

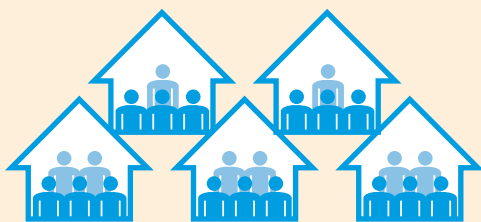


Higer number of households in Thailand

Lower number of household members

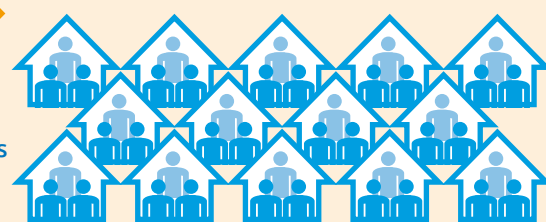
Year 1990

12.3 m. households  
4.4 members / household



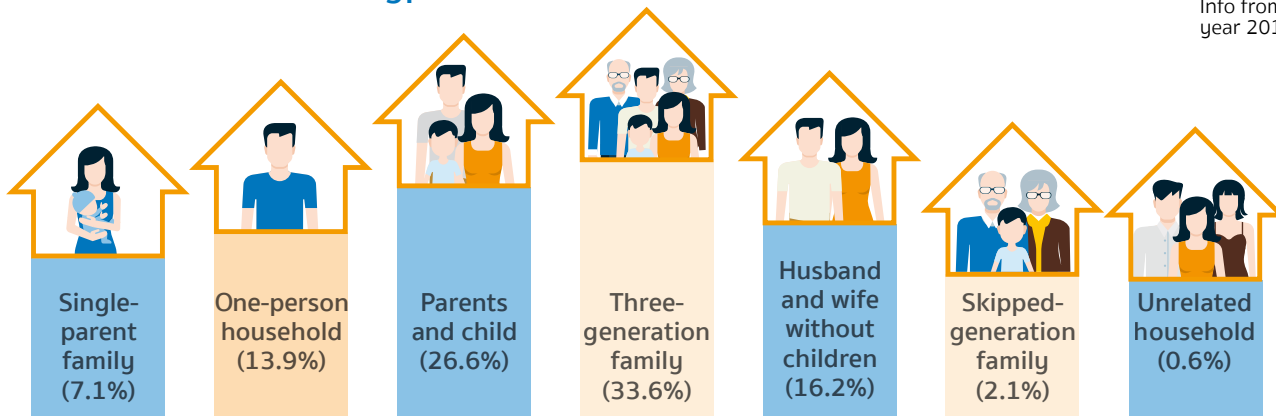
Year 2010

20.3 m. households  
3.1 members / household



## Type of Thai Families / Households

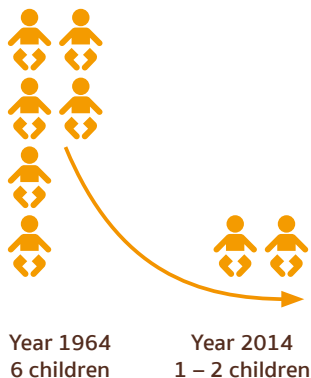
\* Note:  
Info from  
year 2013



# 7

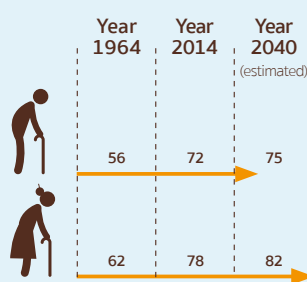
factors leading to changes in Thai family structures

**1 Low fertility**  
Thai people have fewer children



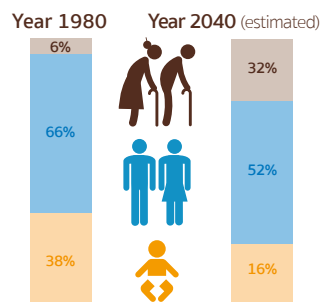
**2 Longevity, especially in Thai women**

Thai average age



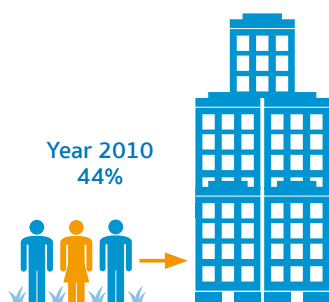
**3 Changing composition of the Thai population**

