

Thesis Title The Effect of Socio Economic Status
 on Infant Mortality in Thailand.

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to examine the levels and patterns of Infant Mortality in Thailand along with socio-economic associates. It is a documentary investigation. Data are various published documents available at time of the study, March-May 1992.

In the analysis, socio-economic and demographic factors were investigated for their effects on infant mortality which covered the period of 1965-1989.

Down-ward trend of IMR was observed, it was 39 per 1,000 livebirths in 1990 and the level is lower in urban area than the rural's. Major causes of infant mortality has

been changed in patterns, infectious diseases were at much lower magnitude with increasing trend of congenital anomalies. Apparently, health service coverage and socio-economic development were major inputs affected these changes. The level of female education is found to be inversely related with infant mortality. Female labour force participation, national economic status (expressed as GNP per capita, percentage of non-agriculture in GNP) and geographical distribution are almost found to be inversely related with IMR.

Provision of information about factors found to be affected IMR in Thailand from this study should be forwarded to policy makers and health care providers of the country.