

4138486 PRRH/M : MAJOR: POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RESEARCH; M.A. (POPULATION AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH)

KEY WORDS : PROBABILITY OF INFANT DIED/ HOUSEHOLD SOCIO-ECONOMICSTATUS/ XAYSOMBOON SPECIAL REGION, LAO PDR

KHANTY LOK APHONE : EFFECT OF HOUSEHOLD SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS ON PROBABILITY OF INFANT DIE IN XAYSOMBOON SPECIAL REGION, LAO PDR. THESIS ADVISORS: YOTHIN SAWANGDEE, Ph.D. MASAKI MATSUMURA, Ph.D. 68 P. ISBN : 974-663-012-1

The Lao government now faces the challenge of reducing the infant mortality rate from 104 to 80 per 1,000 live births by the year 2000. Therefore, it is necessary to identify some factors that have effect on infant mortality so more effective intervention programs can be develop to achieve that goal.

This research uses data from the Lao National Census, 1995. The census was conducted by the National Statistic Center, Vientiane, Lao PDR. The unit analysis is 258 households. The results of this analysis indicate that households which consist of high numbers of people who have little experience in childbearing (teenage mothers), have had high numbers of births (number of living children), and low household economic status (type of household dwelling) have high probability to have infant die.

Considering other factors such as urbanization, modernization, educational development of people who are living in household, hygiene and sanitation, the analysis reveals that there is no statistically significant relationship between these indicators and the probability of infant die. However, it implies that all of these parameters seem to have impact on the probability of death for young children in Lao's context. Thus, and intervention needs to focus on households in remote and impoverished areas that have high numbers of teenage mothers which large numbers of living children.