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*Daniel Kollár**

IMPORTANCE OF PERCEPTION AND EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENT IN SPATIAL BEHAVIOUR OF MAN

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The contemporary world geography is typical for an emphasis on the research of social problems of man and satisfaction of his material and non-material needs. This contribution dealing with spatial behaviour of man estimates the mentioned trends oriented above all to the interpretation of spatial demand and requests of man in his environment, as well as identification of man (social being) with the places of his basic living functions. The aim of this contribution is to analyze the chosen aspects of the cognitive process of man (environmental perception and evaluation) as connected with the characteristics, eventually limitations of objective reality and spatial behaviour of man in leisure time and to point at the justification of their research through the analyses of spatial behaviour of man.

Key words: cognitive processes, environmental perception, environmental evaluation, spatial ideas, spatial preferences, spatial movement, spatial behaviour, leisure activities.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years opinions and tendencies emphasizing the presentation of geography as a socio-scientific discipline appear in geography. The contemporary world geography is

* Geografický ústav SAV, Štefánikova 49, 814 73 Bratislava

characterized by increased stress on the research of social problems of man and satisfaction of his material and non-material needs. The theme of spatial behaviour of man is based in these tendencies and it is aimed first off all at the comprehension of the spatial requests of man in his environment, as well as identification of man (social being) with the places of his basic life functions.

In the study published in *Geografický časopis* (Kollár 1992a) we presented basic theoretical-methodological approaches in the research of spatial behaviour of man, and pointed at the relation and complementary nature of subjective and objective points of view. The aim of this article is to analyze chosen aspects of learning process of man (perception and evaluation of environment) in relation to the characteristics, eventually limitations of objective reality and spatial behaviour in leisure time and to point at the justification of its research along the analyses of spatial behaviour of man.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS

Investigation of environmental perception and evaluation enjoy a long tradition in the world geography and there exist numerous studies dealing with the quoted subject (the most known are: Lynch 1960, Downs 1970, Gould and White 1974, Saarinen 1976, etc.). The 80-ties brought about a new wave of stimulating ideas in the research of perception and environmental evaluation, inspired by behavioural and humanistic approach in social geography (Gold and Goodey 1983, Relph 1985, Mugerauer 1985, Cox and Golledge 1986, Bartnicka 1989), that found their reflection also in Slovak geography in the contributions of Radváni 1983, Ira 1992, Kollár 1992b, Ira and Kollár 1992, Matlovič 1992, etc. The theme of environmental perception and evaluation became a significant part of the Slovak geographical research, stressing the importance of the human factor, eventually his subjective utterance.

Perception of environment from the point of view of the internal processes proceeding in man, constitutes the first degree, on which the individual receives through his senses information of the real world. On the basis of his value system he evaluates it and classifies into his own "idea" (imagination) system of the real world. But in accordance with Šípoš (1987), perception of environment cannot be quite separated from other processes of learning. It is a set of mutually interacting and conditioned systems that create together an uniform system of a input, processing and retrieval of information. But at the present, a linear information model: input - processing - further processing - output of information is not considered any more. Now it is rather a cyclic model: perceived information creates and changes the memory schemes of man, the memory scheme in turn modifies the way of our observation and perception and we go back to the information on basis of already new selective criteria (Neisser 1979). This is the reason, why we in our study reflect on perception in a broader sense of the word, where the ideas of man on environment and its evaluation are not based only on visual perception (Lloyd 1982) and they are not investigated individually, on the contrary, they form a complex system. From the geographical point of view it is a system of subjective indices of spatial behaviour of man.

Already Downs (1970) pointed at the mutual relationship of environmental perception and evaluation and the ideas of environment, and he stresses three important aspects in the environmental perception and evaluation:

- structural aspect - objective reality influences the ideas and evaluation of environment, retrospectively compared to the reality,
- evaluating aspect - evaluation of environment depends on the ideas (imaginings) of environment,
- preferential aspect - evaluation and ideas of environment influence preference of the places of basic life functions of man in his real spatial behaviour.

