

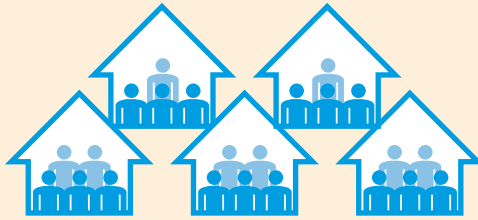


Higer number of households in Thailand

Lower number of household members

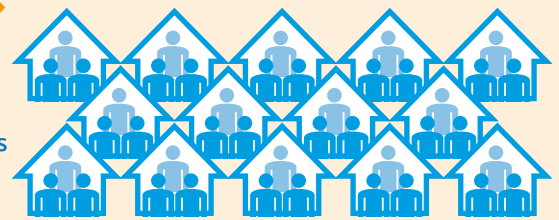
Year 1990

12.3 m. households
4.4 members / household



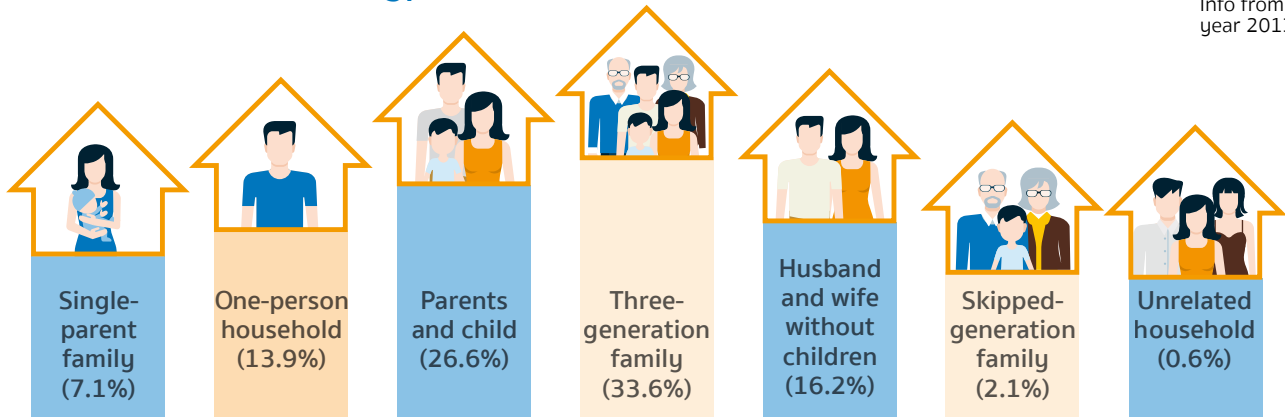
Year 2010

20.3 m. households
3.1 members / household



Type of Thai Families / Households

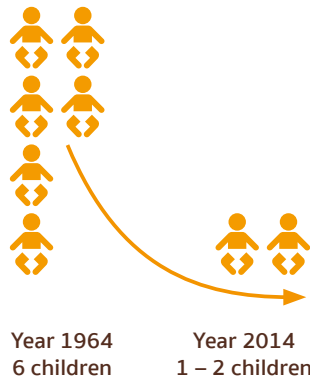
*** Note:**
Info from year 2013



7

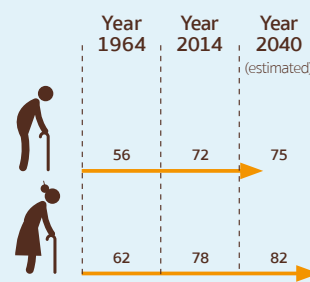
factors leading to changes in Thai family structures

