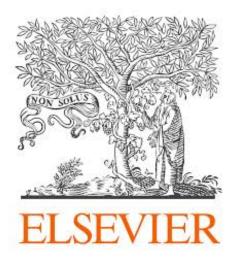
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Matrimonial population structure as a part of regional geodemographic development (illustrated by of Poltava region)

Abstract: The article gives the definition of the term "family" as a component of geodemographic development and defines its main functions. The definition "marriage" is given. The divorces and marriages dynamic in Poltava region was analyzed per the studied period. The main influence factors were earmarked from the view of human geography. Two maps was built and analyzed based on data on divorces and marriages of Poltava region population in 2014. The problems of this situation were identified and ways for their solving were proposed. Conclusions on actuality of this issue and the future research were justified.

Keywords: marriage, divorce, population structure, geodemographic development, region, Poltava region.

The transformation socio-economic processes in modern Ukraine have negative impact on the geodemographic development of the country and individual regions. But historically a family in Ukraine is one of the most important public institutions reflecting achievements, difficult circumstances and contradictions of public life.

Despite the complexity of the economic situation the Ukrainian family remains the most stable and viable in the system of demographic process and population social structure. It remains one of the most effective social elements enabled to counteract the crisis changes in population reproduction of population change and mitigate their consequences. The modern family is an institution that is always under pressure from socio-economic circumstances and it is changing constantly. As a structure forming system of the social life the family focuses all dramatic changes occurring in the society.

The family is based on marriage and kinship association of people bound by the common life, mutual responsibility, it is a basic prerequisite for the society functioning, an important component of the generations demographic reproduction. Its value is so important that family is defined sometimes as "a primary element of society" (the fundamental unit of society) [1].

The family is a multifaceted social formation combining social institution qualities, social organization, social structure and a small social group. It is located at the intersection of the structures studying the society from different positions, at the intersection of macro and microalalysis. The fundamental quality of family is acting as an intermediary between society and an individual, the removal of contradiction between the individual and the state over the interests of the family as the whole autonomous social institution [6].

The family institute is one of the oldest in the society, it executes a set of socially necessary functions to be assigned and forms a system of relations and provide motivation for cooperation between, on the one hand, the family and society, on the other hand – the family and an individual. Family functions are changing with the humanity development; they are closely correlated with the conditions of society vital activity on the whole, therefore their character, hierarchy, priority substantive content are changing depending on the society state, the individual sectors development, needs and requirements of certain period. However, the specific family functions (those ones differ it from other society institutions) are characterized in all stages of its development – this is ensuring physical (biological) and socio-cultural reproduction of

human community generations. So, the specific family functions are reproductive (fertility), socialization (parenting) and the function of material children keeping. Because the human reproduction is the basis of the society existence, the need for the family as a social institution providing birth and socialization of new society members, exists in every modern civilizations at any stage of their development. The family as a concrete historical system of relations between spouses, parents and children, related by marriage and family relations, common life and mutual moral responsibility [7].

Among the forming processes of matrimonial composition of the region population the leading place belongs to the marriage because marriage is a prerequisite for the family. Marriage is a process of married couples formation. Both the first marriage and remarriage are taken into account [5]. Evolutionary and transformational changes in marriage and other forming processes of population marriage composition are characterized the cyclical nature (rise and fall). After sharp falls rises have compensatory nature. The main factors for these fluctuations are economic, social disasters and their secondary effects and manifestations provided relatively stable development of cultural influences. Changes in a number of male and female population (gender and age proportions) are an important prerequisite for the wedding couple selection and they influence the "marriage market" [3].

Ukraine is characterized the high marriage rates among European countries, although its level is decreasing gradually. Marriage and family structure of Ukraine has the certain regional disparities, therefore features of its territorial forming requires a detailed study. We will consider these trends on the example of Poltava region of Ukraine.

