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RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY OF POPULATION AS FACTOR OF MANIFESTATION OF SOCIAL TROUBLES ASSOCIATED WITH HEALTH AND SAFETY

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Summary

This article studies the impact peculiarities of the population's religious activity on the manifestation of social troubles. The territory of Ukraine was chosen for research. It has been established that the religious activity of the population correlates significantly with diseases associated with moral qualities of the population, namely HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis, etc., as well as various manifestations of crimes. To establish the relationships and their justification, a method of linear correlation was chosen which helped to establish different degrees of mutual impact. The most noticeable impacts on demographic components are presented in the article.

Key words: religious activity, atheists, believer population, incidence of disease, crime, serious crimes.

Relevance of the research

Today, social-geographical research studies of the religious space are particularly relevant, as only they let clearly identify and track the territorial differences in the confessional space, understand the causes of the emergence of religious conflicts and make relevant forecasts, develop ways to reduce them and their manifestation. Study of confessional space is one of the important directions of scientific researches of modern socio-geographical science – the geography of religion. It is associated with important problems in the life of society, especially with the aim of overcoming ethnic and religious conflicts; increasing the role of religious organizations, trends and movements in solving the most pressing social problems in Ukraine (the problem of orphanhood, high level of divorce, homelessness, alcoholism and drug addiction, etc.); the development of religious tourism as one of the most promising types of tourism; consolidation of the Ukrainian people through religious perception of the world and many others.

It should also be noted that religious space forms not only the spirituality and mentality of the population of the country or its individual parts, but also the way and conditions of life that collectively form its quality. Religious space is one of the determinants in keeping sanitary and hygienic as well as housing and living conditions; it defines the social significance of the individual and forms the perception of the environment. It definitely affects the general state of health and well-being, the spread of certain diseases that arise most often through an immoral way of life, as well as the manifestation of crime and the formation of a criminal situation.

Analysis of previous research

The peculiarities of relations in the field of religion, the state of polyconfessional regions, the role and place of religious identity in the formation of social processes, religious spirituality, and other issues are considered in the works of many contemporary philosophers, in particular A.V. Aristova, T.V. Gladka, A.O. Kyslii, V.H. Pogribniak, M.V. Shkribliak, V.Yu. Popov, Y.Yu. Selezhan and many others. Various aspects of this influence were considered by K.B. Schetinin, S.N. Osyrovskii, J. A. Kalabaeva, V.V. Muraviev, L.A. Belyaeva, N.A. Belyaev, K. Sehida, L.A. Burhart, G. Lichbinskaya, F. Poppel. Among geographers, important aspects of the influence of religious space on the formation of social processes were studied by K.V. Mezentsev, O.O. Liubitseva, A.S. Kovalchuk, V.O. Patiychuk, I.I. Kostaschuk, L.V. Kliuchko and others [1,2,3,4].

Presenting main material

The problem of scientific research of social problems is of a national importance. Under social troubles, we understand the consequences of socioeconomic, psychological, social state that are manifested in intentional or unintentional crime, alcoholism, suicide, unemployment, low living standards, and that can't fully or partially meet the needs of the population in social security. In our opinion, for socio-geographical assessment of the regional level of social troubles, it is most appropriate to identify the following groups of social troubles in the region, namely: demographic social troubles; social troubles associated with the work of the population; social troubles associated with the welfare of the population; social troubles associated with the health preservation of the population; social troubles associated with the peace and security of the population.

Social troubles associated with the health preservation of the population have rather clear territorial differences of their manifestation in the regions of Ukraine.

For the correlation analysis of the religious activity of the population with social troubles associated with the health preservation of the population, we chose the following indicators (Table 1): the incidence of HIV in the population (per 100 thousand inhabitants), the incidence of AIDS in the population (per 100 thousand inhabitants), the mortality rate from HIV infection (per 100 thousand people), the mortality rate from mental and behavioral disorders (per 100 thousand people), the mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease (per 100 thousand people), the mortality rate from self-harm (per 100 thousand people), the number of people with active tuberculosis (per 1,000 inhabitants), the number of people in psychiatric inpatient facilities (per 1,000 inhabitants), the number of people who were in the drug dispensary during 2017 (per 100 thousand people), the number of people suffering from sexually transmitted diseases (per 1000 inhabitants) [7,8].

