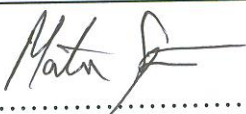



**PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS OF THE BANGKOK
METROPOLITAN ADMINISTRATION
AND ITS DISTRICT OFFICES**

Pichit Ratchatapibhunphob

**A Dissertation Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Public Administration
School of Public Administration
National Institute of Development Administration
2012**

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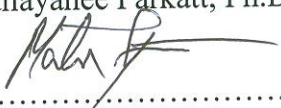
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ABSTRACT

Title of Dissertation	Public Expenditure Analysis of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and its District Offices
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The Organization of Local Administration has been authorized in the duty and responsibility to respond the need of the population in the locals. Additionally, the role of the central government is in charge of controlling to be subject to the administrative efficiency to keep all of the advantages. Importantly, the main mechanism of authority has been in charge of identifying the direction in developing the locals, that is, the process of the policy formulation and the budget administration. The findings of this research aims at the qualitative analysis, is that, it is possible whether the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan reflects on identifying the direction of the policy and managing of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure in different tasks and considering what type of his making-decision actually would be assigned in the administrative situation.

In addition, based on supplementing with the empirical analysis points out that the factors affect the change of the amount of public expenditure of each district department, those are mixed with the method of the public administration and the notion of theory or the rule which can be described to identify changing the amount of public expenditure.

The qualitative analysis, that is, the role of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan reflect on identifying the direction of the policy and managing of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure in different tasks and considering what type of his making-decision actually would be assigned in the administrative situation. Those

are measured by analyzing budget in brief in each fiscal year. The significance of providing the budget is that it is congruent with the public policy submitted to the population among the campaigns for the election of each Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan. Certainly the analyzes that reflect to the policy formulation which compatible with the policy implementation, is that to prove the attention of remedying the public problem authorized by each Governor Bangkok Metropolitan through the procedure of the Budget Administration of each fiscal year. Those have been presented the analyzes that operated the budget of Bangkok Metropolitan in brief from 1985-2010, the total was 26 years of the actual administrative practice covered with six Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan who had administered for eight years.

The qualitative result found that the role of Governor Bangkok Metropolitan have influenced on identifying the direction of the public policy and manage the budget of the public expenditure. In the relationship quoted above, it is subject to the change in both direct and indirect effects on inevitably living of the population in Bangkok Metropolitan. It has clearly been that the direction of the development was employed largely in Bangkok Metropolitan, points that it depends on the notion of the policy formulation and the budget administration.

Moreover, this notion that the overall of the patterns in the movement of Bangkok Public Expenditure of the year 1985-2010 had appeared among eminent three patterns of important movements, that is, reported to be; (a) Sideway, (b) Downtrend, and (c) Uptrend. The above patterns mentioned, that is based on the empirical analysis points that the pattern of the public expenditure of different tasks were changed by reducing significance of the infrastructure through which a matter of increasing the investment in the quality of life of the population. Hence, the overall mentioned above, those have been emphasizing that the policy formulation and the budget administration could be the type of making-decision upon the administrators of the local administration, believed that it has authorized under the notion of "Populism".

In the part of analysis of the notion "Positive Theory" calculated by "Secondary Data", separated at any given point of each district department in Bangkok Metropolitan, the data mentioned above, were gained in 1999-2009. However, there was restricted procedure due to lack of gathering data and processing data systematically in the government sector, therefore that is to investigate the study was only 11 years.

This analysis aims at the achievement of the objectives of the research according to the discovery of the significance of the statistical analysis, which can find that the factors affect the change of the amount of public expenditure in each district in Bangkok Metropolitan. Those can be classified into:

In case one: It indicates that the economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, and the political factor giving indirect influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure through the governmental factor.

The study found in this part shows that the variables have affected to the Bureaucrat, it points that the positive variables have influenced on the Bureaucrats, showing the highest to the lowest values respectively, those are such as Bangkok District Collection Capability, Population, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

However, in considering one negative variable which has effected on the Bureaucrats is the “Population Density”.

In case two: It indicates that the economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, the political factor, and the governmental factor are correlated to Bangkok District Public Expenditure with different causes and directions have shown as follows:

The study found in this part shows that the variables have affected to Bangkok District Public Expenditure, it could state that the positive variables have influenced on Bangkok District Public Expenditure, showing the highest to the lowest values respectively, those are such as the Bureaucrats, Bangkok District Collection Capability, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

However, in considering one negative variable which has effected on the Bangkok District Public Expenditure is the “Population Density”.

Considering in the direct and the indirect effect, the total effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, it found the most influential variables such as the Bureaucrats, Bangkok District Collection Capability, Population, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure, and Population Density, respectively.

The characteristics of the relationship among the independent variables have shown the effect of changing the amount of budget of public expenditure, that is called, “Casual Model”.

At last, this research aims at investigating the important objectives of the development of the locals through presenting the process of analysis of Bangkok Public Expenditure. That can be pointed that the development and the response affect the need of the population in the locals in order to depend on themselves.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Statement and Significance of the Study	1
1.2 Objectives of the Study	4
1.3 Scope of the Study	5
1.4 Expected Benefits of the Study	5
CHAPTER 2 CONCEPT THEORY AND LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Concepts, Theories, Principles and Rules of Formulating a Conceptual Framework	7
2.2 System Theory	8
2.3 Concepts, Theories, Principles and Rules on the Size of the Public Expenditure	21
2.4 Result Study and Related Research	50
2.5 Relationship between the Environment, Politics and Public Policy	51
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	54
3.1 Conceptual Framework and Qualitative Research Methodology	54
3.2 Conceptual Framework and Quantitative Research Methodology	56

CHAPTER 4 QUALITATIVE RESEARCH RESULTS	68
4.1 Results of Analyzing Bangkok District Public Expenditure	68
4.2 The Result of Analysis in the Type of Decision-Making of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan	119
4.3 Pattern for Movement of Public Expenditure of Bangkok Metropolitan in 1985-2009	120
CHAPTER 5 QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH RESULTS	132
5.1 Descriptive Statistics	132
5.2 Pearson's Correlation	137
5.3 Analysis of Relationship Between Variables	139
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	156
6.1 Summary of the Study	156
6.2 Findings	156
6.3 Recommendations for the Administrative Policy	159
6.4 Suggestions for the Further Studies	164
BIBLIOGRAPHY	168
APPENDICES	184
Appendix A Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Fiscal Year: 2009	184
Appendix B List of the Offices of Bangkok District	186
Appendix C Descriptive Statistical Results	187
Appendix D Test of Appropriate Experimental Model	222
Appendix E Location of Bangkok Districts	228
BIOGRAPHY	229

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
2.1 Economic and Socio Factors that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure	26
2.2 Political Factors that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure	31
2.3 Governmental Factor that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure	40
2.4 Decision-Making Factor that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure	49
3.1 Summarizing Variables and Indicators	62
4.1 Civil Works and Traffic System Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1989-1990	70
4.2 Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1986 and 1990	71
4.3 Water Drainage and Sewage Management Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1986-1987	73
4.4 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1985-1990 (1)	74
4.5 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1985-1990 (2)	75
4.6 Public Cleaning and Orderliness and General Management Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1990 and 1992	77
4.7 BMA's Annual Budget Expenditure and Civil Works and Traffic System Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1990-1992	78
4.8 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1990-1992	80

4.9 Civil Works and Traffic System, Water Drainage and Sewage Management and Public Cleaning and Orderliness Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1992 and 1996	82
4.10 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1992-1996 (1)	85
4.11 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1992-1996 (2)	86
4.12 Civil Works and Traffic System, Water Drainage and Sewage Management Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1996-2000	88
4.13 Education and Social Development and Services Budget Size Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1996 and 2000	90
4.14 Education and Social Development and Services Percentage Proportion of Budget Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1996 and 2000	90
4.15 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1996-2000 (1)	92
4.16 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1996-2000 (2)	93
4.17 Percentage Proportion of Budget By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2000-2001	95
4.18 Budget Size By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2003-2004	96
4.19 Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works and Environment Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2003-2004	97
4.20 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2000-2001	98
4.21 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2003-2004	99

4.22 Environment, Human Resources and Society and Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2004-2005	101
4.23 Civil Works and Traffic System Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2005-2007 (1)	102
4.24 Civil Works and Traffic System Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2005-2007 (2)	103
4.25 Percentage Proportion of Budget By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2007-2008	105
4.26 Percentage Proportion of Budget By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2006-2009	107
4.27 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2004-2006	109
4.28 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2006-2008	110
4.29 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2008-2009	111
4.30 Percentage Proportion of Budget By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2009-2010	114
4.31 Budget Size By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2009-2010	115
4.32 Water Drainage and Sewage Management Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2009-2010	116
4.33 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2009-2010	118
4.34 Comparison the Characteristics of the Policy of "Populism" And the Pattern of the Movement of Bangkok Public Expenditure	119
5.1 Mean, Standard Deviation, Minimum and Maximum of 50 Bangkok Districts	133
5.2 Correlation Coefficient	138
5.3 Factors' Effect on the Bureaucrats	141
5.4 Factors' Effect on the Bangkok District Public Expenditure	145