The mentioned aspects are a methodological basis of our study, in which we shall attempt at a empiric tentative of the two above-formulated basic hypotheses related to the structural and preferential aspects of perception and evaluation of environment. As a matter of fact, both aspects are relevant of the geographical view point for understanding the meaning of environmental perception and evaluation in spatial behaviour of man.

A selected set of respondents used for documenting the relation of perception and evaluation of environment with regard to spatial behaviour of man originated of the basic set of economically active population of rural population of Bratislava's hinterland, and it counts 578 respondents (way of delimitation of hinterland - Kollár 1992b). At the selection of respondents we used the method of a multistage selection, and for obtaining of empiric facts we chose the technique of questionnaire. Environmental perception and evaluation is characterized by two subjective indices:

- a) idea of the places with the best chosen life conditions,
- b) evaluation of the satisfaction of man with chosen living conditions in his own commune.

Objective reality is characterized by its basic limitations with regard to spatial behaviour of man in leisure time expressed by geographically relevant variables (zones in Bratislava's hinterland - analyzed in the study Kollár 1993, former organization of the settlement system, place of work of man, and frequency of commuting to Bratislava and the nearest district town). Preference of the places of the basic life functions are connected with the leisure activities of man and they represent the real places of the man's movement in pursue of cultural events and leisure facilities.

STRUCTURAL ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION AND EVALUATION

Perception of Environment

The first out of the indices that can be possibly used for the explanation of the structural aspect of environmental perception and evaluation by man (in the sense of Downs 1970) is an idea of a place with the best chosen living conditions. The reason is that the man's ideas are freely connected especially with the places where he satisfies his basic needs and in connection with them he creates his own idea on the nearest environment. As already mentioned in the preceding part, the man's idea of environment is not created and encoded only on basis of visual perception, it originates also verbally and it is formed also on basis

of the hidden abstract ideas through evoking of the experienced or perceived fact. The problem of ideas of environment is therefore highly relevant and it represents one of the possibilities of enlightenment of the structural aspect of environmental perception and evaluation.

So far the ideas of man on environment in its applied position most frequently referred to spatial decisions and man's behaviour.

In the world geographical literature (Demko 1974, Lloyd 1977, etc), until then existing imaginations of man in applied form were most frequently related to spatial decisions and behaviour of man, where the man's idea of environment constituted an important independent variable of his migration behaviour. The quoted view of the problem of ideas is based in preferential aspect of environmental perception and environment. However, already Kuipers (1982) dealt with the research of the relationship between the ideas and movement of man, in which the idea was a dependent variable. From the viewpoint of structural aspect of environmental perception and evaluation also we are interested in the idea, above all with regard to geographically relevant relations that constitute in our case limitations and characteristics of objective reality and influence the creation of man's ideas of the places with the best chosen living conditions from the aspect of leisure activities.



Fig. 1. Histograms of number of traits PRED 1- PRED 2.

In our work we consider two nominal traits at the variable idea:

PRED 1 - idea of the commune with the best conditions from the aspect of equipment with cultural facilities.

PRED 2 - idea of the commune with the best conditions from the aspect of recreational possibilities.

The variable idea has a character of nominal trait with the following categories: 1-Bratislava, 2-the nearest district town, 3-other town, 4-own rural commune, 5-other rural commune.

Fig. 1 shows that both traits of the variable idea have a modal category corresponding to category "Bratislava". From the point of view of cultural conditions, the primacy of Bratislava in imagination of rural man is distinct, but in the trait PRED 2, i.e. the best conditions from the point of view of recreation, the differentiation is comparably high.