In the first decade of independence the total marriage rate in Poltava region (a number of marriages per 1,000 people) decreased significantly, but since 2013 the total marriage level has been increasing insignificantly: from 6.4 per 1 000 population in 2001 to 7.2 in 2014, mainly because of the urban population. The high rates in 2014 can be explained both by increase the number of active marriage contingents of young people through generations born in 1989-1992, and high population marriage activity.

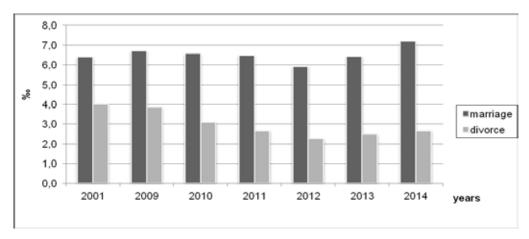


Fig. 1. Dynamics of marriages and divorces in Poltava region for 2001, 2009-2014 (constructed according to [4])

It is worth noticing that an important factor of influencing the dynamics of marriage are leap-years (such as 2012). In those years the lowest number of marriages is recorded, couples try to get married in the year preceding the leap, peaks in a number of marriage are observed in these years. The dynamics of divorces is more stable (about 3 ‰), but there is a gradual decline (some reduction in the crisis years: from 3,9 ‰ in 2009 to 3,1 ‰ in 2010 and progressive decrease to 2,7 ‰ in 2014). The growth of the relative number of divorces indicates the presence of processes negatively affecting the strength of families. Thus, the termination of the marriage and the divorce rate is an unstimulant demographic indicator and a coefficient, their growth suggests strengthening negative demographic processes leading to further population decline.

The diagrams (Fig. 2) shows the ratio of urban and rural communities to marriages and divorces. Married rural population prevails over the urban one at 3%. This is due to, first of all, more established family tradition in rural areas. Also divorce is lower among the rural population than among urban one at 3%.

Men who are married women are more than women at 10%, due to the women emancipation and ability to upbring a child without a father. Single men and not married women make up 24% and 20% respectively. A number of marriages for men are more, and a number of divorces are less, while a number of marriages for women are less, and a number of divorces are more. It is easier for women to break the relationship and get married than men, therefore, the number of unmarried men is higher. Also,

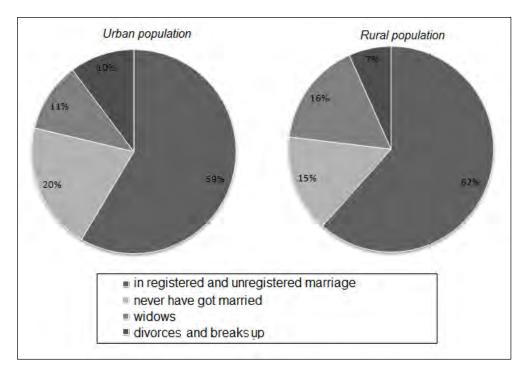


Fig. 2. Marriage population structure of Poltava region within cities and rural settlements (constructed according to [4])

there is a trend to increase the average age of marriage, especially it is reinforced in urban men, while there is a trend of decrease extramarital sexual relations and distribution the various forms of unofficial marriage and family relations. Among urban and female population the largest share of marriages is at the age of 20-24 years, a well as at 17-19 and 25-28 years; for men this share is the most for age of 25-29 years and the least – for 17-19 years due to social and psychological factors. In rural areas the age of marriage less, in particular the significant part of women get married at the age of 17-19 years, Men - 20-24 years. Such statistics reflects social and cultural stereotypes.

The highest marriage rate (about 9 %) are observed in the cities of regional subordination (Poltava, Kremenchug, Komsomolsk) and Globinskiy and Dicansky districts. Marriage rates in the range of 7-8 % characterize the cities Lubny, Myrhorod, Hrebinkivskyy, Kotelevsky and Reshetylivka districts. The lowest marriage rate fixed in Mirgorod, Lubny, and Orzhytsky Chornuhynsky districts (Fig. 3), where the high share of the population old age groups is characterized – more than 20% of the population.

