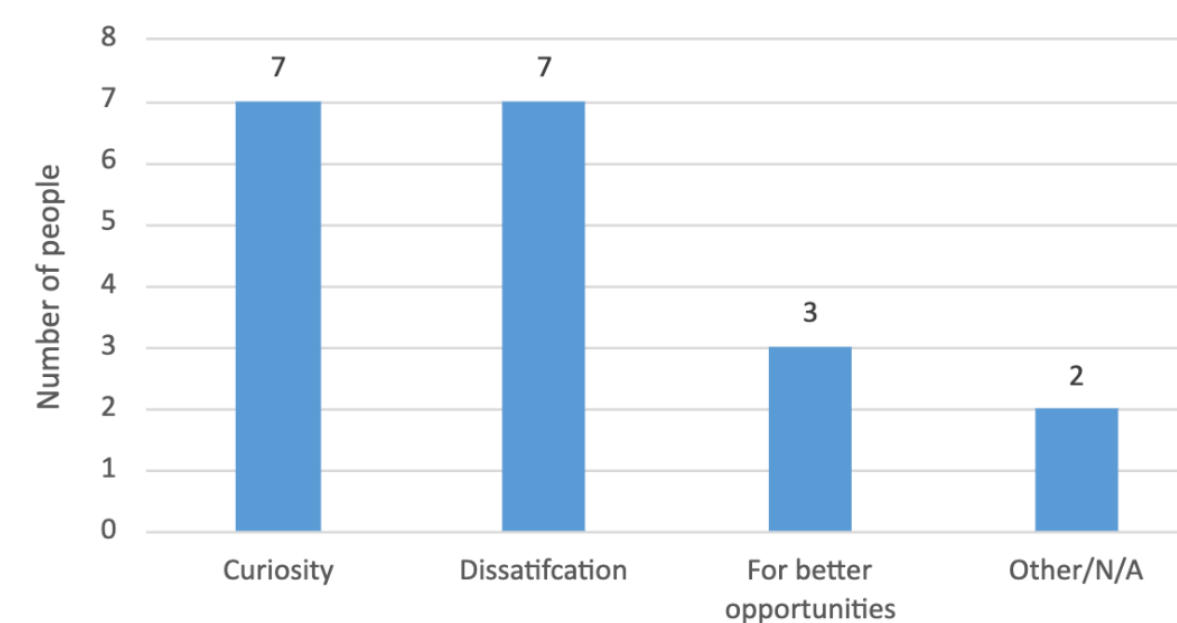


Figure 3: Categorization of reasons for wanting to change the nationality

Statistical Analysis

Out of 100 randomly selected undergraduates, we had a size of 81 (81%) people who preferred to keep their current nationality. We calculated a 95% confidence interval for the estimated results by determining the Margin of Error to be 0.077. Based on the survey data, the estimated 95% confidence interval for the parameter of interest is 0.733 to 0.887.

The z-score was calculated to be 0.25 with $H_0 = 0.80$, which gave a p-value of 0.5987. The p-value was calculated to be greater than the alpha level of 0.05.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our study found that the majority of participants would prefer to retain their current nationality, citing factors such as familiarity and patriotism. However, the p-value of 0.5987 at a 95% confidence level, suggests that our results are not statistically significant. Therefore, we failed to reject the null hypothesis. We have the following limitations in conducting this survey: Most of our participants were from one nationality, which means that if we were surveying from other nationalities, the results might be different. We also had a very small sample size, which also could've affected the results. Further research with a larger sample size and additional analysis may be needed to confirm our results.

References

- Connelly, R., Gayle, V., & Lambert, P. C. (2016). Ethnicity and ethnic group measures in social survey research. *Methodological Innovations*, 9, 205979911664288. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2059799116642885>
- Liu, Q., & Turner, D. A. (2018). Identity and national identity. *Educational Philosophy and Theory*, 50(12), 1080–1088. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00131857.2018.1434076>