5.5 Direct Effect, Indirect Effect and Total Effect towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure	150
5.6 Results of Testing the Hypothesis of the Economic Factor, the Socio Factor, the Decision-Making Factor, and the Political Factor giving Indirect Influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure through the Governmental Factor	152
5.7 Results of Testing the Hypothesis of the Economic Factor, the Socio Factor, the Decision-Making Factor, the Political Factor, and the Governmental Factor are Correlated to Bangkok District Public Expenditure with Different Causes and Directions	153

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Page
2.1 Model of the System Theory 1	10
2.2 Model of the System Theory 2	11
2.3 Model of the System Theory 3	12
2.4 The Parameters in the Framework of System Theory	18
2.5 Structure of Public Expenditure Analyzed by the System Theory	20
2.6 The Relationship of Environmental Factors Affect the Public Policy as a Type of Sequential-Environment Model	51
2.7 The Relationship of Environment Factors that Affect Public Policy as a Type of Hybrid-Environmental Model	52
3.1 Conceptual Framework	57
4.1 The Movement in Trend of General Administration Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009	123
4.2 The Movement in Trend of Public Cleaning and Orderliness Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009	123
4.3 The Movement in Trend of Public Health Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009	124
4.4 The Movement in Trend of Water Drainage and Sewage Management Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009	126
4.5 The Movement in Trend of Civil Works and Traffic System Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009	126

4.6 The Movement in Trend of Social Development and Services Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009	128
4.7 The Movement in Trend of Education Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009	128
5.1 Illustrated the Path Analysis Results	155
6.1 Recommendation of Administrative Policy	161

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement and Significance of the Study

The decentralization of the administration from the central government has been put into the Local Administrative Organization that it is respected to be a key of the principles of the administration in the democratic society. Notice that in case of the developing countries in Southeast Asia, it has revealed that the Local Administrative Organization begins to recognize in a great role and duty and consider into a greater independence in the local administrative organization. Especially, the administrative arrangement of the budget of public expenditure focuses on responding the need of the population in their locals.

The popular notion of decentralization of the financial management is one of considering decentralization of the administration has been put into the local administration, in case of that term of the decentralization, that is subject to the influx of Western countries entering Southeast Asia incessantly. Since the Local Administrative Organization is admitted to have the independence in both the administrative arrangement and the financial management under the law. Thus, the administrative situation has been considered to respond toward the public participation to fully join the local administration.

Thailand is one of the countries in the Southeast of Asia region, the population in the country has been exciting in the financial decentralization which has been put into the Local Administrative Organization in a very long time. Note that Bangkok Metropolitan is the capital of the country; moreover, it is the centre of the economics, society, and politics. Simultaneously, Bangkok Metropolitan is respected to be the most largest of the Local Administrative Organization of the country, in this case, it is a progress to comprehend of the administrative arrangement of the Bangkok public

expenditure, that is, subject to easily understand the process of administrative arrangement of the public expenditure in other Local Administrative Organization.

Hence, to consider the Political Administration in Bangkok Metropolitan since 1985 until at present, it was found that Bangkok Metropolitan has established the new Bangkok District Offices in the following:

In 1985: the total of Bangkok District office was 24 areas

In 1989: the total of Bangkok District office was 36 areas, increased 12 areas

In 1993: the total of Bangkok District office was 38 areas, increased 2 areas

In 1997: the total of Bangkok District office was 44 areas, increased 6 areas

In 1998-Present: the total of Bangkok District office was 50 areas, increased 6 areas

When considering the number of new Bangkok District Offices, note that they have more growth incessantly. Here can reflect very clearly on the enlargement of the community, in this case, the enlargement of the subsidiaries of the local administration. Those have been considered to respond the need of receiving the public services arranged by the local administrative organization to the population increasingly respectively.

To determine in the aspect of the Public Administration emphasizes on the administration and the politics. It was found that Bangkok Metropolitan has established in the type of the local administration which vested by the Regulation Legislations of Bangkok Metropolitan Act, B.E. 2528. By vested upon the Act of the administration, is noticed that it is an administrative efficiency due to the incessant administrative arrangement. A part of the position of the administrators, they have high political stability, Bangkok Metropolitan is respected to the Local Administrative Organization and the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, and the member the parliament of Bangkok Metropolitan. Both of them are selected in the election by the population.

When considering in the aspect of economics emphasizes on the economy, it was found that Bangkok Metropolitan is one of the biggest centers of the economy in the country. Upon assessing all of the income from the fiscal year 2009 was at 46,000 million baht, which increased when compared with the income from the fiscal year 1985 was at 6,000 million baht, tend more increasing than 40,000 million baht

(approximately was 660%). Additionally, when assessing the relevant of Grant-in-Aid estimated to be paid by the central government from the fiscal year 2009, the total approximately was 14,000 million baht. It states that Bangkok Metropolitan can be the Local Administrative Organization that has mostly increased the income of Thailand.

A related consideration is that the aspect of society, it was found that the total of population which have been reported from the Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior, it stated the total number of population was 63,525,062 people throughout the country at the end of 2009 whereas the information was reported by the Bangkok Statistical Department, people at the same year, appeared in the lists of population in Bangkok District House Registration, it stated that the total number of population in Bangkok was at 5,702,5959 people. It states that Bangkok Metropolitan is organized as the Local Administrative Organization that has an increase of the first total number of population in Thailand.

When considering the amount of budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure, then in case study of emphasizing on the budget of expenditure which the parliament of Bangkok Metropolitan agrees with on this budget distributed into paying in any activities of the fiscal year (the budget in brief); otherwise, the expenditure making decisions for a prospective budget. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's budget expenditure appropriation by activities. It was found that Bangkok Metropolitan is respected to the Local Administrative Organization where was approved to accept the largest amount of budget public expenditure of Thailand. Regarding the amount of budget public expenditure of the fiscal year 2009 was very high at 46,000 million baht. There may be cited the classification of details of the budget according to the characteristics of each activities (see Appendix A).

All aspects mentioned above, it was found that Bangkok Metropolitan is respected to the Local Administrative Organization, is observed that it is very important to the economy, society, and politics. By viewing of each year, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan and the Parliament of Bangkok Metropolitan are engaged the administrative duties of the approval of the immense budgets. Thus, an interesting problem of administration is that about which underlying factors or about

which condition that conducted to change the amount of budget of Bangkok public expenditure. Even considering, the characteristics of the relationship how to describe under the underlying factors or condition.

Further discussion of the above problem mentioned, in case of the policy formulation and the administrative arrangement of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure under authorizing of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan in order to respond the request and the need of the population, those are about which underlying of making-decision.

This research requires the attempt to answer the above problem by analyzing two aspects, that is, related to the empirical analysis stated in a theory of the public administration, it so the basis for the framework in the analyzes which combined with the theory of the public expenditure and further analyze of the qualitative analysis in order to aim to be available a complete study.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

This study has the following objectives:

1. To study the role and the type of making-decision organized by the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan effects on the direction of the policy formulation and the administrative arrangement of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure in the characteristics of different activities.
2. To study the change of the amount of the budget of the public expenditure of the District Department in each district in Bangkok Metropolitan in 1999-2009.
3. To identify the variables under the environmental factors influence on the change of the amount of the budget of the public expenditure in each district in Bangkok Metropolitan in 1999-2009.
4. To identify the important variables under the environmental factors affect the change of the amount of the budget of the public expenditure in each district in Bangkok Metropolitan
5. To study the characteristics of the relationship among variables under the environmental factors influence on the change of the amount of the budget of the public expenditure in each district in Bangkok Metropolitan in 1999-2009.

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study was as follows:

1.3.1 In Case One: The Period of Time was Chosen for the Study.

The period of them was chosen in this research. It began in 1985, which was the first Year of the election of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan and the member of the Parliament of Bangkok Metropolitan, it returned to start the election for both two groups after they had been appointed to those positions from the central government for ten years. In the year 1985, it was the first time to use the Regulation Legislation of Bangkok Metropolitan Act, B.E. 2528. In addition, this legislation mentioned above, until now it has been brought into as the framework to control the administrative arrangement of Bangkok Metropolitan.

1.3.2 In Case Two: Characteristics of the Budget of the Public Expenditure

The content is employed for the study of the budget of public expenditure which was emphasizing on the budget of expenditure which the parliament of Bangkok Metropolitan agrees with on this budget distributed into paying in any activities of the fiscal year (the budget in brief); otherwise, the expenditure making decisions for a prospective budget. Therefore, this finding aims to study the attention of the administrative arrangement of the budget of public expenditure.

1.4 Expected Benefits of the Study

This study results will be beneficial in two areas: the advantages of the theory and the advantages of the actual practice are as follows:

The advantage of the theory

1. To provide the overall of the policy formulation and the administrative arrangement of the budget of public expenditure of the Local Administrative Organization in the empirical analysis.