Kuiper's methodology (1982) points at a close relation of man's imaginations his movement in space. As the ideas of environment in our case, ideas of the places with the best living conditions from the point of view of cultural activities and recreational possibilities, are based in a significant extent on visual encoding, we can expect existence of dependencies between the idea and from this aspect geographically relevant phenomena (Table 1):

- a) zone of the most frequent daily contacts of rural population,
- b) place of work,
- c) frequency of commuting to Bratislava and the nearest district town,
- d) former organization of the settlement system

Table 1. Statistically significant dependencies and their intensity between the geographically relevant characteristics of objective reality and variables of subjective nature (Cramer's coefficient of contingency)

	TOS	ZNDK	PRAC	IBRA	IOBM
SPO 1	0,195 ^{xxx}	0,103 ^x	-	-	-
SPO 2	0,129 ^x	-	-	-	-
PRED 1	-	0,258 ^{xxx}	0,113 ^{xx}	0,165 ^{xxx}	0,169 ^{xxx}
PRED 2	-	0,254 ^{xxx}	0,120 ^{xx}	0,150 ^{xxx}	0,224 ^{xxx}

TOS - position of the commune in former administrative organization

ZDNK - zone of the most frequent daily contacts of rural population in hinterland of Bratislava

MPRAC - man's place of work

IBRA - frequency of commuting to Bratislava

IOBM - frequency of commuting to the nearest district town

x - statistically significant dependence at the level of significance 0.05

xx - statistically significant dependence at the level of significance 0.01

xxx - statistically significant dependence at the level of significance 0.001

-- dependence is not statistically significant

ad a:

Between the zones of the most frequent daily contacts of rural man and his idea of the best living conditioned in both cases statistically significant dependencies were confirmed. As we delimited the zones on basis of the most frequent daily man's movements, based especially on minimalization of distances, we can state that distance plays an important role also in the analysis of man's ideas. The quoted fact is documented also by modal categories of the traits of PRED 1 and PRED 2 in individual zones of most frequent daily contacts of rural population. For instance, for the rural population living in the immediate vicinity of Bratislava, this city is the most ideal place from the point of view of both chosen living conditions. For the rural population living in the 2nd zone, the idea of the place with the best recreational possibilities is connected with the nearest district town and even for the population of the 3rd zone (the most distant one from Bratislava) it is the mode of the idea of the both chosen best living conditions of the category the nearest town.

ad b):

Very similar situation occurs also in the relation of real place of work and the ideals of the best chosen living conditions. Bratislava means for the rural population working in Bratislava in both ideas a modal category, but for the rural population working in the nearest district town for instance the modus is created by the category of the nearest district town in case of the idea of the place with the best recreational possibilities.

ad c):

Analyses and conclusions of B. J. Kuipers (1982) of the relation between the man's ideas and his displacement in space are confirmed in our research by the frequency of the commuting of the rural man to Bratislava and the nearest district town in relation to the man's ideas of the places with the best chosen living conditions. Existence of statistically significant dependencies in the quoted relations only documents the correctness of the assumption of close relation of the man's ideas and his movement in space.

ad d):

In relation to the ideas of the places with the best chosen living conditions it is interesting to analyze also the former settlement organization and its eventual influence on the formation of ideas by man. In our case though, the existence of statistically significant dependencies was not confirmed.

We can state that the ideas of man of the places with the best chosen living conditions in hinterland of Bratislava from the point of view of leisure activities are distinctly differentiated by multiple socio-geographical characteristics of objective reality connected with man's movement in space, conditioning its formation and encoding.

Evaluation of Environment

Evaluation of man's satisfaction with chosen living conditions in own commune creates another possibility of enlightenment of structural aspect of environmental perception and evaluation, in which objective reality plays an equally important role. As a matter of fact, man's satisfaction is a status given by the mutual relation of objective reality and its subjective interpretation, as well as value orientation of each individual. It is one of important human feelings in which there is an assumption of existence of relation to spatial behaviour of man. Although satisfaction of the rural man's needs is not fully possible within the own commune, the own commune plays a decisive role in ensuring some of the basic living needs of man. That is why it is possible to work with chosen classes of man's movement and with the variable satisfaction in own commune with chosen living conditions and to look for definite consequences that might influence the spatial behaviour of man.

