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SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS OF POPULATION AGEING IN A GLOBALIZED SOCIETY

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The demographic processes of the present, in particular the ageing of the population of developed countries, are considered, and the peculiarities of the mentioned process in Ukraine are outlined. It is determined that the rapid ageing of the modern population is the cause not only of demographic or economic but also of geopolitical, social and cultural transformations. It is pointed out that the results of the analysis of statistical data have prompted international organizations of the world to study the problem of population ageing and to study its social and cultural consequences. The necessity of a thorough analysis of socio-cultural aspects of population ageing is emphasized. The rapid ageing of the population in Ukraine is also a demographic problem, which is manifested in the reduction of the population of the country in general and the simultaneous increase in the share of elderly people. Demographic ageing or ageing of the population is an increase in the share of elderly and old people in the total population. The ageing of the population is a legitimate and irreversible process, which accompanies the socio-economic progress of mankind. Two types of population ageing are considered: "ageing from below" and "ageing from above". The ageing of the population combined with the low birth rate contributes to the emergence of depopulation phenomena in the community – the reduction of the population by the excess of the number of deaths over the number of newborns. It is determined that the ageing of the population is characteristic of developed countries and countries that are economically developing. It is noted that the extremely rapid increase in the elderly people in the world and the acceleration of the ageing of the population of developing countries has led to socio-cultural and economic-political transformations in these communities and set new challenges for modern humanity. The rapid ageing of the world's population is called "demographic age explosion" or "a new international population order". The attention is focused on different rates of demographic changes in the structure of the population of different cultural regions, which causes differences in socio-cultural situation, and differences in the ageing of the population by gender. It is noted that global demographic

changes (in particular, rapid ageing of the population) lead to changes not only in the individual life of the individual person but also to changes in the life of mankind, the transformation of social, national and international life.

Key words: "ageing from below", "ageing from above", population ageing coefficient, three-stage population ageing scale, "society for all age groups", age discrimination, demographic crisis.

Introduction. Taking into account the development of modern society, we should pay attention to the demographic processes of modernity, in particular, the ageing of the population of developed countries. Let us note that Ukraine has not gone through this process. When researchers focus on demography and economics, first of all, on the problem of increasing the population of the Earth and the depletion of resources, P. Saukh in the philosophical intelligence of the "XX century. The results" made a kind of prediction based on the facts of the present: "There is another threat, not yet quite understood by people, – the ageing of the population of the developed world. It, by the way, can change our future much more strongly than any reason [1, p. 12]". It should be noted that the process of rapid ageing of the modern population is already leading not only to demographic or economic but also to geopolitical, social and cultural changes.

The ageing of the population as a problem of a globalized society. The analysis of statistical data has now made international organizations of the world undertake measures to study problems of population ageing and its social and cultural consequences. For example, the UN held The First World Assembly on Ageing (1982) and the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing (1982), October 1 was declared as International Day of Older Persons (1990), UN Global Goals on Ageing were developed (1992), International Year of Older Persons was conducted (1999), United Nations Research Programme on Ageing was designed (1999-2000), Second World Assembly on Ageing and Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing were initiated (2002) etc. Therefore, it is important, of course, to study socio-economic and geopolitical, but also to analyze the socio-cultural aspects of ageing of the population of a large part of the world. We note that alongside the ageing of the population in some regions of the Earth such as Europe, Japan, USA, there is a phenomenon of population rejuvenation in others – South America, Indonesia, India, Pakistan and the Middle East, which also has negative aspects.

The aim of the research is to study socio-cultural dynamics of population ageing in a globalized society. For Ukraine, the problem of rapid ageing of the population is also relevant, in particular with the decrease in the population of the country, there is an increase in the share of elderly people.

Results and discussion. As is known, demographic ageing or ageing of the population is called an increase in the share of the elderly and old people in the total population. It is believed that the ageing of the population is a legitimate and irreversible process, which accompanies the socio-economic progress of mankind. Besides, there are two types of population ageing: "ageing from below" (the reason for which is a decrease in birth rate) and "ageing from above" (the reason for which is the decrease of mortality in old age in conditions of the slow growth of the number of children).