Table 1

Statistical data of population morbidity for certain types of diseases

Region	Incidence of HIV in the population, per 100 thousand inhabitants	Incidence of AIDS in the population, per 100 thousand inhabitants	Mortality rate from HIV infection, per 100 thousand people	Mortality rate from mental and behavioral disorders, per 100 thousand people	Mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease, per 100 thousand people	Mortality rate from self-harm, per 100 thousand people	Number of people ill from tuberculosis, per 1,000 inhabitants	Number of people with active tuberculosis, per 1,000 inhabitants	Number of people in psychiatric inpatient facilities, per 1,000 inhabitants	Number of people who were in the drug dispensary during 2017, per 100 thousand people	Number of people suffering from sexually transmitted diseases, per 1000 inhabitants
Vinnitsia	176,7	76,0	2,5	2,8	4,0	20,2	0,6	0,6	1,1	1,1	0,4
Volyn	202,7	68,0	5,4	5,5	6,3	13,9	0,7	0,8	1,0	141,9	0,7
Dnipropetrovsk	846,3	278,1	8,3	0,3	2,6	19,1	1,0	1,1	2,0	6,1	0,6
Donetsk	328,0	128,4	11,2	...	...	...	0,4	0,4	0,5	3,2	0,1
Zhytomyr	265,9	78,1	14,1	3,1	4,8	18,0	1,0	1,1	1,4	13,4	0,6
Transcarpathian	45,5	14,8	17,0	12,8	13,5	12,2	0,9	1,0	0,4	19,9	0,4
Zaporizhia	267,4	100,0	19,9	0,4	4,7	18,0	1,0	1,1	1,2	13,1	0,8

Ivano-Frankivsk	75,3	30,3	22,8	0,3	1,7	10,7	0,6	0,6	1,1	15,1	0,3
Kyiv	409,5	137,8	25,7	0,3	1,2	20,2	0,9	1,0	0,9	3,2	3,0
Kirovohrad	310,0	66,7	28,6	4,8	3,6	25,7	0,9	1,0	1,8	115,8	2,1
Luhansk	99,6	23,4	31,5	...	...	...	0,3	0,3	0,8	12,7	0,1
Lviv	142,0	46,5	34,4	1,8	4,7	5,0	0,5	0,6	1,5	56,0	0,5
Mykolayiv	769,6	146,4	37,3	4,0	12,6	21,3	1,1	1,2	1,1	174,8	0,4
Odesa	885,4	314,2	40,2	0,2	2,0	18,6	1,4	1,6	1,0	8,8	0,6
Poltava	248,9	78,6	43,1	0,3	2,9	16,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	4,5	0,3
Rivne	160,9	36,3	46,0	1,6	2,8	12,7	0,6	0,7	1,0	8,4	0,3
Sumy	137,3	41,6	48,9	2,0	7,3	16,5	0,6	0,7	1,1	151,2	0,1
Ternopil	97,3	17,0	51,8	4,0	0,4	9,0	0,5	0,5	1,2	44,9	0,3
Kharkiv	153,2	37,6	54,7	0,7	1,7	7,8	0,6	0,6	1,4	117,4	0,6
Kherson	423,3	99,0	57,6	3,4	1,6	21,9	1,0	1,1	1,4	1,3	0,6
Khmelnitsky	156,9	57,5	60,5	10,2	7,4	19,0	0,6	0,6	1,7	7,5	0,2
Cherkasy	301,6	98,1	63,4	1,3	1,9	18,2	0,7	0,8	1,4	0,7	0,2
Chernivtsi	100,7	28,8	66,3	7,1	0,2	9,7	0,5	0,6	2,1	100,8	0,7
Chernihiv	395,5	107,7	69,2	7,6	4,5	18,3	0,9	0,9	1,8	55,6	0,5
city Kyiv	445,1	97,0	72,1	7,4	0,4	5,8	0,5	0,5	1,0	76,0	0,5

