

RELIGIOSITY - REAL FACTOR OF THE MULTIVARIATE SPECTRUM OF POPULATION: GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE NITRA REGION

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After a longer period of time was a census, in which also the religiosity of the population was ascertained. By means of factor analysis in the paper I examined in the multivariate spectrum of the Nitra s region population. Besides religiosity' I included in the factor analysis (the number of inhabitants confessing Roman-Catholic and Evangelical religion) also three additional groups of variables. The first group contains variables of dynamics, of age and sex structure. In the second group there are variables of nationality structure and the third group includes variables of non-religiosity (number of inhabitants without religion creed and with non-determined religion).

The very correlation matrix indicated the basic bonds between the variables, which were projected into the factor matrix, in which an interlacement religiosity characters was observed with the other groups of character. The factor space was produced by 4 factors. The first of them reflects the bonds of the first group of variables. It is the dimension of growth and on the other hand that of the decline of the communities of the region. The second factor reflects the nationality differences and the third one integrates the religiosity and the population growth variables. The last (4) factor is a complex dimension describing the differences of religiosity and non-religiosity. The dimension (factor score) is also illustrated on the map (high religiosity-vertical lines, high non-religiosity - horizontal limes).

The paper has shown that religiosity is not isolated phenomenon in the multivariate spectrum of the population of the region. It organically bound with the nationality structure but also with the dynamics of the population.

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