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KEY WORD: RESOURCE ALLOCATION / FAMILY PLANNING

TASSANAPORN KHUMPUNYA : AN ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR
FAMILY PLANNING IN THE NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME.

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The purposes of this research are to analyze and evaluate budget allocation for the national family planning programme. In particular, this study wants to optimize the allocation of family planning budget by taking into account contraceptive behavior of married women at reproduction ages which practice family planning. This study also attempts to analyze and evaluate whether the budget allocation for family planning programme is enough to meet the targeted contraceptive prevalence rate of 77 percent, as stipulated in the Seventh National Economic and Social Development plan. Linear programming method is applied as a tool to optimize the number of family planning acceptors by methods (pill, IUD, injection, norplant and sterilization) given the budget constraint.

The research finding reveals that between 1992 - 1995, budget allocation for the national family planning programme is adequate. It is found that family planning services can serve 6.3 million married women in 1996 with the total estimated expenditure of 905,829,100 bath, slightly less than the allocated budget of 920,820,000 bath. Towards the end of the Seventh National Economic and Social Development plan, CPR should be around 64.03 percent which is lower than 77 percent as set in the Seventh plan. Thus the budget allocated for family planning programme during the Seventh Plan would be enough to serve all family planning acceptors. However, the CPR can be further increased with the increasing role of NGO and the general improvement of women's education.