Markers of population ageing. Note that in the modern scientific literature there is no definite opinion on the ratio of the number of elderly people to the total number of people in the country, under which the ageing of the population begins. According to this, there are two rates of population ageing, when the ratio of people 60 years and older to the total number of 65 years and older is taken. Accordingly, in the first case use the scale of J. Beaujeu-Garnier and E. Rosset, according to which: if people aged 60 years and over are less than 8%, it is demographic youth, 8-10% – transition phase between demographic youth and old age, 10-12% – late transition phase between demographic youth and old age, 12% or more – demographic ageing. Demographic

ageing, in turn, is divided into several stages: 12-14% is the initial level, 14-16% is the average level, 16-18% is the high level and 18% is the very high level of demographic ageing.

The age classification of the United Nations is based on the age of 65 years and older. That is why the three-level scale of population ageing is constructed: less than 4% – young population, 4-7% – population on the threshold of old age, 7% and more – old population. And it should be taken into account that according to the age classification of the World Health Organization, young people are considered to be under 44 years of age, middle age – 45-59 years, 60-74 years of age – the elderly people, 75-89 years of age – old people and 90 and more years – long-lived. In addition, the ageing of the population, combined with low birth rates, increases the risk of a population in the community of depopulation phenomena, that is, a decrease in the population by exceeding the number of deaths over the number of newborns.

Note that population ageing is observed primarily in developed and economically developing countries. And it was the extremely rapid increase in the elderly people in the world and the acceleration of the ageing of the population of developing countries that led to socio-cultural and economic-political transformations in these communities and posed new challenges to modern humanity. Therefore, in April 2002 the UN and the Second World Assembly on Ageing were held, the main motivation of which was the creation of a "society for all age groups".

We will emphasize that the rapid ageing of the world population has received such names as "Demographic Age Explosion" or "New International Population Order". What demographic changes have made the world community pay attention to the ageing of the population? In the XX century, the life expectancy of the person (for different reasons) has increased significantly: the average life expectancy has reached 66 years, i.e. since 1950 has increased by 20 years. And it is expected that the duration of human life will increase further – by 2050 it will grow by another 10 years. This is a kind of demographic victory, but, given the rapid growth of the world's population at the beginning of the 21st century, such a state of affairs means that the number of people over 60 years of age (in 2000 approximately 600 million people) will increase to almost 2 billion in 2050. Accordingly, the percentage of elderly persons will increase from 10% (1998), up to 15% (2025 p.) and up to 21% (2050), that is twice. At the same time, the share of children will decrease by one-third – from 30% to 21%. As for developing countries, it is believed that the share of elderly people will increase four times in the next 50 years. In other words, the share of elderly persons will increase from 8% to 19% (against the background of a decrease in the share of children from 33% to 22%), which threatens the process of reproduction of the population in general [2, 3].

It is indicative that the share of elderly people in Asia and Latin America will increase from 8% to 15% between 1998 and 2025. For Africa, the share of elderly people is projected to increase from only 5% to 6% over the same period, but then double by 2050 (except for sub-Saharan Africa, where, given the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the severe socio-economic conditions, the percentage of older persons will be twice as low). The share of elderly people in Europe will increase from 20% to 28% between 1998 and 2025, and in South America from 16% to 26% [2]. Thus, it is necessary to point to the unequal pace of demographic changes in the structure of the population of different cultural regions and, accordingly, differences in socio-cultural situations in them.

In addition, there is a peculiar tendency to distinguish the ageing of the population by sex – elderly women (60 years and older) more than men. Thus, it is believed that in developed countries by 2050, the average ratio between men and women from 71 men per 100 women will increase to 78 men per 100 women, and in developing countries, this rate will change from 88 men per 100 women to 87 men per 100 women. As we can see, there are significant differences. And given that group of elderly people that is most rapidly growing is the older

age group (people aged 80 years and older), where the proportion of older women significantly outnumbers the proportion of men of the same age, the issue of ageing of the population has a gender dimension. By the way, it is believed that the number of people aged 80 years and over will increase more than 5 times over the next 50 years (it is indicative that in 2000 their number was about 70 million people).