In our work we consider at the variable satisfaction two ordinal traits:

SPO 1 - satisfaction with the possibilities of cultural life in own commune

SPO 2 - satisfaction with recreational possibilities in own commune.

Each of the considered traits has 5 categories (1-very dissatisfied, 2-dissatisfied, 3-neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied, 4-satisfied, 5-very satisfied).

As we can see from Fig. 2, values of the traits SPO 1 and SPO 2 are distinctly distributed in upper scales, and it means increased dissatisfaction with the possibilities of cultural life and recreational possibilities in own commune.

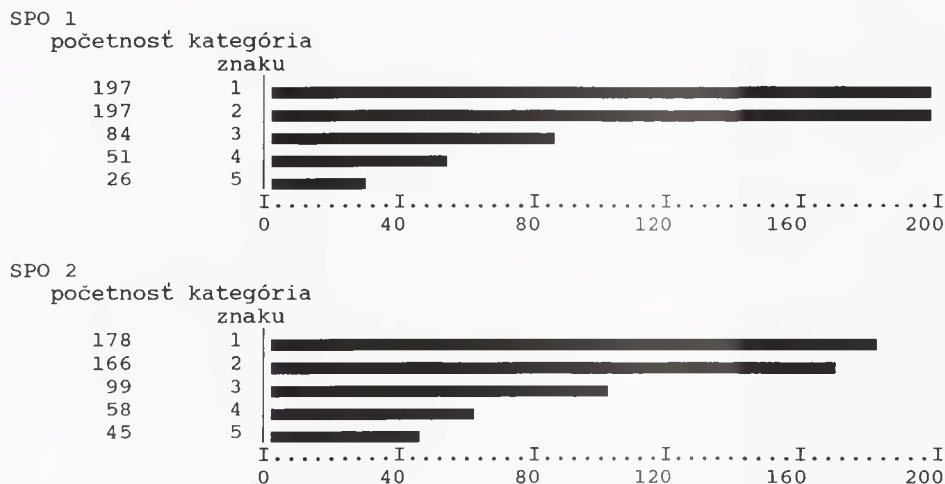


Fig. 2. Histograms of number of traits SPO 1- SPO 2.

From the point of view of socio-geographical analysis of man's satisfaction, in connection with the influence of objective reality, in this context the question of geographically relevant connections and their relation to the evaluation of satisfaction is interesting for us (Table 1):

- former organization of settlement system
 - frequency of movement to Bratislava and the nearest district town
 - man's place of work
 - zone of most frequent daily contacts
- ad a:

Existence of relation between the evaluation of satisfaction with the possibilities of cultural life in own commune (SPO 1) and the former organization of the settlement system reflects the influence of the former centralized system of commune to number and distribution of cultural facilities. In relation to the evaluation of recreational possibilities in own commune (SPO 2) and the status of the commune in former settlement organization also appears statistically significant relation. Though in both cases great dissatisfaction of the respondents is a modal category on the other side we have to remark that the way of life of the rural population does not attribute such great importance to the quoted activities as it is in case of urban population.

ad b:

Man's movement in space is also one of the alternatives to which we can refer a variable satisfaction in the commune with chosen living conditions. With regard to frequency of the man's movement to Bratislava or to the nearest district town, statistically significant dependencies with the subjective evaluation of satisfaction with chosen living conditions in own commune were not confirmed.

ad c:

In connection with real place of man's work statistically significant dependencies regarding the studied living conditions in own commune did not appear either.

ad d:

In connection with the zone of the most frequent daily contacts of rural population and satisfaction with chosen living conditions in own commune emerges one statistically significant dependency. Respondents living in smaller distance from Bratislava more frequently express discontent with the living conditions from the point of view of cultural life in own commune than the respondents living farther from Bratislava.

