

Abstract

The following Bachelor's thesis is concerned with the evaluation of attitudes towards migrants in countries of the Visegrád Group (V4). Its main aim is to analyse the determinants that affect such attitudes. It primarily builds on the work of the group threat theory and social identity theory. The thesis examines the impact of socio-psychological, socio-economic and demographic attributes, and also includes influences of relevant national and regional contexts. Its findings stem from the evaluation of the 2017 European Values Study dataset using multiple linear regression. The main contribution of this work is the discovery of the importance of Polish national context, followed by interpersonal trust, education, and conservatism. Despite existing theoretical assumptions, age did not turn out to be a significant determinant impacting attitudes in the countries of V4. Institutional trust and empathy played a significant role in terms of polarization in all of the countries evaluated. The impact of other attributes examined, including regional impact, was generally low.

Keywords: attitudes, immigrants, Visegrád Group, multiple linear regression, national conte

