

Thesis Title Factors Related to Development of
 Thai Children 0-6 Years

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Abstract

This retrospective study searched for related factors to delayed development in children up to the age of six years. The investigation was based upon the data from the the WHO Collaborative Study on Development of the Physical Growth and Psychosocial Development Indicators for Thai Children collected in 1987. The 5352 non-disabled children, from 147 villages both in urban and rural communities, were studied. These children were compared for some selected developmental tasks. The tenth percentile was the cut off point for distinguishing delayed development from normal development. The associations between developmental levels and suspected factors were analyzed. The results of this study have shown some significant factors related to children delayed development. Children living in rural areas had more delayed development than those living in urban areas on self-help skills, but urban children were more delayed than rural children on fine motor and language skills. Children, whose parents had lower socio-economic status and lower education, were more delayed than their

counterparts on language, social and self-help skills. Lack of an opportunity to watch television was also significantly associated with delayed development on language and self-help skills. Malnourishment of children was another important factor associated with almost all areas of development; fine motor, language and social skills. The study's implication and limitations have been discussed.