

Abstract (in English)

This thesis deals with the perception of risk in the context of social sciences in the Czech environment. The thesis specifically examines the connection of risk perception with cultural worldviews and value orientations. Risk perception is measured using Likert scales of risk items, cultural worldviews through the concept of cultural cognition, which is based on the cultural theory of Douglas and Wildavsky, and value orientations through Schwartz's PVQ scales. Analysis of the data from the online questionnaire survey showed that only two of the four cultural worldviews - *hierarchism* and *individualism* - are transferable to the Czech environment, and therefore two indices - *positive discrimination and empathy* and *anti-individualism* - were created from the remaining items. Furthermore, cultural worldviews, unlike value orientations, were found to be more closely related to specific risk items and to contribute significantly to explaining risk perception. *Hierarchists*, for example, see great danger in accepting foreign migrants and, together with *individualists*, show greater concern towards risks threatening the social order. Environmental risks raise concerns among supporters of *positive discrimination and empathy*. Value orientations, as opposed to cultural worldviews, are much better descriptors of risk-taking. People with a value orientation towards *collective interests* are generally more likely to be risk-takers, and people who favour *individual interests* are more likely to be risk-averse. Last but not least, in the context of socio-demography, it has been shown that women rate the observed risk items as more dangerous for Czech society and that they are more risk-averse than men. Furthermore, for most of the risk items, it was found that risk aversion increases with increasing age and decreases with higher household income. Since risk research is a relatively uncommon topic in Czech sociology and this paper was the first application of the concept of cultural cognition in the Czech Republic, potential follow-up research is more than welcome.