LONG-TERM CARE FOR THAILAND'S POPULATION AGEING

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Abstract - The research intends to review and analyze the results of health, social, environmental, and economic perspectives related to population ageing in Thailand. The literature review included national policy and planning documents, academic and research articles, annual reports, and published papers in 2008-2023 for 16 years. The study finds that a drop in fertility rates and increased life expectancies are dramatically changing the age structure of the population in Thailand.The demographics change is causing shifts in the needs of the population, and one of these is an increasing need for care support. Accordingly, Thailand has no overall governing body responsible for Long-term care. Families are a major source of financing for Long-term care in Thailand.

This study recommends that the Thai government allocatebudgets forpoorfamilycaregiversonamonthlybasis.Provide a budget to support a health information network.Develop policies not only to cover healthcare but also to focus more on socio-economicdevelopmentandtheimprovementofthelivingenvironmentofolderpeopleandcaregivers.Encourage local hospitals to set up special units for care of older people andorganiseregularmobilehomehealthcare.All the main recommendations are to developanationallong-termcare plan and, focus on promoting sustainable,healthy ageing in Thailand.

Keywords - Long-term care, Population Ageing, Sustainable, Healthy Ageing