1 Low fertility
Thai people have fewer children



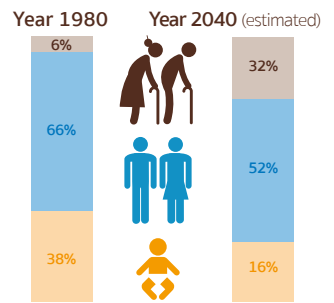
2 Longevity, especially in Thai women

Thai average age

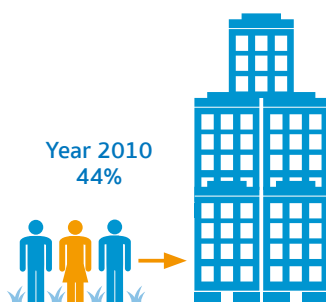


3 Changing composition of the Thai population

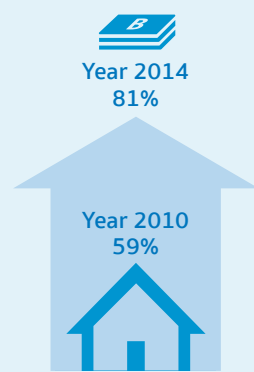
Fewer children, more elderly, shrinking working age



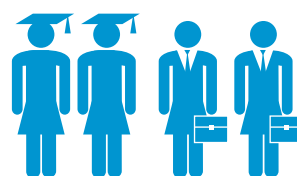
4 Migration
Fewer young people employed in agriculture; more migrate to urban areas



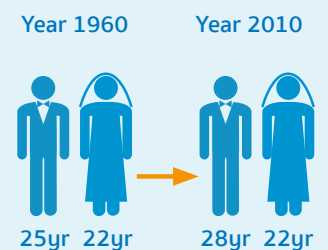
5 Higher household debt



6 More women with higher education
More than half of the female population hold an undergraduate degree & are in the workforce



7 Changing lifestyles
– delay in family formation



Factors leading to not having a child

Cumulative cost of raising a child until the age of 20

1
1.92 million ฿

6
Late marriage & low fertility

2
Childrearing is a burden: lack of freedom & harder work

3
Either child or career

4
Women devote twice as much time than men on household & childrearing



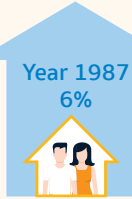
5
Insufficient number of quality childcare

Most women have fewer children while adolescent pregnancy and union before the age of 18 have increased.



47.9 per 1,000 of women aged 15-19 in year 2014

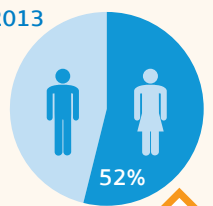
Year 2013
16%



Nuclear families without children have increased

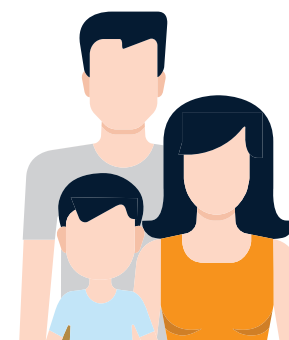
3 fold

Year 2013



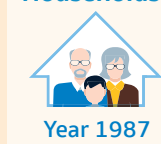
More than half of all nuclear families have **women** as the heads of households

NUCLEAR FAMILIES



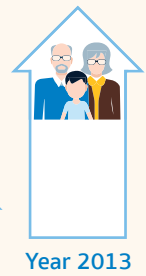
Higher number of skipped-generation families

100 K Households



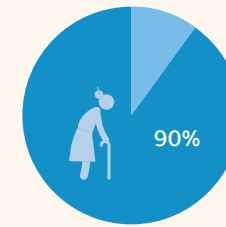
Year 1987

400 K Households



Year 2013

More than half of the skipped-generation household heads are the elderly, mainly women.



3 in 4 skipped-generation families are in rural areas.

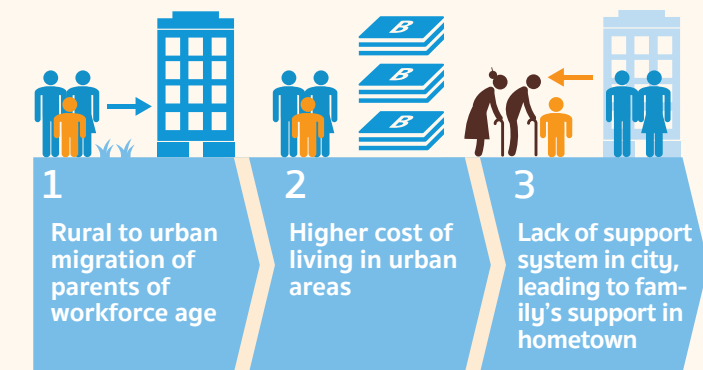
Expenditure of skipped-generation families: 12,058 ฿ / month