2. To study the factors influence on and the affect of changing of the amount of budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure in order to identify the variables of which

factors significantly influence on changing of that budget, then it confirms exactly that the change of the amount of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure, is that when it was under the limitation of which environmental factors-

3. To confirm in the underlying knowledge of the public policy formulation, that is, the academic must realize the importance of the environmental factors affecting the public policy formulation (Dye, 1978: 5-6)

4. To provide the model of changing the amount of the budget of public expenditure in order to investigate under the context of different countries in Southeast Asia, then, that is to enlarge increasingly the fundamental underlying knowledge of the public policy.

The advantages of the actual practice:

5. To provide the guidelines for other administrators of the Local Administrative Organization to comprehend the result of the environmental factors which affect the budget of public expenditure

6. To provide the guidelines for other administrators of the Local Administrative Organization to enable to bring the result of this study use for the appropriate administration in the policy formulation and the administrative arrangement of the budget of public expenditure in their locals.

CHAPTER 2

CONCEPT THEORY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concepts, Theories, Principles and Rules of Formulating a Conceptual Framework

“Policy analysis is finding out what governments do, why they do it, and what difference it makes” (Dye and Virginia, 1980: 3)

Research in the field of public policy wishes to search for factors that can be controlled by the policy-maker. Hence, it is not surprising the policy-makers would be shocked with the results of the study found that environmental factors such as economic factors or socio factors influence the factors that policy-makers can control. But ultimately, the policy-makers should find variables that influence on the public policy by identifying factors related to the public policy to shape up. (Dye and Virginia, 1980: 8)

For the society has become more complex, respectively. Thus, the government has administered to increase the role of the public policy that this means, led to remedy the social problems which arise respectively. Especially, the role of the public policy of the economy has been noted that the significance of changing the levels of public expenditure in both the central government and the local government, which is found that the levels of public expenditure have been changed increasingly incessantly every year. From this notion agreed by many academics that assert and support the above situation phenomenon of an increase of the public expenditure mentioned above (Wagner, 1890 quoted in Peacock and Wiseman, 1961; Downs, 1957; Peacock and Wiseman, 1961; Lindblom, 1965; Buchanan, 1977 quoted in Borcharding, 1977; Borcharding, 1977; Mueller, 1993; Tanzi and Schuknecht, 2000).

An analytical look at the public policy requires to study the casual factors have shown the effect of changing the levels of Bangkok Public Expenditure that is considering the casual factors due to the discussion of the environment of the

economic factor, socio factor, political factor and decision-making factor. Those influenced through the factors of the government sector which are in charge of adjusting the requests and other supports that arise from the environmental factors, and lead to the result of the policy, that is, the change of Bangkok Public Expenditure. So the change of Bangkok Public Expenditure reflects on turning to the environment, hereby, the preceding environment is subject to change. Therefore, this process has shown the result of motivation, was called, “Dynamic Multiplier” like the living things, consequently, the notion of this study points that the environmental factors affect the result of the policy that is acted under the analysis of the concept framework. It is being viewed as “System Theory” based on the main fact.

2.2 System Theory

Dye (1972: 18-19) explains the information as a way of the “System Theory”. In this theory, that is referred to the public policy is like the result of political system. The concept of the system refers to a group of institute and the social activities can be identified in the act of changing of the need is applied to the official making-decision, thus in this case of the official making-decision is necessary to be supported by the whole society. The concept of the system indicates that all components of the system are linked together, and the system can respond to its own environment in order to protect the system, and to proceed in the system.

Any system can absorb the demands which it has been claimed that many of them occur the conflict in order to change the demands mentioned above, applying it to the results (the public policy). The system has to seek the conclusion which can be used as the rules to enforce on the members concerned. Notice that the result of public policy may impact on the environment and the demand which are most likely to be affected by the characteristics of the political system.

The public policy is like the result of political system so as to understanding of the public policy, that is to say, it is the recognition of the policy which is similar to the response of the political system toward the power in term effect on the political system, of arising from the environment.

The systems theory can be divided into two main concepts, the “System as Structure and Function” and the “Systems as Organic”, each of these concepts can be considered in different details as follows: (Chilcote, 1994: 121-137)

2.2.1 System as Structure&Function

The academic is respected to the representative of this concept, presented by Gabriel Almond. The concept can be permitted the contents composed with important components are as follows:

2.2.1.1 Political Structure

It can be stated that “political structure is a term to express the patterns of continual activities. The participants who join the activities will vary in different roles when bringing with unification of the roles involving those activities, then, provide exposure to this structure” (Sittipan Buddhahum, 2008: 10).

2.2.1.1 Function

When looking into the system of the society, it must consider separately in the different parts of the systems which divided into the components and determine how these components have functioned in the society. Additionally, when comparing obviously to similar as the respiratory system in the human body, which is composed with the components of lungs, nose, or bronchus, etc. Those components have their own specific functions to work in the system so as to integrate for cooperative functions to support all of the system continuation.

The concept of the structure function presented by Almond, is similar to the concept of the system of organic presented by Easton in the sense that the inputs are brought into the political system to obtain the outputs, but contradictory to, when referring to, Almond emphasizes the importance of the word "duty" in the political system more than the concept of Easton (Chairat Charoensin-o-larn, 2003: 28).

2.2.2 System as Organic

This concept has seen that the society is interpersonally connected systematically between the major system and minor system, those are correlated each other as the consistency in the cooperative system. The system will respond to the pressure which turns in the system by adjusting the pressure mentioned by this, so that the system is

conducted to new balance affected in criteria existing of the system continually. But if the system cannot manage the external factors impact on the system, then at last, it will be made the system has become loss. Similarly, the organic can be compared with the body of the humans, in which the digestion systems can join each other to response the motivation through the body. But if it cannot resolve, change or even adapt toward this motivation, the body will deteriorate.

Easton is respected to the representative of many academics who have thought this way as well. Besides, Easton is the first researcher who has adopted the concept of the system theory, he has brought this system theory to study in the field of the political science.

The notion of viewing the organic theory has been enabled to create the different characteristics of the models which are shown in the following:

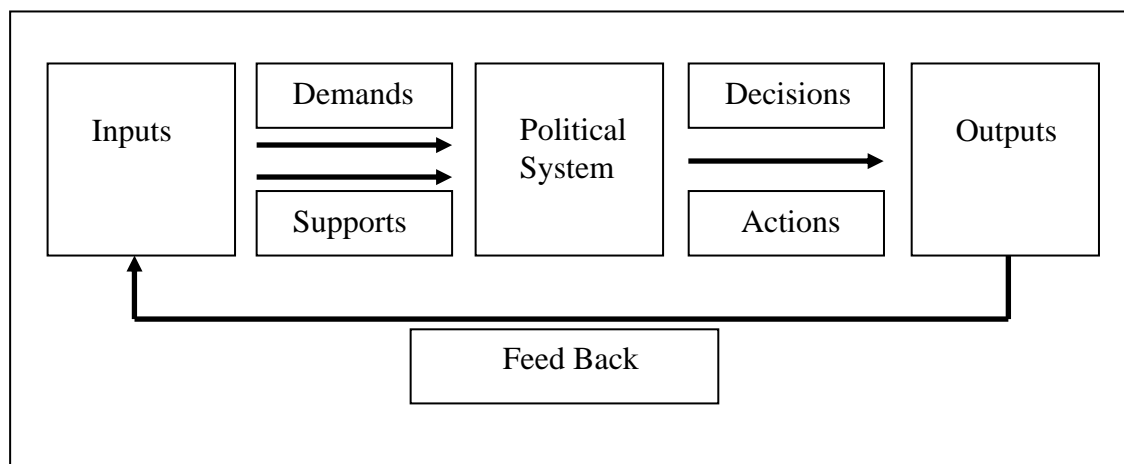


Figure 2.1 Model of the System Theory 1

Sources: Dye, Thomas R., 1972: 18.

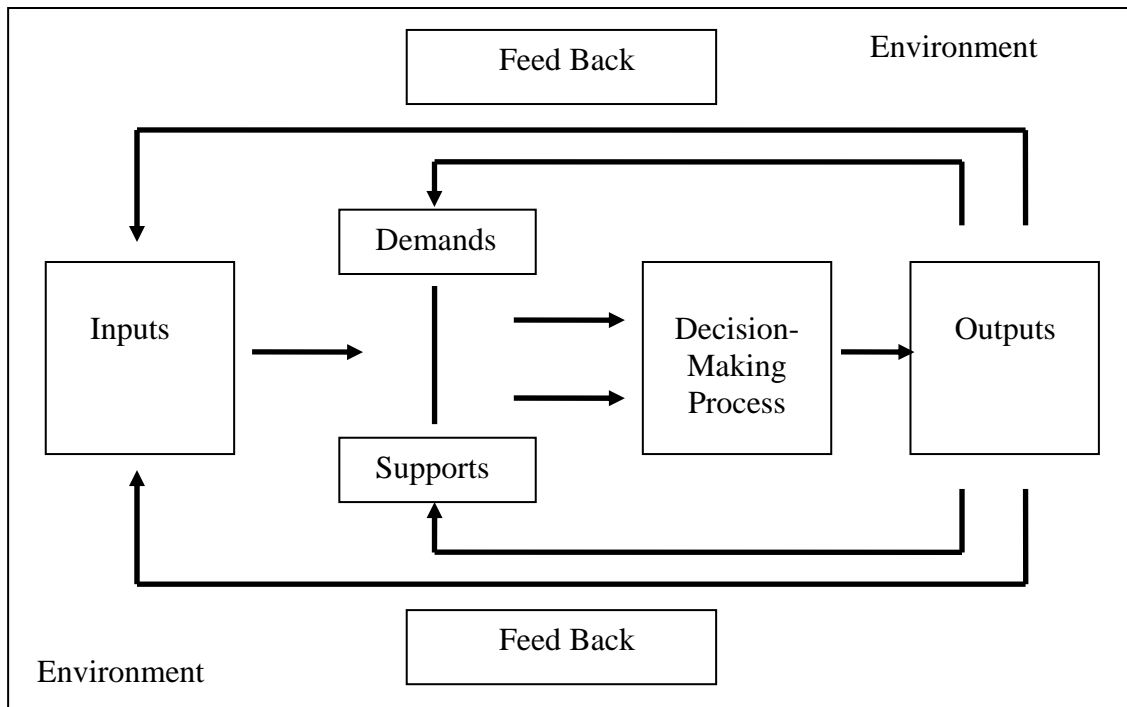


Figure 2.2 Model of the System Theory 2

Sources: Caputo, 1977: 3.