Thus, global demographic changes (in particular, rapid ageing of the population) will lead to changes not only in the individual lives of the individual person (on political, economic, social, cultural, psychological and spiritual levels), but also to changes in the life of mankind, the transformation of social, national and international life.

Creation of a "Society for people of all age groups". That is why the International Plan of Action on Ageing includes: full protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all older persons, ensuring their safe living conditions (this includes the eradication of poverty among older persons); creation of conditions for their full and effective participation in social, economic and political life of society, for the development of individual abilities, realization of creative potential and ensuring of well-being in the course of life (this includes education throughout life); elimination of all forms of violence against older persons and discrimination by age, ensuring equal rights of older women (provides for elimination of discrimination by sex); recognition of the primary importance for social development of interrelations and unity of generations; providing the elderly with the necessary qualified medical care and social protection; conducting scientific researches on ageing problems in different directions; recognition of the uniqueness of the living conditions of older persons, which is part of the indigenous population of a particular region and the possibility of their participation in decision-making that directly affect them.

Let us say that three priority areas have been identified for the creation of "societies for all age groups", which are aimed at solving important problems concerning elderly persons:

- participation of the latter in the development of modern civilization, which includes solving such problems as ensuring their active participation in the life of society and in its development (recognition of the value of economic, political and social contribution of elderly people, their participation in decision-making process at all levels); providing them with employment opportunities if they want to work; improving infrastructure and living conditions in rural areas to reduce the marginalization of elderly people living in rural areas; integration of elderly migrants in new communities; ensuring access to knowledge, education and professional training (equality of opportunities for continuous education, professional training and retraining throughout life, full use of potential and special knowledge of people of all age groups); strengthening inter-generational solidarity on the basis of the principle of justice and mutual assistance between them; reducing poverty and misery among older people; guarantee of income, social protection and social security of elderly people; protection of elderly people in emergency situations as the most vulnerable (ensuring their access on a fair basis to food, housing, medical and other services during and after natural disasters and other emergency humanitarian situations, increasing the contribution of such people to the revival and restoration of communities after emergency situations);

- ensuring health care and well-being in the elderly, which includes addressing such problems as health and well-being throughout life (reducing the effects of factors that increase the risk of disease and, as a result, the emergence of old age dependency, prevention of disease among older persons, access to food and adequate food); ensuring universal and equal access to health care; research, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS in the old age, involvement of people as guardians of children with chronic diseases, including HIV/AIDS; provision of information and professional training of health care system employees, social support and service personnel

on the needs of elderly people; creation of a comprehensive system of mental health services for older people; ensuring the preservation of the maximum functional potential throughout life and promoting the diverse participation of older disabled persons in all aspects of modern life;

– creation of favourable conditions, which includes solving such problems as the provision of affordable housing and transport for elderly people, providing support to persons who provide care for them; elimination of all forms of under-supervision or cruel treatment and violence against them; creation of a positive image of such people through wider recognition of authority, wisdom, the productivity of other contribution of aged people.

Thus, the basis of the declared idea of a "society for people of all age groups" is to involve older people in the process of development at all levels.

This document also notes that the knowledge, wisdom and experience of these people should be activated and used in all possible fields and directions. And among the principles of the United Nations concerning them, independence (financial, material, housing, etc.) has been allocated; the guaranteed possibility of participation (in society life, voluntary work, education of the younger generation, etc.); care (right to care and protection, use of rights and fundamental freedoms of the person, etc.); realization of internal potential (right to the possibility to realize various potential, access to education, culture, spiritual life and rest, etc.); dignity (ability to lead a decent and safe way of life, the right to fair treatment, etc.) [4].

