

Thesis Title Impact of Village Development on
Infant Mortality Rate in the Northeast
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to study the impact of village development on infant mortality rate. The indicators of village development are public health condition, environmental sanitation, education, household economy, public utility, road infrastructure, sources of information, water supply and housing condition. The data is obtained from the Basic Survey Project at the village level in 1988 conducted by the National Economic and Social Development Board with cooperation of the Community Development Department, and the Information Processing Institute for Education and Development of Thammasat University. It covered a total of 24,320 villages. This study used village as a unit of analysis with 17,954 villages as sample. The analysis procedures were descriptive statistics, Simple Correlation Analysis and Multiple Regression Analysis.

The result of this study has indicated that infant mortality rate was 9.6 per 1,000 children ever born and mean of children ever born was 10 per village. Majority of population was in agriculture. Also, it showed that of the listed indicators of village development, education ranked the highest while sources of

Information ranked the least. However, it was observed that road structure registered the highest deviation but education proved otherwise.

In Multiple Regression Analysis, the model with nine indicators was able to explain infant mortality rate only .44 %. Out of these nine indicators only three had significantly impacted in the reduction of infant mortality rate. They were public health condition, water supply and housing condition. A negative relationship was observed between three indicators and infant mortality rate.