Fewer children, more elderly, shrinking working age



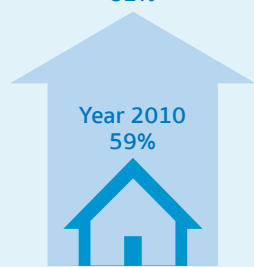
**4 Migration**

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



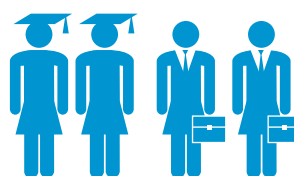
**5 Higher household debt**

Year 2014: 81%



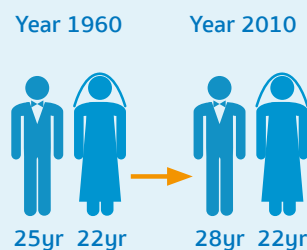
**6 More women with higher education**

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



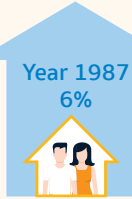
5  
Insufficient number of quality childcare

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

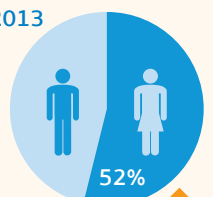
Year 2013  
16%



Nuclear families without children have increased

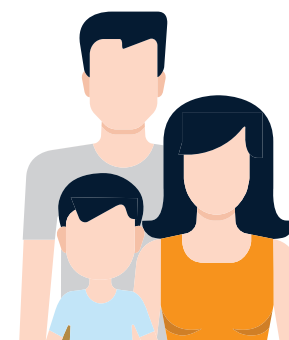
3 fold

Year 2013



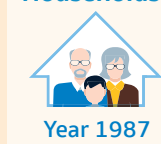
More than half of all nuclear families have **women** as the heads of households

### NUCLEAR FAMILIES



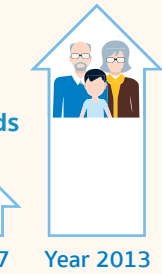
Higher number of skipped-generation families

100 K Households



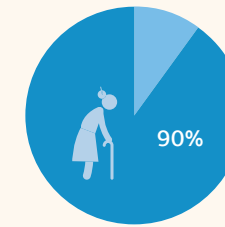
Year 1987

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.

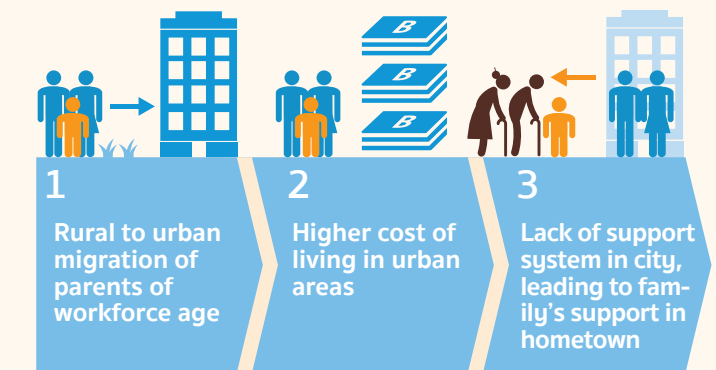
Expenditure of skipped-generation families: 12,058 ฿ / month



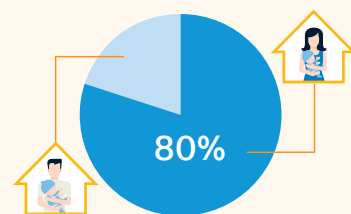
Source of income:

- 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

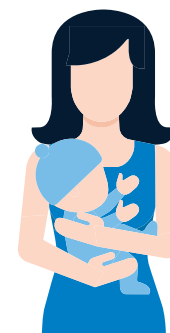
Divorced, separated or widowed main factors for single-parent families.

100 k divorced couples



Year 2015

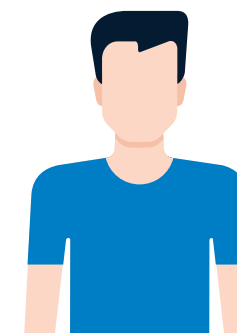
### SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES



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

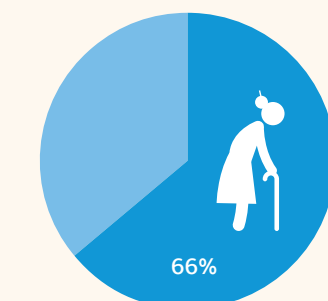


14%  
Year 2013



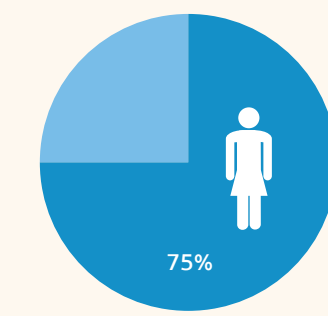
20%  
Year 2033 (estimated)

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

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

