

hesis Title : Factors Affecting Child-Rearing Behaviors  
of Mothers in Bangkok metropolitan  
Suburban Areas.

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to obtain the socio-economic factors and health-service-using behaviors affecting childrearing behaviors of mothers in the metropolitan suburban areas. The data are gathered through interview schedules from 595 fertility age mothers (age between 15-49 years old). The statistics used are percentage, analysis of variance and multiple classification analysis with 0.05 level of significant test.

The results of the study are summarized as follows :

1. 76.1% of mothers take their children to immunize. Mothers with less children and more mass-media attachment have more tendency of child immunization. No significant difference of child immunization relies on difference of age.

2. 61.8% of mothers follow the schedule of immunization appointed by the physicians. Mothers with less children and less income have more tendency to follow the schedule. No significant difference of immunization schedule following relies on difference of age, mass-media attachment.

3. 83.2% of mothers feed their children with breast feeding with higher education level have less tendency of feeding their children with their own milk. No significant difference of breast feeding relies on differences of age and living status (do live or do not live with couple).

4. 44.9% of mothers feed their children with right types and duration of supplementary food, 42.2% feed their children with right types and 12.9% feed their children with neither right types and duration. No significant difference of supplementary food giving relies on differences of age, number of children, occupation and mass-media attachment

5. Mothers who attach the physicians during pregnancy and have after-birth inspection have more tendency to immunize their children. No significant difference of immunization behaviors relies on the differences of health-service-using experience and place of birth giving.

6. Mothers who attach the physicians during pregnancy and have after-birth inspection have more

tendency to follow the schedule of immunization appointed by physicians. No significant difference of immunization schedule following relies on difference of place of birth giving.

7. Mothers who attach the physicians during pregnancy and give birth at home have more tendency to feed their children with breast feeding. No significant difference of breast feeding relies on difference of whether or not inspected after birth giving.

8. No significant diffencnce of supplementary food giving relies on the differcnces of health-service-using experience, pregnancy attachment, place of birth giving and after-birth inspection.