Table 2

Correlation between the indices of religious activity of the population and the diseases of the population of certain types of diseases

	Incidence of HIV in the population, per 100 thousand inhabitants	Incidence of AIDS in the population, per 100 thousand inhabitants	Mortality rate from HIV infection, per 100 thousand people	Mortality rate from mental and behavioral disorders, per 100 thousand people	Mortality rate from alcoholic liver disease, per 100 thousand people	Mortality rate from self-harm, per 100 thousand people	Number of people ill from tuberculosis, per 1,000 inhabitants	Number of people with active tuberculosis, per 1,000 inhabitants	Number of people in psychiatric inpatient facilities, per 1,000 inhabitants	Number of people who were in the drug dispensary during 2017, per 100 thousand people	Number of people suffering from sexually transmitted diseases, per 1000 inhabitants
Index of confessional mosaic	0,2754	0,1935	0,0124	0,0092	-0,1464	0,1453	0,2297	0,2361	-0,1295	0,0649	0,2945
Proportion of convinced atheists and non-believers	0,5506	0,5413	-0,1166	-0,3096	-0,0544	0,5883	0,2577	0,2479	0,0024	-0,1332	0,0230
Proportion of those who consider themselves believers	-0,6205	-0,5932	-0,0171	0,2491	0,0171	-0,6364	-0,3635	-0,3571	-0,0261	0,1352	-0,0393
Provision of the population (number of communities per 1,000 people)	-0,4907	-0,4537	-0,0057	0,4136	0,1492	-0,2233	-0,1462	-0,1340	0,0459	-0,0692	-0,0269
Provision of the settlements (number of communities per one settlement)	-0,3640	-0,3000	-0,0069	0,4747	0,0607	-0,4561	-0,1922	-0,1854	-0,1425	-0,1771	-0,0312

Analyzing the obtained data of the correlation analysis (Table 2), it can be said about practically no influence of the confessional mosaic index on the incidence of the population (Figs 1, 2 and 3). However, the proportion of the population of convinced atheists has a more significant impact: the highest correlation is observed with the incidence of HIV and AIDS, as well as mortality from self-harm (suicide), which can be explained by permissiveness, fearlessness of sin. The negative relationship arises between the mortality of the population and mental disorders, which can be explained by the fact that the religious space practically does not affect this disease.

The proportion of those, who consider themselves believers and provision of settlements with religious communities proves those statements that we formed about the influence of atheists' proportion.

Social troubles associated with the peace and security of the population. Religious space also forms the level of security of the regions of Ukraine, reduces the level of crime and social tension [5,6]. For the correlation analysis of the religious activity of the population and the indicators characterizing the social problems associated with the peace and security of the population, we chose the following indicators (Table 3): the number of registered crimes (per 100 thousand people), the number of serious and especially serious crimes (on 100 thousand people), the number of persons who committed crimes (per 100 thousand inhabitants), the number of juveniles who committed a crime (per 100 thousand people) and the number of persons who repeatedly committed a crime (per 100 thousand inhabitants) [7,8].

Analyzing the data obtained from the correlation analysis (Table 4), we conclude that the religious space mostly affects the number of serious and especially serious committed crimes, as well as the presence of persons who repeatedly committed crimes in regions. The index of confessional mosaic correlates most with all crimes and serious and especially serious crimes, and with the proportion of atheists with serious and especially serious crimes and those who repeatedly committed crimes (Figures 4, 5 and 6).

