

valuable data set consists of more than 140 indicators covering minority policies in diverse areas (such as labour market access or political participation) for 27 European countries plus Canada. In a second step, the obtained typology is linked to measures of attitudes toward immigrants. These measurements are taken from the third wave of the European Social Survey (ESS - 2006). Merging MIPEX and ESS data allows a comparative analysis across almost 20 European countries.

**Integrative and divisive roles of political parties: Partisanship, Ideology and democracy in the Netherlands (Poster)**

*\*Bojan Todosijevic, University of Twente*

[Panel] 4P Poster Session: Electoral Behavior, Participation and Public Opinion

[Section] Electoral Behavior, Participation and Public Opinion

Political parties can be seen as agents of both integration and division. Attachment to political parties may function as an integrating mechanism by channelling political and ideological radicalism away from system-challenging activities towards the regime support and acceptance of the prevailing political (democratic) order. At the same time, parties might also foster radicalism, or even extremism, and dissatisfaction with democratic performance. This paper examines these possibilities using Dutch Election Studies series. Empirical examination of the relationships between ideological extremism, partisanship, and satisfaction democracy triangle provides mixed support for both interpretations.

**Intergenerational values and identities transmission among German Christians, German Jews, Israeli Jews and Israeli Arabs**

*\*Bilha Paryente, Achva Academic College*

[Panel] 2X Social Influences on the Development of Prejudice and Understanding of Intergroup Relations

[Section] Intergroup Relations

In this research we tested how parental values and children's ethnic identity (Tajfel, 1981; Brewer, 1991) contribute to their children's values (Schwartz, 1992), at the ages of 15-18. 105 Israeli families participated in the research 55 of them were Jewish and 50 Arabic families. In addition 418 German families participated in the research, 368 of them were Christians and 50 Jewish families. The values were divided into four subgroups (according to Schwartz, 1992): conservation values, openness to change, self enhancement and self transcendence values. The dominant variable in predicting children's conservation values was parental conservation values but in predicting children's openness to change values the parental values explained only little of the variance. It is possible that parents try to transmit conservation values in various cultural contexts, in contrast to openness to change values which seem to be less important to parental transmission. In addition we found that children's ethnic identity with orientation of differentiation from their in group reduced parental impact of their self enhancement values on their children's self enhancement values. Finally, we found that conservation and self enhancement values were significantly higher among families belonging to minority groups in Israel and Germany as well.

**International Public Opinion on the Environment: Responses to Inequality and Globalization**

*\*Yael Wolinsky-Nahmias, Northwestern University*

*So Young Kim, Korea Advanced Institute of Science & Technology (KAIST)*

[Panel] 9A Globalization, Change, and Resistance

[Section] International Relations, Globalization, Macropolitical Issues

Public concern for the environment has been rising around the globe across cultural and national boundaries. With globalization and fast dissemination of scientific knowledge, public support for environmental protection has increased notably in many countries during the past two decades. While opinion polls show a consistent rise in global environmental awareness and support for more government action, cross-country variation is large. This paper examines how economic and political inequality at both the international and domestic levels affects changing societal attitudes toward environmental protection. To the extent that environmental protection is gradually becoming a norm in many societies, more specific measures are required to investigate the depth of public endorsement of environmental causes. This paper explores public environmental support using cross-national survey questions that illuminate political and economic trade-offs involved in environmental policy-making. The analysis sheds light on the depth and sincerity of support for the environment, contributing to a deeper understanding of why public environmental support varies within and across countries as well as over time. More broadly, looking at both traditional categories of analysis such as state boundaries and social and economic status, and at new paradigms such as globalization and civic activism, we will seek to uncover trends and provide explanations for cross-sectional and longitudinal variations in public support for environmental protection.