

International Conference on  
Population and Development in Asia: Critical Issues for a Sustainable Future  
20 – 22 March 2006, Phuket, Thailand

## **Abstract**

### **Evidence from a Longitudinal Study in Kanchanaburi, Thailand**

Aree JAMPAKLAY  
Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University,  
Thailand

This analysis draws upon a dataset of an annually longitudinal study in Kanchanaburi province, Thailand, during 2000-2003 to answer a research question of to what extent that parental absence has effects on children's school enrolment. The findings highlight the negative impacts of parental absence on school enrolment of children left behind (i.e. who do not move). The importance of who is absent as well as the length of absence is denoted. The results bear the notion suggesting that mother's roles for children are not easily replaced by other family members. The study also evidences contrasting roles of remittances as a contribution to children's education for children left behind and as an aspiration for children who left school to move.