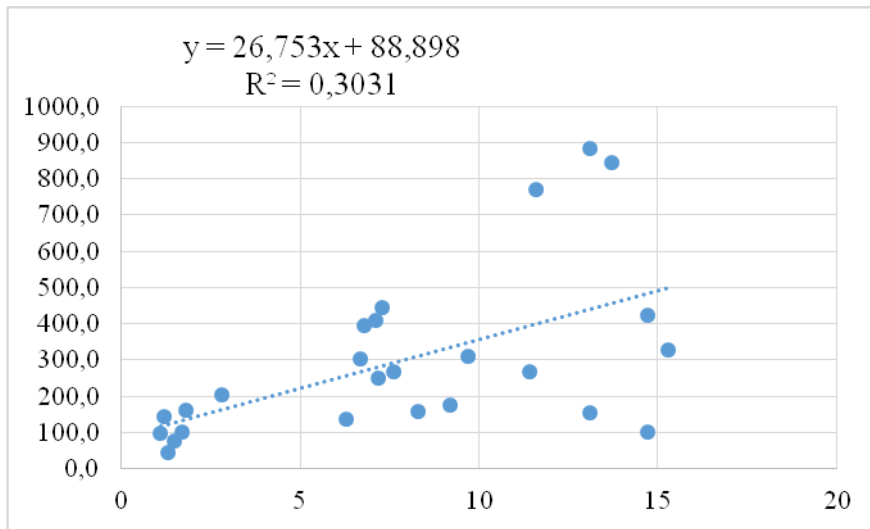


Fig. 1. Correlation between the proportion of atheists and the incidence of HIV infection

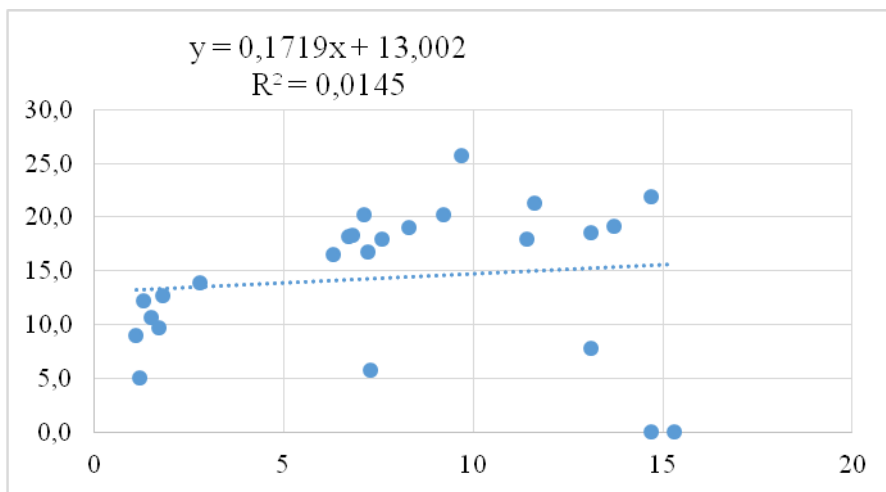


Fig. 2. Correlation between the proportion of atheists and the mortality rate due to self-harm

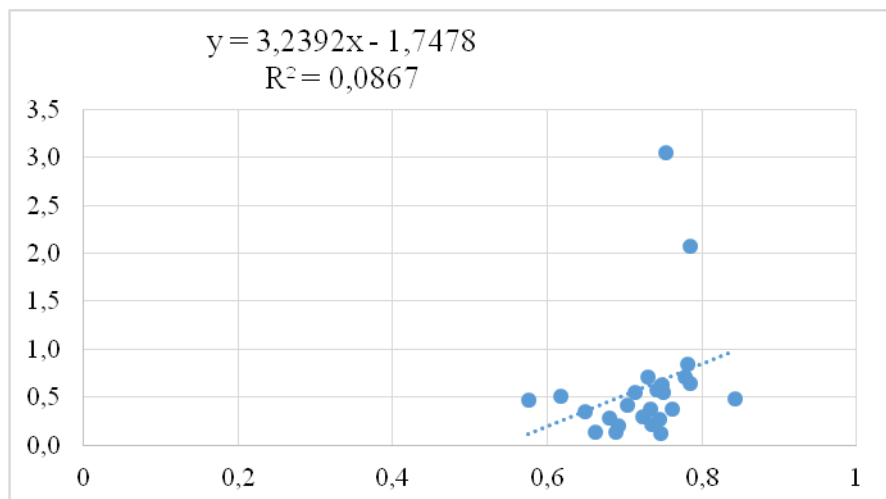


Fig. 3. Correlation between the confessional mosaic index and the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases

Table 3

Statistical data characterizing the security and social welfare of the population

