

The purpose of this Research was to study the participation in dissemination of population education information of the tumbol health center personnel and the village health volunteers in terms of content information, activities, use of media, and related problems or obstacles. The research sample consisted of 65 health personnel from 25 tumbol health centers and 195 village health volunteers. A sample of 25 tumbol was randomly selected from over all sample of 50 tumbols (50%) in Chainat province. The research instrument was a structured questionnaire devised by the researcher. The respondents were asked whether they did or did not do regarding specific content and activity of population information dissemination. The data were analysed in terms of percentages of frequencies of participation. The findings of this research could be summarized as follows.

1. With regard to the content of population education information, all of health personnel participated in disseminating the contents on family planning, sanitation and health environment and immunization. The majority of VHV. (88.2 %) disseminated the content on consequences of population changes, particularly the effects of population increase on both family and community health.

2. With regard to the population activity, the majority of both the health personnel (89.8 %) and village health volunteers used "verbal suggestion" as the major activity.

3. With regard to the kind of media used for the dissemination, the majority of health personnel (80.0 %) used pamphlets, and the majority of VHV. (71.8 %) used village broadcasting tower.

4. With regard to problems of participation, the majority of health personnel had problem on population information concerning how to solve population problems. As for the population activity, a majority of health personnel (70.7 %) had problems concerning how to persuade villagers to the meeting, since most villagers were usually busy with their daily work.

With regard to the use of media, about 47 percent of health personnel reported inadequate numbers of poster delivered to them.

As for the village health volunteers, about 67 percent of VHV. did not know local and national population data. About 59 percent of VHV. reported inadequate numbers of poster they received.

The result of this study suggested that there should be some practical improvements regarding supplying population knowledge and data to both groups population dissemination activities should be adequately supported both in terms of knowledge and know-how. The supports of the use of media should be also increased in both groups.

If was also recommended that a further research study should include higher level health personnel as samples so that the results of the study be more beneficial to further policy setting.