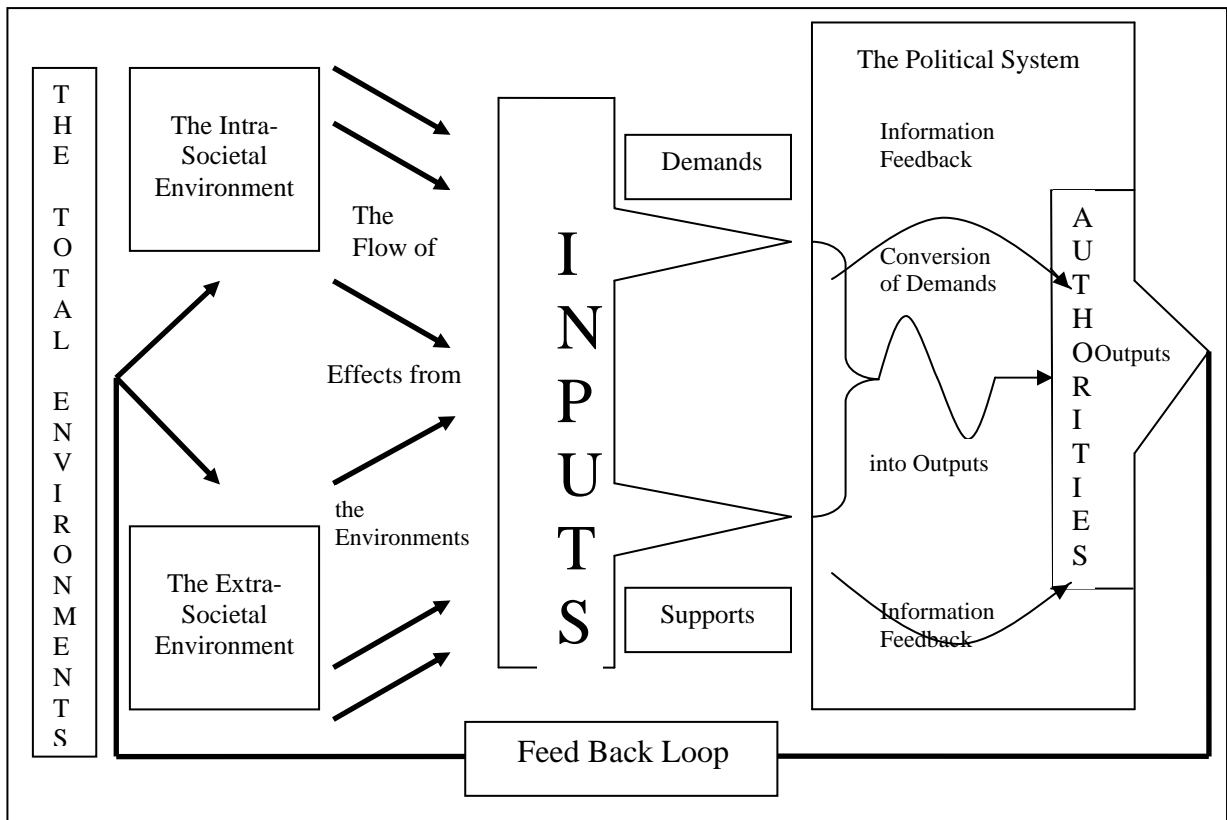


Figure 2.3 Model of the System Theory 3

Sources: Easton, 1965: 110.

Although the models of the system theory in viewing of the organic would have been different types, it points that every type can possibly be explained the decision-making complexity effects on the public policy. Those models of the system theories mentioned above, there are the main components set for the coordination and divided into the details are as follows (Caputo, 1977: 2-5)

Input refers to the various factors which are conducted to create the policy. Most of the input factors can be cited as the demands and the supports.

Demands are related with the requests for a specific group or individuals in the political system, or the demands of the population. The demands have been mentioned in the requests used for stimulating the act of the government, those requests can be either to utilize or to improve any event, even it claimed that the requests used for the action to remedy the disadvantages arising from another policy.

In general, most political science interests toward the requests to improve the event will occur in any time.

Supports are relevant to the secondary input characteristics – that is what is meant to be described more difficultly than the prior input factor. Those supports have been made up to the policy-makers whom the supports brought into for the decision-making in each policy, those required by the general population, or by the specific groups. For example, it is supposed that the Prime minister may have been supported by the certain numbers of the population, but whereas a common found that he may not be supported by the others who illustrated the conflict. Thus, in this case, the components of the society and the size of the social support are important to consider the effect of expectation which arise from formulating of a policy.

This support also illustrated for the case of the consensus of their continual rights of the government. It is possible the popularity of the government will fall down until the degree of favor in supporting decline in the mean needs to change the government or to adjust the structure of the government when based on the system of the political support toward the government to become downfall. Therefore, the aspects of the demands and the supports are conducted to the decision-making process, which is subject to the outputs.

Political System /Decision Making Process mentioned the theory above, even though the present models, the words are phrased to provide the differences, but both of them are set forth in the models that are meaningful with a view to act upon simultaneously, this matter depending on the authors' decision select to use the words to convey it. The political system has been in charge of the decision making process to create the policies that can be considered that the two words can be substituted mutually in this sense. In general the "political system" is often called as the "black box" because we cannot explain about the entire mechanism inside of all the exact decisions, this means that the "black box" is often considered as the political institutions such as the Legislative Council, the Judiciary, and the Executives, those individuals will be responsible for deciding on the number of the rules and the complexity of the process and confusion. There are little used for that situation be available at that time, as the result, this condition has been difficult to notice by the observers, when examining elaborately in the policy formulation in different situations.

Political system has become the focus of attention in a thorough analysis to formulate the public policy.

The political systems are often associated with the political institutions rather than one and related with several people, for instance, the new laws must pass through the Legislative Council, and they will be used by the appropriate government sector, or even the Local of Legislative Act must pass through the decision-making process before applying to use it. Owing to a number of stakeholders in the decision-making process of the political system seems indecisive and inert. Yet, the decision was made and the policy was implemented

Political system could remain as a result of these factors (Dye, 1972: 19)

- 1) The system is able to produce satisfactory results are reasonable.
- 2) The root of the embedded system itself.
- 3) Using or threatening to use force

The political system/decision- making process refer to a complex interaction of institutions and the colleagues in the decision-making process. All that is required by the decision to offer a policy to be considered before a policy will lead to the formulation. Either it means that the decision-making process is becoming to the policy which may fail the consideration. The significance of these cases, indeed neither any institution nor another one, but focusing on the decision-making process of formulating a policy in particular.

Outputs will occur when the political system passes through the decision-making process and lead to the result of the policy. To the extent the purposes will have established the results in two aspects:

- 1) Policy or decision which is agreeable in the decision-making process.

Rule or any decisions included the decision-making process will be subject to enforce under the law which was implemented by the reasonable management. The most of analyzes will concern to the clear decision-making because it can view of the decisions and the effect of the evident that occurs arising from that decision. Then, is that can be learned and summed up to the efficiency. Therefore, the analyst who has concerned with those policy formulation, he tries to pay more attention to measure the results of those policies which brought into implementing in the situation, but ignores the viewpoint of the institute, that is the “black box”,

whereas the social science pays attention to explain the effect of the policy, and to develop the method to identify the benefit concern and the capital with alternative policies. Actually, as the policies are currently under consideration by the institute.

2) Effective policy response in the negative

The next results are acted upon that is often overlooked in the analysis of the public policy is to serve the negative which is manifested in the failure of the policy-maker who made the decision to consider alternative policies; otherwise, he chooses to solve the significant problems. For example, assumes that there is a demand for the government to protect the environment, but the governments maybe fail to meet the requirements, otherwise, the government may accept the policy by turning ignorance the needs of the population. In this case, there is no any the decision-making in the policy formulation, as the alternative policy will also become ignorance.