Thus, marriage rates can be said to correlate directly with gender and age structure of districts: the highest rates are characterized for districts with the larger number of fertile age people.

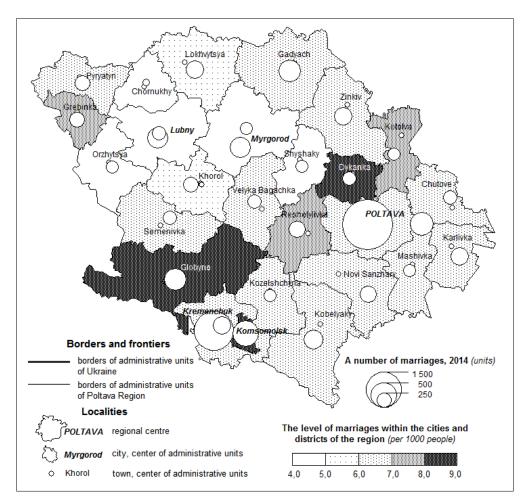


Fig. 3. Population marriage in Poltava region in 2014 (constructed according to [4])

The similar trends are observed in the territorial distribution of divorce rates. Cities with the highest marriage rates have relatively high rates of divorce, especially the cities Poltava, Kremenchug, Komsomolsk, Mirgorod and Lubny (4-5 %). The lowest divorce rate is characterized for Novosandzharskyi district (0,9 %) (Fig. 4). It is accounted for features of population sex and age structure and socio-cultural established stereotypes of rural areas, divorce is not supported by society in comparison to urban areas.

Region's marriages stability affects greatly the family size and natural reproduction rates. The high divorce rate is one of the important factors of low natural population growth in Poltava region and reinforce various social problems – increase the number of children who become orphans and don't have one of the parent, etc.

Thus, the marriage and divorce state of Poltava region is an example of an appropriate general situation in Ukraine. Despite the positive trends in the marriage

and family structure of the region, there are negative consequences, in particular the children birth rate reduction, significant number of divorces, increase the troubled families, transformation the social and family values, weakening the educational

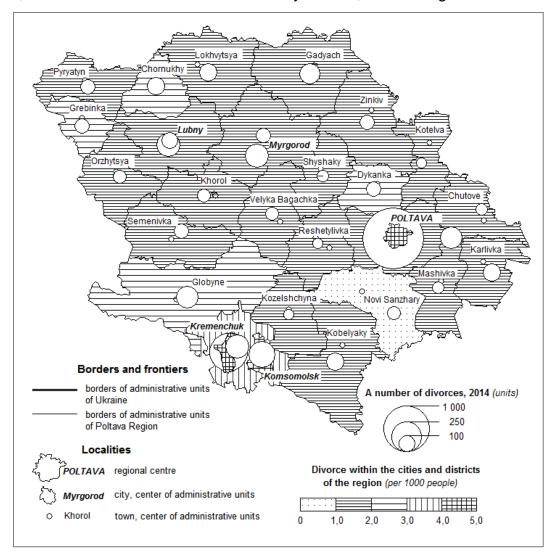


Fig. 4. Divorce of Poltava region population in 2014 (constructed according to [4])

function, psychological problems of family members, etc. The divorce families reason, especially the young ones, is not only poor socio-economic situation of the couple, but unwillingness the young people for family life, their lack of knowledge regarding the expedience of organizing life, parenting and more. All these factors weaken the sense of family duty and responsibility and point to the low level of family relationships culture that are the evidence of the underdeveloped system of spiritual values in marriage. Typical orientation of the modern culture on the wealth consumption only exacerbates the problem distancing its decision [2]. Raising the marriage level, children birth, family

relationships strength for successful socio-demographic development of Poltava region and state on the whole cannot be achieved only by solving socio-economic families problems. It is necessary the scientifically verified, well-planned government policy of socio-cultural work with families.

It is necessary to change and mental guidance of today's youth, ethno-cultural traditions formation specific to historically Ukrainian nation in terms of family creation, children support, etc.

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