We can state then that in rural population living in former central commune, eventually non-central commune and in various distance from Bratislava, the quoted facts have a significant influence on the formation of the feeling of satisfaction with chosen living conditions in own commune. Distance influences the cognition of environment with better environmental conditions (in our case Bratislava) which also plays a role in subjective interpretation of own satisfaction with objective reality in own commune. The quoted connections only document the justification of analysis of the variable satisfaction with chosen living conditions in own commune, because suggest the adequacy of this indicator also in enlightenment of the man's spatial movement.

PREFERENTIAL ASPECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION AND EVALUATION

From the preferential viewpoint we reflect on the variable environmental perception and evaluation as independent variable of man's spatial behaviour. It is so because the environmental perception and evaluation has, according to our opinion, its reflection in spatial preferences of the places of basic living functions of man, that are in our case personified by the real places of more frequent visits of cultural events and recreational activities.

Places of visits of cultural events and recreational activities belong to the places of man's places of basic living functions, but their position is specific in comparison with other places. They are presented in literature in connection with man's leisure activities, whose time-spatial requirements are in this connection different from the "compulsory" activities.

Man's behaviour in his leisure time gains above all at the present time (from the viewpoint of time and space), qualitatively new dimension. Changes in use of leisure time are currently occurring also in rural area. Though the intensity of his movement in his leisure time, as compared to the urban population, is not so distinct, we can find some specific features in rural man's behaviour in his leisure time, given also by the different environmental perception and evaluation.

That is why we decided to choose the places of the most frequent visits of cultural events and recreational activities in Bratislava's hinterland, that belong to important indices of leisure activities and preferences of man. Place, in our context, is a commune in which rural man most frequently visits cultural events and performs recreational activities. From the viewpoint of time we are interested in connection with recreational activities in a short-term (after-work and weekend) recreation.

Variable place of the most frequent visits of cultural events (MK) and recreational activities (MR) have a character of nominal trait with five categories:

1-Bratislava, 2-the nearest district town, 3-other town, 4-own rural commune, 5-other rural commune.

Man's movement with regard to the most frequent visits of cultural events is bound to the existing network of cultural facilities in infrastructure that in past was considerably based on the former settlement organization. Possibilities of former central communes and district towns from the viewpoint of cultural life were and still are distinctly different in comparison with the possibilities of former non-central communes. Not only this aspect is typical from the point of view of the rural man's movement for culture in hinterland of Bratislava. Entirely exceptional role is played here by the position of Bratislava as a cultural centre of not only contiguous hinterland, but the entire Slovakia. Bratislava offers an enormous choice of possibilities for cultural life and it depends only on man himself which leisure activities he prefers.

