

Abstract

Opportunities that we have in today's world are sharply evolving, and the world is changing all together with these changes. This development is noticeably observed within the topic of global movement of (not only) population, which has changed fundamentally, both economically, politically and socially. Today's so much diversified form of migration, which has lost its transparency it used to has, is a very up to date and debated topic currently almost all over the world. Because of high importance of the topic "migration" it is often subject of research and number of surveys. One of the most examined area within the topic migration is attitudes of people towards immigration and immigrant, oftentimes together with investigating cause leading to particular attitude. Due to the international reach of the topic, these attitudes are often subject of cross-national research or national research, which, however, use data from international surveys. There is a clear disparity across European states in these attitudes towards immigration and, above all, the immigrants themselves. Given this nature of cross-national surveys measuring attitudes towards immigrants, it is important to focus on the measurement quality, which is becoming increasingly complex in the perspective of international research. It is necessary to take into account the interdependence of partial errors that appear in surveys, but above all focus on the question of equivalence (comparability) of data / measurement is crucial for this kind of studies. It means that if our sample is varied and contains different groups, as is the case with international research and different countries and cultures, the main question is whether the measurements provide data that are comparable, whether the measurement is equivalent. In other words, it is desirable that a given measuring tool is applicable in all groups and measure equivalent / comparable data. One of the most important, if not the most important, tools to measure (anti) immigration attitudes in Europe is developed and measured within the European Social Survey. The analysis of measurement equivalence of this instrument by means of MGCFA demonstrates that the selected scale is equivalent, although not all items are equally ideally perceived by respondents. This means data on attitudes of Czech citizens towards immigrants (based on selected items) can be used and further interpreted with the support of good quality of these data.