Region	Number of registered crimes per 100 thousand people	Number of serious and especially serious crimes per 100 thousand people	Number of people who committed crimes per 100 thousand inhabitants	Number of juveniles who committed a crime per 100 thousand people	Number of persons who repeatedly committed a crime per 100 thousand inhabitants
Vinnitsia	1046,32	384,75	291,15	14,21	95,44
Volyn	1150,46	457,22	215,90	11,07	51,13
Dnipropetrovsk	1433,86	672,92	304,17	7,37	120,02
Donetsk	710,21	275,26	170,51	6,86	52,85
Zhytomyr	1374,14	569,26	300,43	20,79	74,32
Transcarpathian	753,25	315,54	187,81	13,03	44,11
Zaporizhia	2777,21	1021,55	322,49	11,26	131,21
Ivano-Frankivsk	718,19	218,22	154,99	6,90	38,69
Kyiv	1659,54	759,23	248,76	11,34	62,93
Kirovohrad	1938,61	914,51	348,65	22,59	103,22
Luhansk	566,93	236,23	149,74	6,55	46,54
Lviv	1458,21	420,97	206,59	8,10	55,66
Mykolayiv	1375,24	689,90	236,57	10,86	88,93
Odesa	1454,00	830,99	166,13	8,64	34,33
Poltava	1632,16	568,39	332,36	12,38	149,45
Rivne	1035,28	381,86	189,46	12,67	59,36

Sumy	1319,13	374,03	393,50	19,83	132,60
Ternopil	669,19	187,59	194,81	9,31	24,33
Kharkiv	1876,87	646,81	249,37	9,54	117,41
Kherson	1499,17	592,56	346,33	8,12	159,41
Khmelnitsky	958,33	354,67	213,82	9,73	59,01
Cherkasy	1526,76	581,47	219,20	5,49	42,94
Chernivtsi	929,08	284,44	193,78	11,91	48,20
Chernihiv	1549,69	661,03	239,30	6,37	64,21
city Kyiv	2628,20	951,53	188,72	6,95	20,86

Table 4

Correlation between the indices of religious activity of the population and statistical data, which cover the level of security and peace of the population.

	Number of registered crimes per 100 thousand people	Number of serious and especially serious crimes per 100 thousand people	Number of people who committed crimes per 100 thousand inhabitants	Number of juveniles who committed a crime per 100 thousand people	Number of persons who repeatedly committed a crime per 100 thousand inhabitants
Index of confessional mosaic	0,4546	0,5000	0,1374	0,1729	0,1487
Proportion of convinced atheists and non-believers	0,2537	0,4037	0,2568	-0,1412	0,4448
Proportion of those who consider themselves believers	-0,3261	-0,4947	-0,3056	0,0975	-0,4358
Provision of the population (number of communities per 1,000 people)	-0,4698	-0,5192	-0,2181	0,1403	-0,3793
Provision of the settlements (number of communities per one settlement)	-0,4851	-0,4948	-0,5264	-0,1731	-0,5550

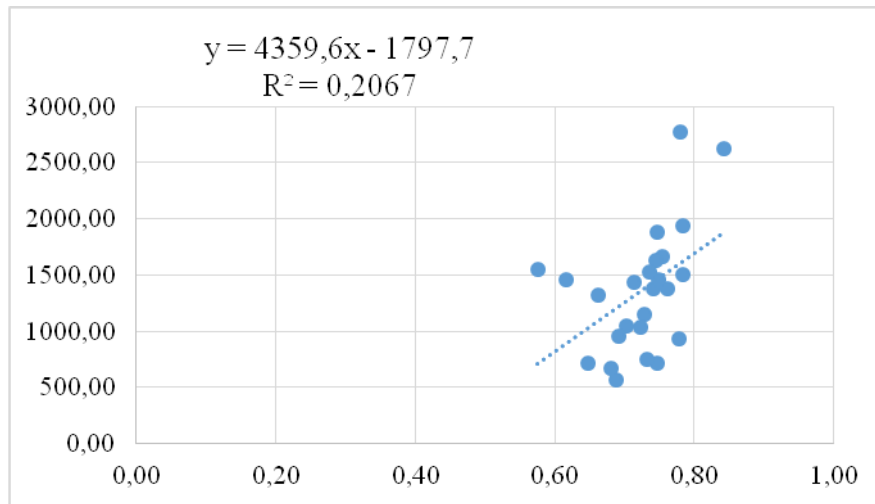


Fig. 4. Correlation between the confessional mosaic index and the number of registered crimes