It is also interesting that according to the data of the National Intelligence Council of the USA the fastest growth of older people (65 years and older) in developed countries will be observed in 2010 and the 2020-s ratio of pensioners and workers till 2025 will reach 1:3, which will result in the increase of economic load on working population [5]. Experts believe that even a large and steady increase in fertility would not change the ageing trend of the population, which has been taking place for decades in Europe and Japan.

It is worth pointing out that for the labour-force economy to be provided by the population, the immigration rate in Western Europe should increase by two or three times. This process may lead to an increase in the share of non-European minorities (who will have a much younger age group than the indigenous population) in 2025 to 15% or more in almost all Western European countries. Given the great dissatisfaction of the native Europeans with the current number of immigrants (mainly from the Middle East and North Africa), its increase may lead to an increase in inter-ethnic tension.

Also, the current ageing of the population, especially in Europe, will have negative consequences for the economy: a slow increase in the number of jobs, given the reduction in the labour force, even if labour productivity increases, will reduce the current insignificant GDP growth by another 1% [5]. And here the consequences of COVID – 19 and Russian aggression against Ukraine have not been taken into account yet.

I will emphasize that following the expected rate of ageing in 2005 – 2025, the UN divided 179 countries into three groups: 58 countries with a rapidly ageing population (increase in people aged 60 years and over by more than 6%); 74 countries with a moderately old population (an increase of people aged 60 years and over from 2% to 6%); 47 countries with a slowly old population (an increase of people aged 60 years and over to 2%) [6].

The problem of population ageing in Ukraine. As for Ukraine, according to UN data, it is sent to the countries of the second group. If we consider the UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) case-by-case analysis – “Population ageing in Ukraine: Some demographic, socio-economic and medical issues” [7], the situation in our country is very difficult. Given the loss of the reproductive capacity of the population, the ageing of the population is now leading to a demographic crisis. The reason for this experts considers two world wars, three famines (1921, 1932-1933, 1946), mass repression of 1930-1950, the Chernobyl catastrophe,

and the socio-political crisis of 90 years of the last century, which significantly reduced the demographic potential of Ukraine. In addition, with the decline in birth rate and the increase in mortality, there is a decrease in the number of its humanity. The reason for the ageing of the population was migration at the end of the XX century (according to experts during 1994-2001 the country lost more than one million people). In total, during 1990-2004, the population of Ukraine decreased from 51,5 million people (51 556,5 thousand) up to 47 million (47 442,1 thousand), and according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in 2012 up to 45 million (45 453,3 thousand). As of January 1, 2022, the permanent population of Ukraine makes up 40 997 698 persons [14]. According to the United Nations forecasts, in 2050, Ukraine will have less than 30 million people, i.e., the population will lose by almost 15 million (compared to 2012). However, today this forecast becomes even more pessimistic because as a result of the military actions on the territory of Ukraine, we lose not only the working population but also our gene pool. Every day, a large number of civilians and soldiers will be living. In addition, the consequence of forced migration caused by Russian aggression is the departure of children and young people abroad and the share of returning these people back to Ukraine is unlikely to be large. All this sets new tasks for the preservation of the population.

It is worth noting that alongside the population decrease there is an increase in the number of age group 60 years and older. Even though the ageing of the population has a global trend and is especially pronounced in the countries of Europe, it has its own peculiarities in Ukraine. The main reason for ageing here is a sharp decrease in fertility, not an increase in life expectancy in older groups. Accordingly, the percentage of the elderly persons increased from 10,5% in 1959 to 21,4 in 2001 (1970 – 13,9, 1979 – 15,7, 1989 – 18,0%) [7].