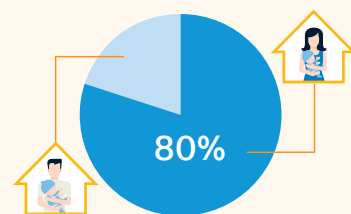
Source of income:

- Remittances received from children
- Income from employment, mostly from agricultural work
- Government's scheme for old age allowance

Factors leading to skipped-generation families



CHANGING FEATURES OF THAI FAMILIES



Majority are headed by single mothers

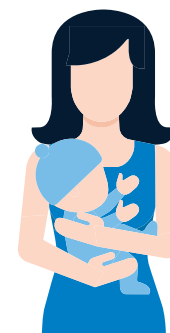
Divorced, separated or widowed main factors for single-parent families.

100 k divorced couples



Year 2015

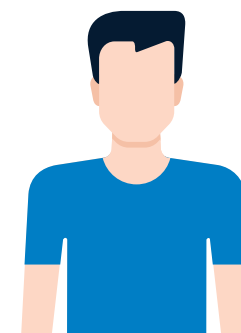
SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES



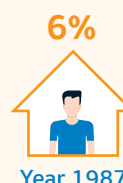
Challenges faced by single-parent families, especially single mothers

- Poverty
- Unable to get formal employment because of childrearing duty
- Lack of affordable housing
- Depression and stress
- Lack of adequate support mechanisms – proper childcare, proper employment for single mothers or a lack of emotional support and counselling

ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS



About 2.7 million Thais are living alone and the number is increasing.



6%
Year 1987

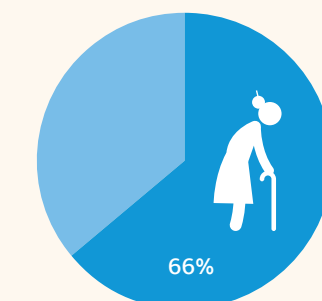


14%
Year 2013



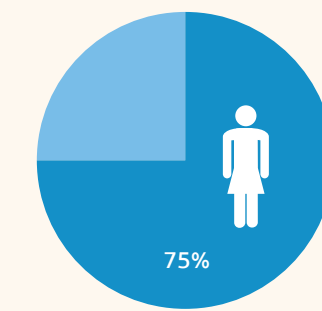
20%
Year 2033 (estimated)

More women live alone.



Year 2013

Majority of those who live alone are of work-force age.



Who live alone?

- Single people
- Couples working in different locations
- Divorced / separated couples
- The widowed elderly
- Adolescents studying outside of hometown



Recommendations

1



Support an enabling environment to enhance family solidarity

- ✓ Encourage the elderly to maximize their capacity and caring for other family members
- ✓ Enhance family bonding



2



Enhance social policies with target populations

Policy to ensure needs of the vulnerable families

- ✓ Skipped-generation families with the elderly facing poverty or disability who also take care of grandchildren.
- ✓ Single-parent families
- ✓ Impoverished household



3



Promote environment enabling voluntary fertility and family life among women

- ✓ Work environment
 - Flexible employment mode for women
 - More paid maternity leave
 - More leave days for parents whose children live upcountry
- ✓ Promote gender equity between men and women in family roles and shared responsibilities for parenting
- ✓ Family planning and quality childcare
 - Family planning for couples in accordance with their own reproductive decisions
 - Increase the affordability of infertility treatment
 - Improve coverage and affordability of quality childcare esp. for child under age of 2



4



Invest in building capacity of young people

- ✓ Promote opportunities for compulsory education for all and support teen mothers to continue education
- ✓ Enhance young people to have necessary vocational skills
- ✓ Reduce early marriage and teen pregnancy

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