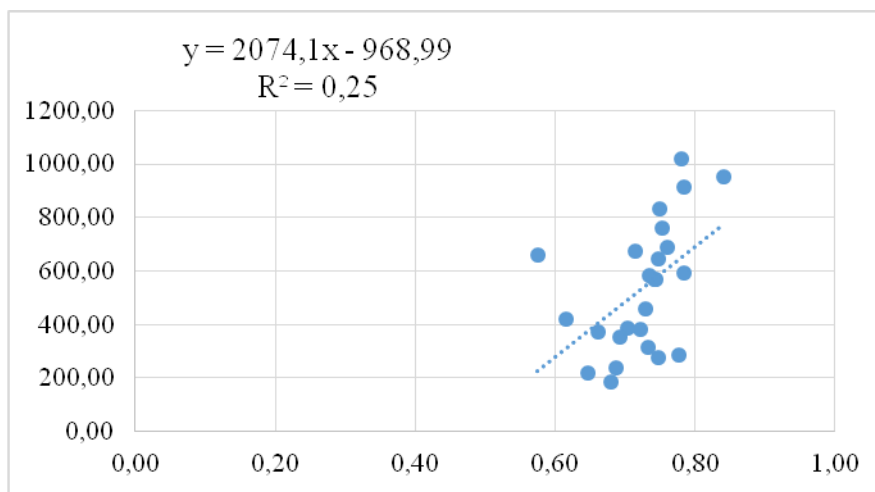


Fig. 5. Correlation between the confessional mosaic index and the number of registered serious and especially serious crimes

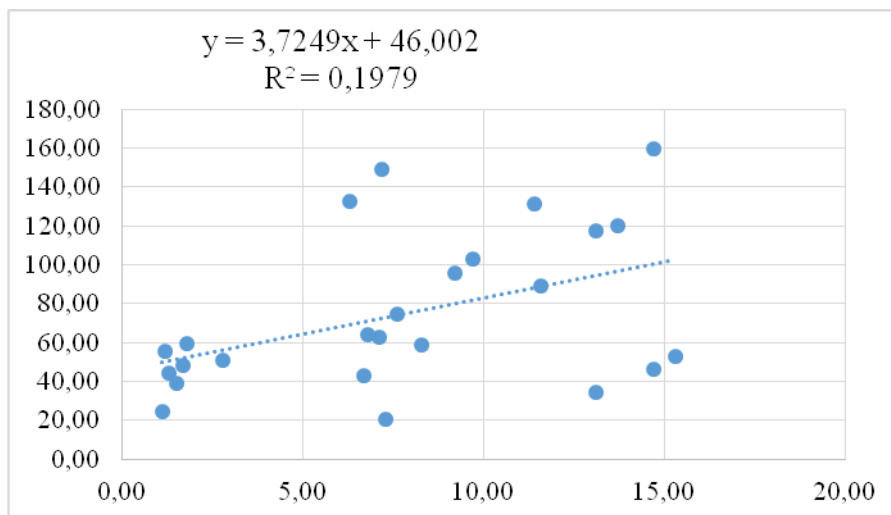


Fig. 6. Correlation between the proportion of atheists and the number of persons who repeatedly committed a crime

Conclusions

Thus, we have proven that the religious space significantly affects the course of social processes through the prism of the emergence and manifestation of social troubles associated with the preservation of health and safety of the population.

Religious space affects the manifestation of social troubles associated with the morbidity of the population and its security, namely: the higher the level of religious activity of the population of the region, the positive indicators of the morbidity of the population for HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and other diseases, as well as the number of registered crimes, especially heavy bodily and murders. Such features should be taken into account when developing the social concepts of denominations operating in the region and contributing to the development of the spirituality of the population by increasing the role of religious institutions in the life of society.

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