Feedback illustrated to long dragged arrows, linked between the results and the inputs (demands and supports), which is consistent with the rationalization, that is, the policy or the decision-making occurring once, those can affect the demands and the supports, for example, the decision-making process aims from those policies is just one to increase or decrease the income tax may be responded very well toward the demands and the supports of those who benefit from such a decision. The significance of this case depends on who has been accepted the benefit or met a loss of the benefit from the decision-making process, and the severe responses have varied depending on how many people are involved. Consequently, the analyzes of the policy must be clear due to the account of taking consideration into the effect of that policy and the results of the change that follows from happening all effects. By this case, those can affect the demands and the supports in the future, whereby the feedback makes the dynamics of public policy due to the result of each policy will affect the policy process. Therefore, have to study the impact and the subsequent involvement of the policy-making process at different points in time.

Succeeding to the aspect mentioned above, the failure of the decision-making process to enforce a policy or a decision-making process which led to the problem, then, for just points out, the impact on the demand and support. For example, if there is no tax reduction when to be the subject to the claims in this regard until it passes for

a moment. Then, this event leads to decrease the support and then requiring changing the political leaders. In the democracy, the elective process has a major role in solving the problems quoted above, by way of allowing changing the leader by which no need to change the political structure in order to select a new leader.

Therefore, the feedback shows that the natural dynamics of the political system. The policy-makers must consider the modifying process which can be occurred all the time, for this case shows there are the characteristics of the uncertainty and complexity.

Environments refer to the last components of the system theory, intended to mean that the environment of united cultural and ecological components toward the policy-making process. Indeed, it is difficult to assess the environmental impact because each environment is discovered in a specific characteristic. However, it is important to understand how the components of the environments will affect all of those related people and their actions throughout the policy-making process. The example is clearly noticed in some violent events need to achieve the political needs and need to help some group of people. Therefore, those violence may be the political action accurately and acceptance.

In sum of the heritage of culture and value of a person can be reflected on the environment of the political system, that is employed to determine which strategies have made the decision of the political system, or even which one should not be used, by this the components of the environment may create the specific opportunity to a political leader as well as the regulations may be a key to limit the flexibility.

For the study of this research is to apply the concept of system theory, that viewed of the living things to support a way of analysis. Owing to the purpose of this study, aims at the importance of the process of the political system more than the function, based on the simplified framework of analysis (see Figure 2.1) of the system theory which is given as the main framework in the following analysis.

2.2.3 Weakness of the Theory

Although the system theory is capable of explaining the relationship between the environmental factors and the political system as well, but a theoretical model of the system has several weaknesses that need to be taken into account as follows.

1) The System Theory lacks of considering the diversity of cultural politics, and that those are differences toward the changes in the result of the policy putting in system.

2) Casual Factor of the persistence of the political system realizes to consider the attached factors, that is, the subsystems in the political system should be in charge of their function completely.

3) The Structure of the System is constant or over fixed by the lack of attention to the possibility of the view that the structure of the system and the performance may be considered in terms of social processes. (Gross, 1967: 157)

4) Idea about the performance of system theory must be explained how the system work and how to get results that are relevant to the needs of individuals and groups of individuals. (Gross, 1967: 157)

5) System Theory is presented to the structure of entire political system. But this theory does not explain the concepts needed for the analysis of subsystems of itself. (Gross, 1967: 157)

6) System Theory was created to be used as a general theory, which gained as the structure of the system, it has not seen as strong as enough to test the empirical analysis. (Bill and Hardgrave, 1973: 228)

7) System Theory may lead to an incorrect perception about people and situations that both are true. The important fact to be the demands of the government and the governing class has put pressure on the political system, which it prefers rather than the demands of the public. (Eugene, 1971: 233)

8) Values of the system theory toward the analysis of public policy, it should be explained that these questions (Dye, 1972: 19)

(1) What is the major extent of the environment that causes to the demands on the political system?

(2) What are important characteristics of the political system changes the need toward the public policy and to maintain that this system can be existed?

(3) How do the input factors of the environment affect the political system?

(4) How do the characteristics of political system affect the contents of the public policy?

(5) How do the input factors of the environment affect the contents of the public policy?

(6) How does the public policy affect the environment and the characteristics of the political system that passes through the feedback?

2.2.4 The Conclusion of System Theory

The system theory describes the behavior of the political system that changes the needs, demands or supports which occur in the environment around the political system, to the outputs which are subject to the feedback and goes through the original environment, then this original environment is around the political system changes, and then the result of changes in the original environment mentioned above, it makes the needs for the demands, or support again until they become the characteristics of the dynamic, it is never ending.

The significance of these principles of the system theory mentioned above, it can be identified as different factors under the framework of the system used to analyze the change of the level of Bangkok public expenditure which can display the results of the factors listed below the diagram (see Figure 2.4)

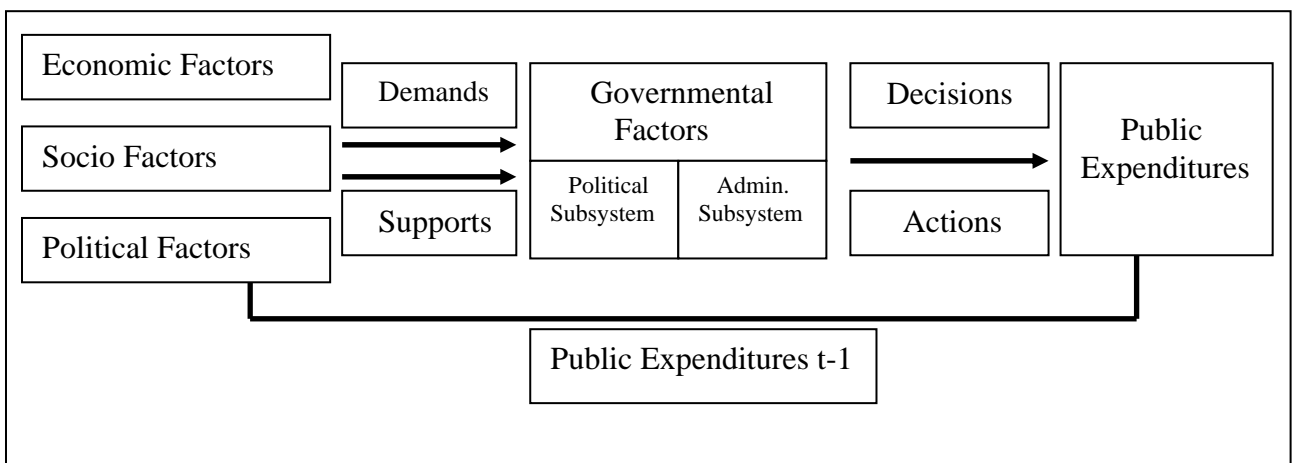
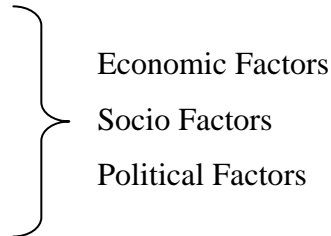


Figure 2.4 The Parameters in the Framework of System Theory

Each variable under the framework of the system theory above, can be compared to the elements used in the analysis are the following.

The Input composed of demands and supports.

Demand



Support

Political System: Governmental Factors

They are composed of two subelements

Political Subsystem

Administration Subsystem

Outputs : Level of Public Expenditures

Feedback : One –Year Lagged Public Expenditures

For this research, referring to the meaning of the political system appears in the system theory, it is the general definition without any details. This study quoted only the meaning of the political institution, thus, this finding is rather that it has pointed to comprehend the meaning of the political system which is relative clear and as close as possible, then it changes into the terms of the governmental factor. Therefore, so as to communicate very clearly that the governmental factor refers to the institution is in charge of the process of decision-making, the governmental factors are composed with two major subelements: the factor of political subsystem and administration subsystem, that both can be considered in the comparison of the staff who work in the organization of local administration of Bangkok Metropolitan in order to be in charge of decision-making depending on the bounds of pressure according to the regulation, created in the organization. Among sub-elements of those factors are compared with:

Governmental Factor of Political Subsystem is equivalent to public political positions. (The Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan).

Governmental Factors of Administration Subsystem are equivalent to Bangkok Metropolitan Officer.

Both elements will work closely by function of the politics, that is, the policy formulation and the function of administration is the policy implementation that has been accepted to administer and to operate the action, which consistent with the main concept of the public administration theory that the administration is politics.

