

Thesis Title Factors Affecting Classification of Contraceptive
Prevalence Rate in the Northeast of Thailand

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ABSTRACT

The Northeast of Thailand have problems with high population growth and high reproductive rate due to low contraceptive used which constitutes an important obstacle to economic and social development of the nation. The study of factors affecting contraceptive prevalence rate in the Northeast are considerably important and useful for policy planning.

The objectives of this study were to investigate the difference in socio-economic and input factors among the people in amphors with high and low rates of contraceptive uses. The study aimed to analyse the relationships between the two factors and the contraceptive prevalence rate, and finally also to determine the important factors affecting classification of contraceptive use in the Northeast of Thailand. The samples of this study were purposively

ected of 200 amphors. The statistics of t-test, pearson correlation and discriminant techniques were employed for the data analysis. The results of the study were found that the socio-economic factors namely occupation, levels of education and population size in urban area of each amphor with the low and high contraceptive prevalence rates were significantly different. Regarding the input factors, It was also found that number of doctors, nurses, auxiliary and technical nurses per married eligible women were significantly different between amphors with low and high rate of contraceptive use. From the analysis, the factors of non-agriculture households, the levels of education, a health personnel index, the number of community hospitals and number of health centers per married eligible women were significantly correlated to the contraceptive use rates. In addition, the stepwise discriminant analysis showed that health personnel index, the non-agriculture households, the levels of education and urban population size could classify the group membership of contraceptive use rate of overall amphors correctly 71 percent. A replication study using the additional factors of family planning administration and management of the health officers and collecting the primary data by indept interview and focus group techniques was recommended.