We emphasize that another feature of the demographic crisis in Ukraine is the imbalance of ageing depending on sex and place of residence. We are in one of the last places in Europe by average life expectancy (average life expectancy for the period 2000-2005 has decreased by 3-4 years. And as of 2005 it was 61,2 years for men, for women – 72,7 years). It should be emphasized that the difference in life expectancy between Ukrainian men and women is 11,5 years, which is the highest indicator in the world. According to this, there are also changes in the ratio of the working-age population to the disabled population, where the number of the working-age population decreased from 791 to 723 per 1000 persons between 1989 and 2000. However, the share of children and teenagers has decreased from 412 to 312, and the number of elderly people has increased from 379 to 411, respectively [7]. That is, the proportion of older people in terms of pressure on the working population has increased. And this is a good reason for anxiety for both scientists and our community.

According to the UN forecasts for Ukraine, by 2050 the number of people aged 60 years and above will increase three times (compared to 1950), and people aged over 80 – six times. That is, almost every third Ukrainian citizen (32,4%) will be 60 years old or older, and the number of children and people of working age will be halved. Thus, the average age of residents of Ukrainian lands will grow from 27,6 to 51,5 years. According to the pessimistic scenario, the share of older people in 2050 will grow to 35,74%, and the optimistic – 30,05% [7].

However, according to this state of affairs, in our opinion, it is worth assessing the status of pensioners in the context of existing cultural stereotypes concerning the old person. For example, the results of the survey on the re-evaluation of the role of pensioners in the community should be evaluated from the time of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence. According to its results, 91,8% of our compatriots believe that the situation of pensioners has deteriorated, 4,2% – remains unchanged, and 1,9% – has improved [7]. According to the data of V. Chaikovska, the share of people of older working age, as of 2008, was 23,4% with its estimated intensive increase to 24,7% in 2026, respectively, the expected average life expectancy will increase from

2000 years to 68,0 in men and from 73,6 to 62,4 76,7 in women. That is, the trend of such ageing of humanity will be an increase in the share of people of age (over 75 years) in the total number of elderly people: from 24,5% to 27,3% [8].

As the Ukrainian demographer V. Terets notes, Ukraine belongs to countries with a relatively high level of population ageing and ranks 11 in the world hierarchy of demographic ageing by the index of the proportion of people aged 60 years and older. However, due to the low life expectancy, the share of people aged 65 years and older is inferior to many developed countries of the world [9]. This is also confirmed by medical data on the biological age of the population of Ukraine: 70% of Ukrainians have a biological age of four or five years more than a calendar age, 20% are within the norm and only 5-10% are smaller than the calendar age (in Europe only 30-40% of the population have a biological age higher than the passport age). According to the data given in the "Human Development Strategy", Ukraine is characterized by the tendency to decrease the population (at the beginning of 2010 – 46 million, at the beginning of 2021 – 41,6 million, without taking into account the data on the population temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol), ageing of the population (the share of persons aged 65 years and over in the total population in 2020 was 17 per cent), the number of youth (the number of persons aged 14 to 35 years (inclusive) in Ukraine as of January 1, 2021, compared with the beginning of 2015, decreased by 1,6 million people) [15]. And given the current military situation, the situation is only deteriorating, and the loss of population becomes huge.

As noted by O. Kyslyi, modern demographic processes, in particular the ageing of the population of developed countries (including Ukraine), cause social transformations that also lead to cultural changes, because "...social programs to ensure old age conflict with new social roles of young people. Ageing of the population reduces the chances of the well-being of the young generation and the chances of a growing birth rate [10, p. 150]".

It is appropriate to consider the main aspects of legislative regulation of the demographic crisis in Ukraine and guarantee the rights and freedoms of older persons, in particular. As is known, the state guarantees for older persons are stipulated in the Constitution of Ukraine, article 46, which states: that citizens have the right to social protection, including the right to ensure them in the old age and in other cases provided by the law [11]. In addition, the right of such people to social protection is also enshrined in the European Social Charter (Revised), which is ratified in Ukraine. It includes the provision of the opportunity to remain as full-fledged (physically, psychologically and intellectually) members of society as long as possible (provision of resources for life at a satisfactory level, inclusion in active social, social and cultural life, information provision, free choice of lifestyle: provision of housing adapted to their needs and health conditions, its reconstruction, provision of necessary medical services and care); guarantee of appropriate assistance concerning personal life for older persons living in nursing homes and their participation in decisions regarding living conditions in these houses.

