

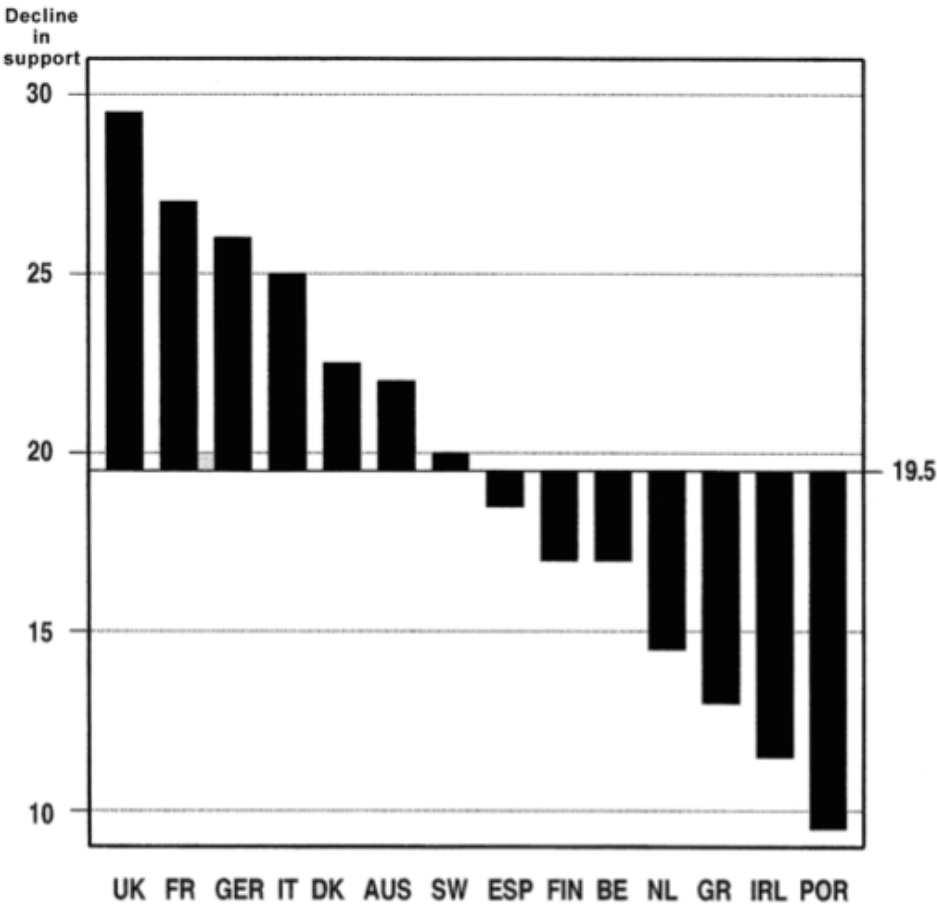
hat individuals who identify themselves exclusively as Belgian or exclusively as Flemish oppose multi-level governance, while those who identify themselves as both Belgian and Flemish support it (Maddens et al. 1996). We expect to find something similar at the supranational level.

Under what circumstances will citizens perceive their national identity as exclusive or inclusive? While national identities are normally formed before adolescence (Druckman 1994), we hypothesize that their consequences for particular political objects, such as European integration, are continuously *constructed* through socialization and political conflict (Str ath and Triandafyllidou 2003; Diez Medrano 2003). But who does the framing? Literature on American public opinion suggests that public opinion may be cued by political elites (Zaller 1992, 107–117). The sharper the divisions among national elites on the Source of both figures: Hooghe and Marks (2004). Does Identity or Economic Rationality Drive Public Opinion on European Integration? *PS&Politics* 37(3).

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What do figures 1 and 2 tell us?

Figure 2
Exclusive National Identity and Support for European Integration



The bars estimate how much support for European integration declines in a country when a respondent says that she is "national only."

Posterior mean = 19.5