“The administrator of the state's role as a politician, the image is supposed to the fact that the administration separated from the politics, hereby is inconsistent with the author has experienced, and indeed the changes appear in the budget and the organization of the public administration is closely involved with politics altogether” (Fritz Morstein-Marx, 1946 quoted in Bidhya Bowornwathana, 2005: 58)

In the developing countries like Thailand, the role of the incumbent politic position influences on the public policy formulation more than the developed countries because of the governed characteristics of the centralization (Dror, 1968 quoted in Anderson, 1975: 40)

When setting the value of subelements are composed with the above mentioned, brought into the structure of the system theory with reconstructing the format to make it more convenient and easier to understand and analyze the relationship appears as follows (see Figure 2.5):

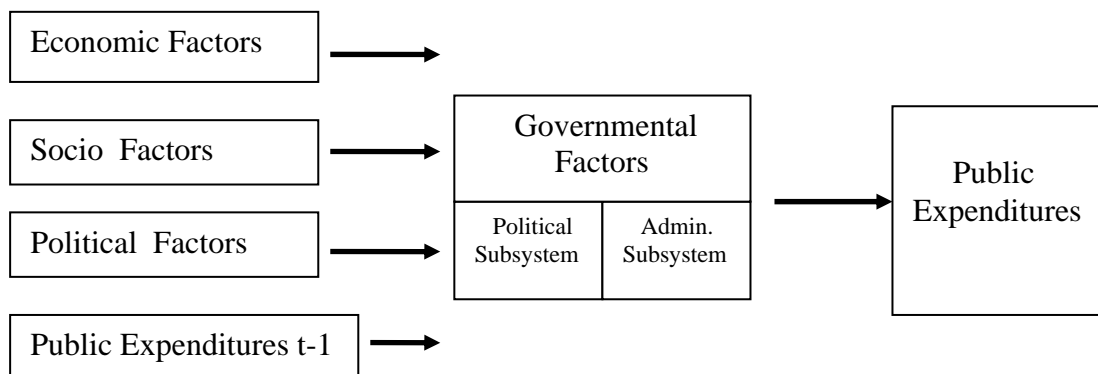


Figure 2.5 Structure of Public Expenditure Analyzed by the System Theory

2.3 Concepts, Theories, Principles and Rules on the Size of the Public Expenditure

The theory of public expenditure will act as a supplementary part to the system theory that serves as the main conceptualizing framework. The theory of public expenditure brought into obligating for formulating or indentifying the variables under different factors which influence on both direct and indirect toward the changes of level of Bangkok Public Expenditure. Note that those variables appear in the different factors under the conceptualizing framework in order to test the hypothesis which relevant to the concept of Public Expenditure Theory.

2.3.1 The Theory of Public Expenditure

The theory of public expenditure is to take the concepts of academics who study of the theory of public expenditure used to explain the reason for the change in the level of public expenditure, that is, must correspond to three groups of the empirically observable concepts given are (Ponlapat Buracom, 2008: 85)

Concept 1 : Demographic Approach

Concept 2 : Public Choice Approach

Concept 3 : Incrementalist Approach

In each group, the concept of the concept will be described as the following:

2.3.1.1 Concept 1: Demographic Approach

The concept of this theory is to study the change in the environmental factors, including economic and socio factors that affect the level of public expenditure. The academics of this approach focus on the environment of economic and socio factors, both factors can be permitted to explain and predict the changes of the level of public expenditure. There are laws or theories used to create the variables as follows:

1) Law of Rising Public Expenditure

Adolph Wagner (quoted in Peacock and Wiseman, 1961: 16-24) have assumed a hypothesis about the rise of the so-called public expenditure, "Law of Rising Public Expenditure", he said that the development of economy and society of the countries caused to the government of those countries must further oblige by the allocated products and services.

The main goal of the general principles of public expenditure, the government has not taken on the basis of reasonable assumptions about deciding to choose things. But the general principle is that a reference on what actually happened in the past. The concepts of the economist, to sum up as the law, that is, the expenditure of the government should expand in the same portion as the enlargement of the output per capita.

Wagner had gone further than that, argued that the expansion of the expenditure of the government increased more than the rate of an increase in productivity.

Consider the term of the relevant essence of Wagner's comment on "Law (Law of rising of activities of the government) caused from empirically observation viewed by the progressed countries. At least, the prosperous countries of Western Europe, there is a reason to the progress of these countries have forced toward the society and to be subject to changes in various sectors of the economy whether such of the public or private sector. In particular, the economic system of the government is compulsory sector that this means, the specification needs to tighten the belt may be opposed to the growth of government activities."

Argued by Wagner indicates that the growth of expenditure must be derived from the consideration of the expansion of the government's activities, which caused from the development of society itself. The description of existing prove about the law, Wagner has classified the activities of government into three types included (a) to maintain and enforce the laws and command both intra-action and interaction (the management relevant things in the society to make workable market); (b) to join in the production of raw materials; and (c) to operate services to the economy and society including the post, education and services of the banks. This has been referred to various reasons to confirm the rules that is existing for each type of activities.

For the first group, Wagner suggested that the requirement in coordination of the government sector has increased from the centralization of the administration at the central government, which it is necessary to increase more activities itself, so that it has been satisfied the warrant of service and improvement in the quality of public services, those are adequate, so as to make the workable

economy more efficiently. Additionally, the activities of the government sector have reached a higher level in both the prevention and the control must be increased.

The second type of activities is to increase in coordination in the production of the raw materials. Those can be carried on by the government in two ways, involved to the enterprises and the joint ventures. The enterprises are necessary and more appropriate alternative because the joint venture may be unable to deal with the massive amount effectively equal to the enterprises. Because the private company has managed to make a mistake and be subject to face at loss of fund during the business cycle, and private companies are also accelerating to take place the cycle of these coordination to speculate on the benefit.

Finally, an increase in the third activity (the management of services in the economic and society etc.) will take place on the social benefits of the service may not be determined by economic value (which was given an example of the education), including the government should take control of big business that can easily affect the stability.

(1) Limitations of the Laws of Rising Public Expenditure

Wagner's law is based on historical facts. But it seems that the acceptance of Wagner's rules, if accepted main based on more than a statistical observation that means we must accept the idea of Wagner's extra personal notion that the government is a political organization. However, these reasons are not enough to determine the amount of expenditure of the government will increase at a rate faster than the increase in the productivity of the community. Moreover, the investigation shows that there are various technical reasons mentioned by Wagner used to explain the growth of government's expenditure cannot be separated from the issue of his mind. Consequently, it is difficult to accept that Wagner accomplishes in demonstrating that the increase of the output of a community to occur the importance of the service sector which was increased in greater proportion.

(2) The Methods Used for the Study of Public Expenditure

In the past, there are the attempts to find a general principle which is workable in all countries. This can be provided in the possibility of influence on the permanent effect of some expenditure of the government sector in every time and in every society, and these will cause the growth of expenses in the developing society without depending on the nature of society and politics.

(3) Influence on permanent government expenditure

Consider the influence on the permanent effect of expenditure of the government sector (The incessant pressure causes the effect of the amount of expenditure), Wagner points out that when the economy shows more growth, then tasks of institution and organization have been changed and consequence to the change of the characteristic tasks and increasing with the complexity included the extent of growing expenditure of the government sector, all are crucial to the consideration specifically. Therefore, it is possible whether the attempts maintain levels of services as the economic is changing until the government obtains an increase of the proportion of the productivities of the society. In this case depending on how the process of change impacts on the productivities determined by comparing the resources (including the labor) used in any the government sector and the private sector. There is no reason to expect the productivities examined by comparison which can be changed in the same token of every society all the time. Hereby has been the subjection of empirical approach to analyze in each case, in addition to, there is no reason to try setting the general assumption to show the rationality every time and every place.

The influence of changing the population must be considered as well. Overall productivity of society can be increased whereas the productivity of labor cannot be increased. Due to an increase of the numbers of the population, overall of productivities are increasing, this case can be coincided to the productivities per capita has been constant or decreased. However, the effects of demographics changes are still not easily predicted due to the impact on the expenditure of government sector, it could be affected not only the change of the total numbers of population but also the change of the components of the population as well.

Similarity of difficulties has been found to the influence of changing the prices and level of the employment. However, the price and the level of unemployment can be increased or decreased. It is not easy to see how these factors can be driven to make a difference in the importance of the expenditure of the government sector.

In fact, the behaviors of government's expenditure over time depending on the factors that influence and importance that can be varied over time and varied in each country. Moreover, it is rather upon adding the factors which

indicate the fact that there is no need to any argument. For example, the change of the size and the expenditure of the government sector can be certainly affected with the characteristics of the politics in the relevant society. We have not found any reason why the influences take place except the change of economy and other changes. . This should be expected to reduce the importance of political factors.

2) Alan Peacock and Jack Wiseman Theory

Peacock and Wiseman (1961: 25-30) states that the government's public expenditure does not increase smoothly all time, but it's a step up. This is depending on the impact of the emergency. In general, the expenditure of government is often allied with the hill. To show up at a high peak which assumed that it is the time of highest expenses. In the case of the United Kingdom was the highest point in the Second World War of which observed to the expectation of being the subject of sharing mutually to the community to join the fight in the war. This event observed from the expenditure of the government, it showed that the expenses had decreased after the world war which could not return to the previous point, by this observed that there was the similar type of the results of other countries in which had been affected similarly.

People will accept and put up with the crisis and tax in different levels. Further methods to find additional income to the government, there is a disturbance / impact on the population. For instance, during the war, it had seen from the results of the statistics of income and expenditure of the government increased. After that time, (the disturbance / impact on society) the expenditure of the government may be reduced. But it is difficult to return to the original level. Although the government may be tempted to do something to earn more income, but it could not. In the meantime, the society was impacted that can be subject to get new regulations or a new concept in the society, as the result, the government was forced when it was impacted and led to burden a new duty such as the provision of food during the war, provided by the government, and the government set up a charity to donate.