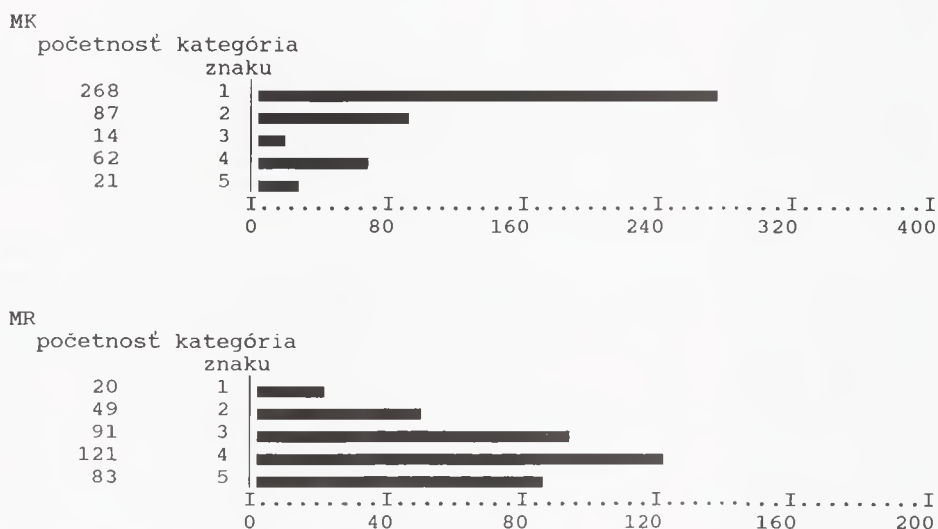


Fig. 3. Histograms of number of traits MK and MR.

Bratislava undoubtedly dominates in answers of respondents, who regularly or irregularly visit cultural events, and who quoted Bratislava as the place of most frequent visits (almost 60 % of respondents, who visit cultural events, quote Bratislava as a place of their most frequent visits). Another more distinct category represents the nearest district town quoted by 20 % of respondents who regularly, eventually irregularly visit cultural events and the rest is divided to the categories (own commune, other rural commune and other town). The quoted results are, as matter of fact, as expected. But what surprises is the fact that almost 22 % of respondents do not quote any place of the most frequent visits for cultural events. Various empiric investigations imply that the rural man, from the viewpoint of structure of the use of his leisure time, dedicates himself to other activities and the need of cultural life is not perceived in rural population so intensely, like, for instance in urban population. On the basis of results of our research we can state that the action radius of rural man in hinterland of Bratislava in movement for culture is limited to own communes

in almost 1/3 of rural population and only very sporadically tends in this category into contiguous communes and towns. The quoted assertion is corresponded also by the indices of the frequency of the movement of the visits to cultural events in Bratislava and the nearest district town, where for instance 25.1 % respondents do not visit Bratislava at all with cultural purpose. In case of the nearest district town the proportion of not-visiting-at-all respondents reaches the value of even 45 %. The reasons are above all in the way of life of the rural population, in its value orientation and preferences.

The quoted reflections refer, to some extent, also to the spatial preferences of rural population, as far as the place of recreational activities is concerned. But it is interesting that Bratislava plays in this context the least important role and only 5.5% of respondents, who quote the most frequent place of their recreational activities, connect recreation and rest with Bratislava (even 71.5 % of respondents do not visit Bratislava for the purposes of sport or recreation). Modal category is created in this case by own commune (33.2 % respondents) and comparably high percentage of respondents present also other town (25.0%) and it is related to the recreational potential of the individual towns. Importance of own commune as a place of recreational activities increases also in relation to great number of respondents, who do not quote any place of their most frequent recreational activity (37.0 %). Action radius of man with regard to his movement in pursue of recreational activities can be characterized as very small, substantially oriented to own commune. More than a half of respondents creates a minimum action radius in connection with leisure activities and their movement outside own commune is, from this point of view, sporadic. It is related above all to social-demographic structure of rural population, proportion of bound and free time, and to certain extent also to the recreational preferences of rural man.

In this context it is highly interesting to enlighten the meaning of environmental perception and evaluation as related to the spatial preferences of leisure activities of man. As Table 2 shows, there exist between the variables characterizing environmental perception and evaluation and the variables of spatial behaviour of man in leisure time statistically significant dependencies.

Table 2. Statistically significant dependencies and their intensity between the variables of subjective nature and places of chosen basic living functions of man (Cramer's coefficient of contingency)

	MK	MR
SPO 12	0,216 ^{xxx}	+
SPO 13	+	0,232 ^{xxx}
PRED 7	0,356 ^{xxx}	+
PRED 8	+	0,308 ^{xxx}

MK - place of the most frequent visit of cultural events

MR - place of the most frequent recreational activities

SPO 12 satisfaction in the commune with the possibilities for cultural life

SPO 13 satisfaction in the commune with recreational possibilities

Idea of the place with the best conditions from the viewpoint of:

