

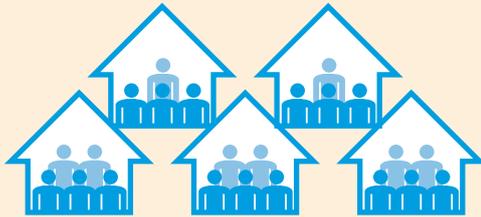


Higer number of households in Thailand

Lower number of household members

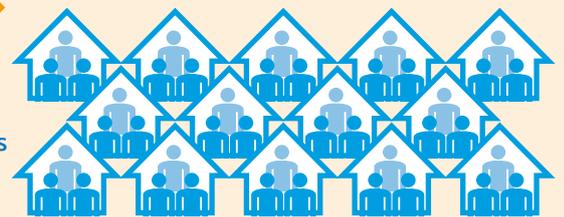
Year 1990

12.3 m. households
4.4 members / household



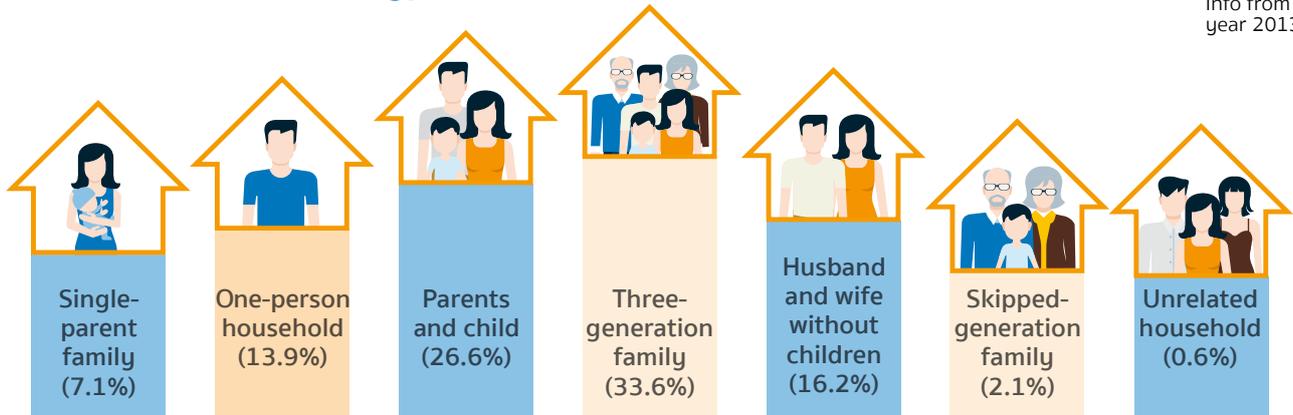
Year 2010

20.3 m. households
3.1 members / household



Type of Thai Families / Households

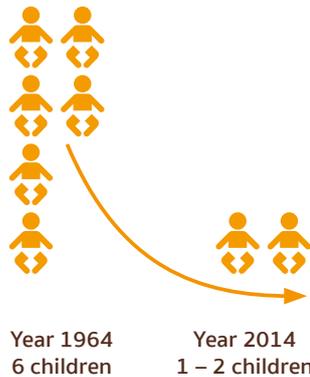
* Note:
Info from
year 2013



7

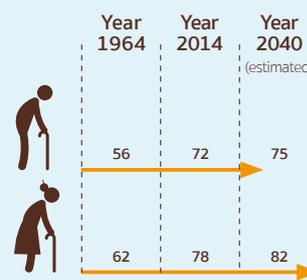
factors leading to changes in Thai family structures

1 Low fertility
Thai people have fewer children



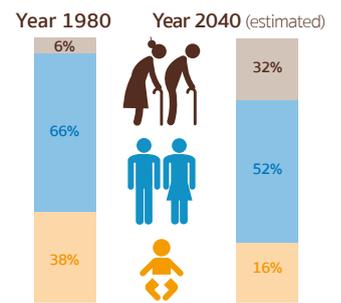
2 Longevity, especially in Thai women

Thai average age



3 Changing composition of the Thai population

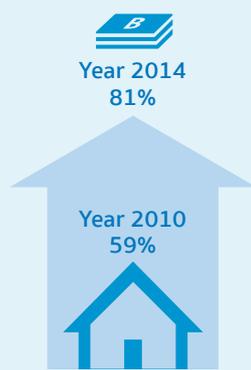
Fewer children, more elderly, shrinking working age



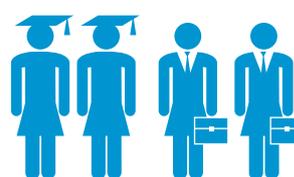
4 Migration
Fewer young people employed in agriculture; more migrate to urban areas



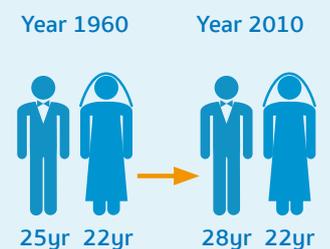
5 Higher household debt



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



Late marriage & low fertility

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



6. Late marriage & low fertility



3. Either child or career



5. Insufficient number of quality childcare



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



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

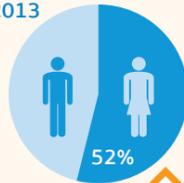
Year 2013
16%



Nuclear families without children have increased

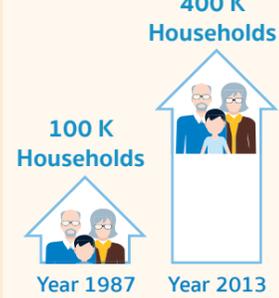
3 fold

Year 2013

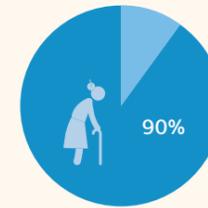


More than half of all nuclear families have **women** as the heads of households

Higher number of skipped-generation families



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



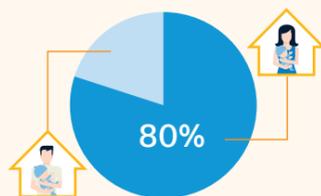
NUCLEAR FAMILIES



SKIPPED-GENERATION FAMILIES



CHANGING FEATURES OF THAI FAMILIES



Majority are headed by single mothers

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



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

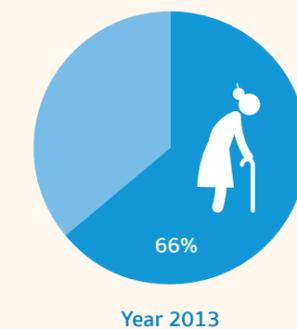
ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS



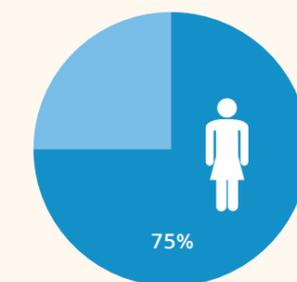
About 2.7 million Thais are living alone and the number is increasing.



More women live alone.

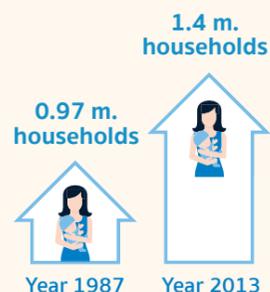


Majority of those who live alone are of workforce age.



Who live alone?

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



Higher number of single-parent families

Number of single-parent families has increased from 0.97 million to 1.4 million households.

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

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

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19985