Thus, it can be seen that the new concept in the society. It is important that it is possible to affect the increase or decrease the functions of the government.

The fact, mentioned the above theories, the literature on the factors can be summarized as the economic and socio factors that affect the levels of public expenditure in the table below.

Table 2.1 Economic and Socio Factors that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure.

Factor	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income
Applied from the Academic concepts			
Adolph Wagner quoted in Alan T. Peacock and Jack Wiseman (1890)	/		
Solomon Fabricant (1952)		/	/
Glenn W. Fisher (1961)	/	/	/
Richard E. Dawson and James A. Robinson (1963)	/		/
Glenn W. Fisher (1964)	/	/	/
Seymour Sacks and Robert Harris (1964)		/	/
Roy W. Bahl and Robert J. Saunders (1965)	/	/	/
Thomas R. Dye (1966)	/		/
Roy W. Bahl and Robert J. Saunders (1966)	/	/	/
Ira Sharkansky (1967)	/		/
Ann R. Horowitz (1968)	/		/
John C. Weicher (1970)	/	/	
Thomas E. Borcharding and Robert T. Deacon (1972)	/		/
Thomas R. Dye (1972)			/ (Wealth)

Table 2.1 (Continued)

Factor	Population	Population Density	Per Capita Income
Applied from the Academic concepts			
Theodore E. Bergstrom and Robert P. Goodman (1973)	/	/	/
Skon Varanyuwatana (1987)	/	/	
James C. Garand (1988)	/		/
Paul Gary Wyckoff (1988)	/	/	
Paul G. Farnham (1990)	/	/	
Geoffrey K. Turnbull and Salpie S. Djoundourian (1993)	/		/
Richard Lance Groff (1994)	/	/	
Joseph Kushner, Isidore Masse, Thomas Peters and Lewis Soroka (1996)	/	/	
Michael L. Marlow and William Orzechowski (1996)	/	/	/
Gary A. Hoover and Paul Pecorino (2005)			/
Randall G. Holcombe and DeEdgra W. Williams (2008)	/	/	

From the literature review mentioned above, it is concluded that for the economic factors consists of a variable name, “income per capita”, but due to the limitations of the data used in the analysis, the variable was removed from the conceptualized framework. Socio factors will include the name of the variable population and population density. But referring the economic factors, the researcher added further a variable in order to testify to prove the hypothesis.

Bangkok District Collection Capability

The process of budgeting of Bangkok Metropolitan, the balanced budget policy has been assigned to the budget process. It means that the balanced amount of

receiving and expending. This policy is in accordance with the Legislation Act of Bangkok Metropolitan of the Budget B.E. 2529 to Article 8, that is, the budget is prohibited to establish more exceedingly the regular expenditure than the income, unless the extraordinary expenditure of funds for the payment of the BMA Council approved as an extraordinary expenses from the loan.

The principle of the budget formulation is consistent with Rangsun Thanapornphun, 1996: 10. he states that the concept of the budget formulation of the public expenditure, based on this principle, that is, “Income formulates the expenditure” under this principle, at the beginning of the budget process, it begins with considering the limitation of the income, then consequence to formulate the amount of budget of the expenditure which is consistent with the capability of collecting the income without requiring the balanced budget, in this case is not always set up the balanced budget account.

As the result, the income of Bangkok Metropolitan has increased, it causes from the collection capability in each district. In this case when the income has increased, then affecting result to the ability of adding the amount of budget in order to allocate increasingly the budget to the districts in Bangkok Metropolitan, respectively.

2.3.1.2 Concept 2: Public Choice Approach

“Public choice applies the methodology of economics to the study of politics.” (Mueller, 1997:1). Robert Bish defines a specific meaning that the course “Public Choice” aims at the knowledge of the behavior of the market to describe the behavior decision-making in the government sector. Though the market mechanism is adjusted to be subject to the decision-making in the government sector to enhance effectively” (Bish, 1971 quoted in Voradej Chandarasorn, 1988: 81).

For studying the theory of the public choice, there are major assumptions such as (Anusorn Limmanee, 2004: 96-98)

1. Exchange

The relationship between the government and the people are the right to vote, it is similar to the exchange of goods in the market. By the government or the opposition proposed the policy, which can be viewed as the product is in the form of voter identification to purchase.

2. Methodological Individualism

Individual is the basic unit of analysis. The individual is assumed to the following basic features. (Ostrom, 1971: 205)

- (1) Individuals are assumed to be rational.
- (2) Individuals are assumed to be self-interested.
- (3) Individuals are assumed to adopt maximizing strategies.
- (4) An explicit assumption needs to be stated concerning the level of information possessed by a representative individual.

The definition and the moral base of the above, they can be concluded that this concept group which relies on the application of economics to explain the importance of the political and governmental factors that influence on the allocation, change the amount of the budget or the public expenditure formulation is shared by the models and theories used in this study are composed.

1) An Economic Theory of Democracy

In theory, this theory suggests that political factors (political subsystem) influence on the change of the level of public expenditure in Bangkok Office. By a details of theoretical material are listed below.

Downs defined the principles of economic theory of democracy postulated that “Every government seeks to maximize political support”. This theory is focused on the economic and political goals of the individual or group. Initiative or policy formulation up to a maximum benefit of political competition is to win the election. But it is not began with the process of winning for the election, then the later policy (Downs, 1957: 11-28).

The essence of the theory consists of two major components, namely the (Downs, 1957: 35-36):

Part 1: Political Parties

The goal of the government includes all political parties competing in a democracy that is to conquer the election. To achieve these goals, all the political parties propose the policies that will get the highest votes in the election. This competition between parties is respected to the political factors (political subsystem) considered to affect the change of level of public expenditure. Hereby, the political

factors (political subsystem) used for this research, it refines the reaction of the incumbent in the politics in the Organization of Local Administration toward the demands or the supports due to the environmental factors around the political system, those factors brought into the highest benefit of the politics, that is, the victory of elections happen once again.

Part 2: Voters

The planning policy aims at getting the most votes from the population of the political parties, it must be aware of the truth that term of “Citizens act rationally in politics” It will be interpreted that the people would select a political party, which he believed they would benefit more than the other. In this part, a political factor, that represents the awareness and response of the people toward the government through public expenditure policy in their own local administrative organization.

Downs (1960: 541-563) also insists that the government would consider the matter of the budget expenditure and the taxation which are supported to the government. By calculating the budget expenditure and taxation with the rationality of the government is to provide the most benefit to the population for getting the most opportunity likely to win the next election.

As for the reasonable calculation have been done by the government to win the voters' mind (the voters are mostly well-reasoned). The government believes that people have the right to vote for the party's policy as the voters believe that they will benefit more than the other party's policies. These benefits should not be about personal gain, but must include public utilities that he should have received from the government including punitive economic actions to help others as well.

Downs (1960: 541-563) mentioned in the article about the budget of government in a democracy. The voters ignore the costs and benefits of the policy because voters think of acquiring sufficient information; it is complex and takes time. Downs believes that the ignorance is the reason to describe that the government set up a budget smaller than it would be if the voters have complete information.

Downs suggests that government in a democracy never ask itself that the budget is large or small. In fact, the government has not clearly decided that the amount of the budget that how much it should have. Voters do not assess the base of budget of the overall size, but they estimate of the costs and benefits they receive.

Thus, the lack of assessment of the amount of the budget, we can not say that the amount of the government budget is too small or not.

When the voters ignore, (do not interest) it is subject to become the term of bias, that is why the government set up a budget down. Affecting result of a lack of awareness (ignore) of public, then the government ignores certain expenses from the budget, which should be. If the population have more awareness (take and interest), it causes the gap between the budget and actual budget properly.

Finally, whatever Downs is trying to use the economic theory of democracy to create the conclusion that is about democratical government, but this theory has also been criticized because it can not predict the actions of the individual, although the individual's centred-role in the political events, but individuals are not always selfish, so it is implied that this theory is not useful for the political analysis, but Downs insisted that this theory is still useful if this theory can reveal hidden trends within a democracy.

Among the related literature review can be discussed in the political factors toward the level of public expenditure. These factors have been shown in the table below.

Table 2.2 Political Factors that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure.

Factor	Political participation	Political Parties Competitions
Applied from the academic concepts		
V.O.Key (1951,1956) quoted in Dye (1972)	/	/
Duane Lockard (1959,1963) quoted in Dye (1972)	/	/
Malcolm Jewell (1962) quoted in Dye (1972)	/	/
Richard E. Dawson and James A. Robinson (1963)		/

Table 2.2 (Continued)

Factor Applied from the academic concepts	Political participation	Political Parties Competitions
Glenn W. Fisher (1964)		/
Thomas R. Dye (1966)	/	/
John H. Fenton (1966) quoted in Dye (1972)	/	/
Richard I. Hofferbert (1966)		/
Charles F. Cnudde and Donald J. McRone (1969)		/
Brian R. Fry and Richard F. Winters (1970)	/	/
John L. Sullivan (1972)	/	/
Bernard H. Booms and James R. Halldorson (1973)		/
Phillip W. Roeder (1973)	/	/
Hae Shik Kim (1978)	/	/
Yun Won Hwang (1987)	/	/

The theory mentioned above, it was found that the significance of the theory, based on this research can be composed with two parts; the political party and the voters who represented in the way of their rights to vote in the election. As the result, the literature review, in the way of the political party, found that the variable named, “Political Parties Competitions” which is appropriate to the academics that it would enable to use in the operationalization. But in developing countries such as Thailand, it may state that there would not be strength and incessant existence of political parties, there have seen in developed countries. Notice that affecting result of Administration and Legislation Regulation Act of Bangkok Metropolitan B.E. 2528,

there were six governors, eight periods shown as follows (Administration and Legistration Office, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration).