PRED - 7 equipment by cultural facilities

PRED - 8 recreational conditions

- x - statistically significant dependence at the level of significance 0.05
 xx - statistically significant dependence at the level of significance 0.01
 xxx - statistically significant dependence at the level of significance 0.001
 - - dependence is not statistically significant
 + - not recorded statistical dependence

Man connecting his positive evaluations and ideas of leisure time activities with his own commune tends to reduce his action space with regard to cultural life and recreational activities. For instance, more than half respondents content with recreational activities in own commune quote own commune as a place of their most frequent recreational activity. And on the contrary, discontent of man with cultural and recreational possibilities in own commune significantly extends his action radius.

The quoted fact can be documented also by the distance the man overcomes to go to places of the most frequent visits of cultural events and recreational activity. At the statistical analysis of the relations between the independent variables of the type man's idea and satisfaction and the dependent variable distance to the place of leisure activities, the existence of significant dependencies (Tables 3 -5) was also confirmed (in three cases).

Table 3. Analysis of variance of the variable MKKM in dependence of the variable SPO 1

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F prob.
Between Groups	4	3695,1261	923,7815	3,5179	0,0076
Within Groups	550	144427,1694	262,5949		
Total	554	148122,2955			

Table 4. Analysis of variance of the variable MRKM in dependence of the variable SPO 2

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F prob.
Between Groups	4	10873,1806	2718,2951	2,8803	0,0222
Within Groups	541	510563,3121	943,7399		
Total	545	521436,4927			

Table 5. Analysis of variance of the variable MKKM in dependence of the variable PRED 7

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F prob.
Between Groups	4	6947,7171	1736,9293	6,9280	0,0000
Within Groups	517	129617,4419	250,7107		
Total	521	136565,1590			

MKKM - distance to the place of the most frequent visit of cultural events

MRKM - distance to the place of most frequent recreational activities

We can state that mainly in connection with spatial behaviour of man with regard to the visit of cultural events a significant effect of environmental perception and evaluation has manifested in relation to the distance travelled by man to the place of the cited leisure time activity. The distance to the place of recreational activities of the rural man is not so much influenced by the environmental perception and evaluation (even though evaluation of satisfaction with recreational possibilities in own commune plays an important role), because recreational activity of rural man has its specific features related to the characteristics mentioned in preceding part.

CONCLUSION

Though the leisure time activities of man and his spatial movement to the places, where they are performed, have in comparison with consumer spatial behaviour and commuting to work, different characteristics, they concordantly point at the relevancy of analysis of environmental perception and evaluation. It is so because through both cognitive processes man withdraws information of the external environment (structural aspect of environmental perception and evaluation) that by its transit into psychic reality gain specific character affecting the information output and spatial behaviour of man (preferential aspect of environmental perception and evaluation).

Man's ideas of environment and evaluation of his satisfaction in given environment (indices used in our study) represent one of the alternatives of enlightenment of such complex phenomenon as is undoubtedly spatial behaviour of man. Though it is not possible to overestimate the cited knowledge of theoretical and methodological character, it is necessary to find its corresponding place in analyses of spatial behaviour of man, because it complements the characteristics of objective reality.

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Daniel Kollár

VÝZNAM PERCEPCIE A HODNOTENIA PROSTREDIA V PRIESTOROVOM SPRÁVANÍ ČLOVEKA

Cieľom uvedeného príspevku je analýza vybraných aspektov poznávacieho procesu človeka (percepcia a hodnotenie prostredia) v súvislosti s charakteristikami, resp. obmedzeniami objektívnej reality a priestorovým správaním človeka vo voľnom čase, ako aj poukázanie na opodstatnenosť ich výskumu pri analýzach priestorového správania človeka.