Conclusions and research perspectives. However, because of changes in pension legislation, we consider it necessary to clearly define who we are considered elderly citizens. This concept is based on the person's calendar age. Earlier, in the Law of Ukraine "On the basic principles of social protection of veterans of labor and other citizens of older age in Ukraine" [12] it was clearly stated that men aged 60 and women aged 55 and older, as well as persons the last version of the law considers elderly citizens who have reached retirement age. It is set for Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On obligatory state pension insurance" [13]. If we turn to it and do not take into account the age of women, then elderly citizens are recognized as men and women aged 60 years and older.

In addition to the fact that the Law of Ukraine "On basic principles of social protection of veterans of labour and other citizens of the elderly in Ukraine", citizens of the elderly, besides ensuring rights and freedoms at the level of other residents, also guarantees the proper standard of living, the satisfaction of vital needs and providing necessary assistance. The prohibition of their discrimination in the field of labour, health care, social security, housing and other spheres is also prescribed.

Therefore, taking into account the facts, we note that the demographic situation in our country does not tend to improve, and it takes a long time to get the result of the reforms. That is why it is necessary to develop a strategy of attracting elderly people to vigorous activity, use their labour potential, stimulate birth rate growth, and conclude a socio-cultural program for the prevention of age discrimination both for older people and youth.

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СОЦІОКУЛЬТУРНА ДИНАМІКА СТАРІННЯ НАСЕЛЕННЯ У ГЛОБАЛІЗОВАНОМУ СУСПІЛЬСТВІ

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Розглянуто демографічні процеси сучасності, зокрема постаріння населення розвинутих країн світу, окреслено особливості зазначеного процесу в Україні. Визначено, що стрімке постаріння сучасного населення є причиною не лише демографічних чи економічних, а й геополітичних, соціальних та культурних перетворень. Вказано, що результати аналізу статистичних даних, спонукали міжнародні організації світу здійснити вивчення проблеми старіння населення та дослідити його соціальні та культурні наслідки. Наголошено на необхідності ґрунтовного аналізу соціально-культурних аспектів старіння населення. Стрімке старіння населення для України на сьогодні також є демографічною проблемою, яка проявляється у зменшенні населення країни загалом та одночасним збільшенням частки людей похилого віку. Демографічне старіння або старіння населення – це збільшення частки людей похилого віку та старих людей в загальній чисельності населення. Старіння населення є закономірним та незворотнім процесом, що супроводжує соціально-економічний прогрес людства. Розглянуто два види старіння населення: "старіння знизу" та "старіння зверху". Старіння населення у поєднанні з низькою народжуваністю сприяє виникненню в спільноті депопуляційних явищ – зменшення населення за рахунок перевищення кількості померлих над кількістю новонароджених. Визначено, що старіння населення характерне передусім для розвинутих країн та країн, які економічно ефективно розвиваються. Окреслено, що надзвичайно швидке збільшення людей похилого віку у світі та пришвидшення темпів старіння населення країн, що розвиваються, зумовлює соціально-культурні та економіко-політичні трансформації у цих спільнотах та ставить нові виклики сучасному людству. Стрімке старіння населення світу називають "демографічний віковий вибух" або "новий міжнародний порядок у галузі народонаселення". Акцентовано увагу на різних темпах демографічних змін у структурі населення різних культурних регіонів, що викликає відмінності у соціокультурній ситуації, та на відмінностях старіння населення за статевою ознакою. Зазначено, що глобальні демографічні зміни (зокрема стрімке старіння населення) призводять до змін не лише в індивідуальному житті окремої людини, але й до зміни життя людства, трансформації суспільного, національного та міжнародного життя.

Ключові слова: "старіння знизу", "старіння зверху", коефіцієнти старіння населення, трьохступенева шкала старіння населення, "суспільство для всіх вікових груп", вікова дискримінація, демографічна криза.