Appendix 1

The analysis of the determinants of the classes of religiosity have been carried out in two regression models. Seven socio-demographic predictors were included in the first model: gender, age, current place of residence, place of residence at age 15, level of education, marital status, and income. Ideological self-placement (on the right-left axis) was additionally included in model two. The variables included in the model explain only slightly more than 10% of the variance of the dependent variable, i.e., religiosity. Thus, internal religious differentiation among Polish Catholics is largely independent on socio-demographic variables.

Adding political orientations (on the right-left axis) to the next model almost tripled the percentage of explained variance. As expected, a lower level of conformity to the Church's teaching is characteristic of Catholics who declared having a left-wing or centrist ideological orientation and those who were unable to define their views on the left-right axis (in relation to the respondents declaring a right-wing ideological orientation). Accordingly, the analyses indicate that the types of religiosity of Polish Catholics are strongly related to ideological self-placement; in fact, to a much greater extent than to socio-demographic differences.

Table 3. The effects of covariates on Religiosity (ordinal regression).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Model 1** | **Model 2** |
| *Predictors* | *Estimate* | *CI (95%)* | *Estimate* | *CI (95%)* |
| Intercept.1. |  -0.18 | -0.56 – 0.20 | -0.85\* | -1.26 – -0.42 |
| Intercept.2. |  0.92\* |  0.53 – 1.31 |  0.42\* | 0.02 – 0.84 |
| Sex |  |  |  |
|  Men | *Reference* | *Reference* |
|  Women | 0.17 | -0.00 – 0.33 | 0.27\* | 0.11 – 0.44 |
| Age in years | 0.02\* | 0.01 – 0.02 | 0.01\* | 0.01 – 0.02 |
| Place of residence- actual |  |  |  |
|  Village | *Reference* | *Reference* |
|  Town (≤100,000 residents) | -0.21 | -0.45 – 0.01 | -0.16 | -0.40 – 0.09 |
|  Town (>100,000 residents) | -0.29\* | -0.60 – -0.00 | -0.20 | -0.53 – 0.11 |
| Place of residence – at 15 age |  |  |  |
|  Village | *Reference* | *Reference* |
|  Town (≤100,000 residents) | -0.07 | -0.29 – 0.16 | -0.17 | -0.40 – 0.07 |
|  Town (>100,000 residents) | -0.25 | -0.56 – 0.07 | -0.25 | -0.59 – 0.08 |
| Education |  |  |  |
|  Primary | *Reference* | *Reference* |
|  Vocational | -0.10 | -0.36 – 0.16 | -0.05 | -0.32 – 0.22 |
|  Secondary | -0.20 | -0.48 – 0.06 | -0.19 | -0.46 – 0.08 |
|  Higher | -0.15 | -0.46 – 0.16 | -0.08 | -0.38 – 0.24 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |
|  Married | *Reference* | *Reference* |
|  Single (never married) | -0.08 | -0.31 – 0.14 | 0.05 | -0.18 – 0.29 |
|  Separated or divorced | -0.65\* | -0.97 – -0.33 | -0.41\* | -0.72 – -0.09 |
|  Widowed | -0.25 | -0.53 – 0.02 | -0.11 | -0.40 – 0.18 |
| Income (per person in family) |  |  |  |
|  Up to 1499 PLN | *Reference* | *Reference* |
|  From 1500 PLN to 2999 PLN | -0.18 | -0.37 – 0.02 | -0.16 | -0.35 – 0.04 |
|  3000 PLN and more | -0.23 | -0.53 – 0.08 | -0.34\* | -0.66 – -0.02 |
|  Refusal to answer | -0.14 | -0.36 – 0.07 | -0.10 | -0.31 – 0.12 |
| Ideological self-placement |  |  |  |  |
|  Right |  |  | *Reference* |
|  Center |  |  | -0.97\* | -1.16 – -0.77 |
|  Left |  |  | -1.46\* | -1.70 – -1.20 |
|  Hard to say |  |  | -0.81\* | -1.05 – -0.56 |
| Observations | 874 | 874 |
| R2 Bayes | 0.12 | 0.27 |
| R2 Bayes MZ | 0.16 | 0.34 |

*Note*. Estimate = Posterior means of the regression parameters; CI (95%) = Lower and upper bounds of the 95% credible intervals; \*p < 0.05.