Abstract
The present bachelor thesis deals with socioenvironmental problems. The first part involves review of literature, the second part is devoted to a pilot study covering the territory of the Czech Republic. Many studies pointed out uneven distribution of pollution among minorities, people with lower education and other socially disadvantaged individuals. The lower the social status, the worse the air quality and the higher risk of the threat from exposure to airborne pollutants. We analyzed association between various air quality factors and indicators of socio-economic status of the population from Czech cities. Our results correspond to those obtained from USA, Germany, New Zealand etc.: pollutants to which people are exposed to vary by level of social status. People with lower degree of education have to bear higher concentration of SO$_2$ and PM$_{10}$ - higher concentrations of combustion by-products. Contrary to that, people with higher degree of education and higher income are more likely exposed to pollutants from transport (namely NO$_2$).

Key words: environmental justice, air quality, Czech Republic