Autor vychádza z dvoch základných aspektov výskumu percepcie a hodnotenia prostredia:

1. štruktúrneho aspektu - objektívna realita vplýva na predstavy a hodnotenia prostredia, ktoré sa spätne porovnávajú so skutočnosťou,
2. preferenčného aspektu - hodnotenie a predstavy prostredia vplývajú na preferencie miest základných životných funkcií človeka v jeho reálnom priestorovom správaní.

V prvej časti práce autor analyzuje percepciu a hodnotenie prostredia človekom na základe geograficky relevantných skutočností objektívnej reality. Percepcia a hodnotenie prostredia sú charakterizované dvoma subjektívnymi ukazovateľmi:

- a) predstavou miest s najlepšimi vybranými životnými podmienkami z hľadiska aktivít vo voľnom čase,
- b) hodnotením spokojnosti človeka s vybranými životnými podmienkami vo vlastnej obci z hľadiska voľnočasových aktivít vo voľnom čase.

Druhá časť práce je zameraná na analýzu vplyvu percepcie a hodnotenia prostredia v súvislosti s preferenciou miest aktivít človeka vo voľnom čase v jeho reálnom priestorovom správaní.

Existencia viacerých štatistických závislostí v oboch aspektoch výskumu percepcie a hodnotenia prostredia poukazuje na opodstatnenosť a vhodnosť ich použitia pri objasňovaní priestorového správania človeka. Hoci uvedené poznatky teoreticko-metodologického charakteru nemožno preceňovať, v analýzach priestorového správania človeka je potrebné nájsť im zodpovedajúce miesto, pretože významnou mierou dopĺňajú charakteristiky objektívnej reality.

Tab. 1. Štatisticky významné závislosti a ich intenzita medzi geograficky relevantnými charakteristikami objektívnej reality a premennými subjektívnej povahy (Cramerov koeficient kontingencie)

TOS - strediskovosť obce

ZNDK - zóna najčastejších denných kontaktov vidieckeho obyvateľstva v zázemí Bratislavy

MPRAC - miesto práce človeka

IBRA - frekvencia pohybu do Bratislavy

IOBM - frekvencia pohybu do najbližšieho obvodného mesta

x - štatisticky významná závislosť pri hladine významnosti 0,05

xx - štatisticky významná závislosť pri hladine významnosti 0,01

xxx - štatisticky významná závislosť pri hladine významnosti 0,001

-- závislosť nie je štatisticky významná.

Tab. 2. Štatisticky významné závislosti a ich intenzita medzi premennými subjektívnej povahy a miestami vybraných základných životných funkcií človeka (Cramerov koeficient kontingencie)

MK - miesto najčastejšej návštevy kultúrnych podujatí

MR - miesto najčastejšieho trávenia rekreačných činností

SPO 12 - spokojnosť v obci s možnosťami pre kultúrne využitie sa

SPO 13 - spokojnosť v obci s rekreačnými možnosťami

Predstava miesta s najlepšími podmienkami z hľadiska

PRED 7 - vybavenosti kultúrnymi zariadeniami

PRED 8 - rekreačných podmienok

x - štatisticky významná závislosť pri hladine významnosti 0,05

xx - štatisticky významná závislosť pri hladine významnosti 0,01

xxx - štatisticky významná závislosť pri hladine významnosti 0,001

-- závislosť nie je štatisticky významná

+/- nameraná štatistická závislosť.

Tab. 3. Analýza rozptylu premennej MKKM v závislosti od premennej SPO1

Tab. 4. Analýza rozptylu premennej MRKM v závislosti od premennej SPO2

Tab. 5. Analýza rozptylu premennej MKKM v závislosti od premennej PRED7

MKKM - vzdialenosť k miestu najčastejšej návštevy kultúrnych podujatí

MRKM - vzdialenosť k miestu najčastejšieho trávenia rekreačných činností.

Obr. 1. Histogramy početností znakov PRED1-PRED2.

Obr. 2. Histogramy početností znakov SPO1-SPO2.

Obr. 3. Histogramy početností znakov MK a MR.