

ABSTRACT

"One of the essential components of the concept of the human of the future is the vision of a socialized being, i.e. one who cares not only for his own benefit, but also takes into account the benefit of others, the benefit of the community, and presents a pro-social attitude".
(Reykowski, 1979)

The prepared work aims to contribute, i.a., to broaden the state of psychological knowledge about an individual and is an attempt to make a certain *diagnosis* of the condition of EU societies in terms of perceiving and providing support to *refugees*. The theoretical explanations of the work focus mainly on the knowledge developed so far in the field of psychological sciences: social and cross-cultural psychology. The study was largely exploratory in nature, which is a significant value of this work, as well as it concerns socially important issues, especially "active" in the social discourse of recent times - the issue of *refugees*. In different countries, different solutions for the integration of *refugees* are used, which is related to the official policy of the state. State policy creates a specific climate that is conducive to or blocks the activities of an individual for the benefit of strangers. The study covers three countries that apply different *refugee* policies: Poland, Spain (Catalonia) and France. The conducted research project was an attempt to understand the relationship between subjective variables, i.e. *social axioms, national identity, general trust, psychological well-being, attitude to state policy, socio-demographic data (nationality, gender, age, education, place of residence, financial situation, religion, level of religiosity)*, and object variables (*refugee* traits), i.e. *community* and *agency* features, source of threat vs benefit and *gender*, and readiness to provide help (understood as *social support*) to *refugees* (including material help, too). Hypotheses concerning the role of social axioms, subjective variables, features of the helping object (*refugees*) and hypotheses concerning contextual variables were tested. The hypothesis concerning the relationship between *Social Cynicism* and the tendency to provide *social support* in Poland was confirmed. Social axiom *Reward for Application*, in turn, has a positive correlation with *social support* in Spain and France. Also, *generalized trust* turned out to be a significant predictor of readiness to assist *refugees* in all three countries. Similarly, the perceived image of *refugees* - that is, the dimensions of *warmth* and *agency*, in both women and men, was related to the tendency to help.

Identity variables have not been confirmed in the research. *Happiness* was positively related to the willingness to help in Spain and France. Overall, France and Spain as a countries, are more similar to each other than compared to Poland.

The actual study was preceded by two pilot studies. First, a study was conducted to check the parametric data of the newly created *Social Support Scale*, then I conducted a pilot study of the full research instrumentation on a sample of 100 people in Poland. Finally, a study was conducted on a sample of 1069 people in three countries: Poland, Spain (Catalonia), and France. The full research instrumentation was previously translated into the language of a given country using the "*back translation*" method (spanish, french language). The sample was randomly selected, in the investigations took place people, on average aged from 18 to 80 years old, of various professions and education. The original scale of the *Social Axioms Survey* was used to measure the social axioms, the remaining tools were designed in a proprietary way, i.e. based on the existing research tools (e.g. the modified Ong & Ward Support Scale, 2005). The research completed in 2020 has shown interesting results. Thanks to the obtained data, a *social support* model was designed that achieved satisfactory parametric data. The resulting model makes it possible to use it also in the conduct of subsequent scientific research and is of a new value in science.

KEYWORDS: *Bronfenbrenner model, social axioms, perception of refugees, national identity, general trust, "community - agency", social support, country profile (MIPEX), UN Refugee Agency, prosocial behavior, acculturation, adaptation*

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