Name	Political	Period
1. Chamlong Srimuang	Ruam Phalang, United Force	14 Nov.1985-1989
2. Chamlong Srimuang	PalangDhama Party	7 Jan.1990-22 Jan. 1992
3. Kritsada Arunwong na Ayutthaya	PalangDhama Party	19 Apr. 1992-18 Apr. 1996
4. Pichit Rattakul	Independent	3 Jun. 1996-22 July 2000
5. Samak Sundaravej	People Power Party	23 July 2000-28 Aug. 2004
6. Apirak Kosayodhin	Democrat Party	29 Aug. 2004-28 Aug 2008
7. Apirak Kosayodhin	Democrat Party	29 Oct 2008- 19 Nov. 2008
8. Sukhumbhand Paribatra	Democrat Party	11 Jan. 2009-Present

From the above, the lists of the names who selected to the position of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, notes that those governors were under various political parties, but sometimes the one who was chosen as the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan was not the member of any parties. In this case, it caused the problem when calculated the Party Competition Index (PCI). Hereby, it supposes to indicates the variable named, "The competition of political party". In the Organization of Local Administration of other regions in Thailand, sometimes there was the highest incumbent of the Local Administrative Organization, it can be noted clearly that he was not under the actual political party whereas he was applying for the candidate. Additionally, the political popularity preferred by the population was engaged in prefer the individual than the political party. Then , in this case, the researcher would like to omitted this variable to analyze in this research.

2) Theory of Behavior Bureaus

The last theory of Group of Concept 2, this theory quoted the significance of the governmental factors affected the change of public expenditure, that this means the performance have operated by the bureaucrats to greatest benefits for themselves.

Downs (1967: 255-256) points that the trend of changing of the economic and socio factors, they can be affected result to more growth in the bureaucratic system respectively. To understand of what is meant by the characteristics of modern society which is subject to change rapidly until it becomes the bureaucratic system to increasingly happen. It many be possible reasons such as

1. More Complex Societies

The growth of modern societies become more due to the condition of separating the division of works, then the relationships among people tend more complex. The complex issues mentioned above, cause the conflict increasingly as the need for resolution of the conflict from the government sector.

2. Growing Population

The population increases affected result the size of the organizations, on average, is larger. As a result, the bureaucratic system is needed to change as a larger size, because when there are also the larger numbers of bureau concerned in other organizations.

3. Wealthier Societies

When the population in society have wealthier and their income per capita increased due to the structure (proportion) of workers in different occupations of the country which was changed in consequence to the population need the products or receive the services from the organization, in addition, those organizations have not relied on significant mechanism of the market such as a park , stadium, and museum, etc.

When there is the bureaucratic system increases and affecting result to a change in the level of public expenditure increases, respectively. As it caused from the bureaucratic system itself among manners of the government officials who have been a condition of the same function like the politicians or the population, that is supposed to be meant by the term of seeking for the benefits that government officials strives toward to reach them, since they are seeking maximum benefits, that is, aiming at their goals with rationality. So if you want to predict the behavior or the decency of those government officials, it should consider making up to the goals of the government officials (Downs, 1967: 81-82).

In the sense the concept has seen that the government officials has put into various objectives, hence, each of them has been excited by various objectives can be showed such as (Downs, 1967: 84-85).

1. Power (Power permitted in the inside and outside of the bureau)

2. Financial Situation

3. Social Status

4. Job (Accepting when there is less works but opposing when doing much work)

5. Stability on the tasks

6. Royalty to the organization

7. Pride in Tasks and Affecting results of tasks

8. Desire to work to the public

9. Engaged to the responsibilities

All of those objectives mentioned earlier, it found that the bureaucrats have done all due to their advantages (As shown in objectives 1-5) or the bureaucrats' acts made purely for the public profitability to the public (As appeared in Objective 8), or it is possible to, that is, there are that bureaucrats have done through which the matter of being mixed with both of them. It may be as both are the personal advantages and the public advantages (As shown in objectives was left), so it can be said that the term "advantages" is comprised of actions for the personal advantages and to action for the public advantages.

Dye (2001: 425) agrees that the bureaucrats are like the population who need the high salary, stability in careers, and power; as the result, the bureaucratic system enlarge the needs of the budget, a large of workforce, and power (measured the numbers of subordinates), those enhanced as much as possible.

Niskanen (1971: 9) notices that the modern state is characteristics of growth which have occurred two areas coincidentally, that is, the growth of public expenditure and the growth of size and numbers of new government organizations. Niskanen has developed the, "Theory of Behavior by Bureaus" that describes the behavior of government officials. The objective was to describe the relationship between the government department and the environments. Particularly, the environment refers to that the government who seems to be the representative of the population because the motivation of civil servants will not be forced to the behavior to be consistent with the politicians' benefits. Referring to the theory of Niskanen, is namely that most of the government departments provide the public services and conversely the public services have been operated by the government departments.

There are seven main components of the theory of behavior by bureaus which has passed through the researcher's consideration for very long time, can be concluded as follows (Niskanen, 1991: 13-28):

1. Behavior of the bureaucrats is varied except their personality, but arising from the motivation and limitation which have shown widely differences in each bureau.

Note: A person can choose to work in an organization which presents the reward direct through his needs. In addition, the researcher's theory is accordance with the notion, that is, a person who chooses the work in the specific environment may be shown as a specific characteristics as well.

2. Most of the government departments have serviced merely to a client who is a group of political bureaucrats that demands toward the production of the government sector, those point to a political group who prefer to support than asking to be a consumer in the last step of services.

3. The government department has obligated the duty of service, though other suppliers are available to support and sufficient capability to provide the same quality of services.

4. The exclusive relationship between the government departments and the political supporters (The administration managed by politicians) related to the exchange of the products which promised on the budget which accepted rather than selling their output at a price per unit.

5. In the monopoly of the market of two parts, a common matter found at a point of balanced between the budget and output which received. Those are needed by the supporters and the government department; it shows that it is not only one point. The significance of advantages in the negotiation presented by the supporters, that is, in tempting to change the administrative team works of the government department, controlling the government department, and approval of the budget of the government department, whereas the advantages of the government side, those are accessible information rather better relevant to the cost of providing the services.

6. The role of supports negotiates with both sides related to the budget and the output which have gained less or more depending on two main conditions: one is about decision-making of the budget – the output has ever had in which giving the information of the demands required by the supporters toward the services of the government department more than giving the information of the costs

of providing the services. Another, the supporters are not motivated enough to control the government department due to less participation of the supporters in the benefits, those are arising from adding the efficiency of the government department. In the statement quoted above, controlling the efficiency is expected to the lawmakers and the voters. In this case of taking place the domination and power used by the supporters, they are tempting to use their power to dominate the benefit of arising from surpassing of the government department. Especially, in the way of responding to the specific benefit provides to the supporters more than giving to the lawmakers and the voters who gained more numbers of them.

7. The members of the supporter group and the senior bureaucrats do not share in any finance. It is formed as a surplus which the government creates. The result of this situation is that the surplus will be used in ways that serve to be the benefit to the supporters and the government department indirectly. It is not directly rewarded.

According to the theory behavior of the bureaucrats, Niskanen's theory mentioned earlier is consistent with the concept of the economic theory of bureaucracy which applied to the hypothesis of the personal benefit to the behavior of officials. Hereby, in this case has seen that a bureaucratic system is a sole supplier of goods and services. As a result of, the bureaucratic system is like an only one of the manufacturer in the market, and there is not unlimited of the costs because they can drive the burden into the consumers. Additionally, there is unlimited in the market then, the bureaucratic system tends to produce the consumer products which are over needed in the market. When considering that it has been subjected to a State Failure, whereas the officials also tend to expand their organization in a very large size and much exceeding to use resources (Niskanen, 1971; Tullock, 1967; Buchanan and Tullock, 1962 quoted in Hill, 2005: 58-59).

While Musgrave mentioned that budgets increased because the state attempt to not only seek the highest votes among the population who vote them, but the government officials and politicians take part in together. (Musgrave,1989: 101-104).

The purpose of the bureaucrats aims to require the expansion of their department or organization that in order to increase the salary and extend their

power. A discussion of budget, the government officials probably consider the budget in the higher location for the needs and quoted that the benefit of the population's need is rather more necessary. However, they have not accepted the approval of the budget to be possible their actual need. While the purpose of the politicians aims at the acceptance of highest votes in order to exist continually in their power; at least, tempting to present the project is able to respond the population's need and there is, first of all, selection of the most possible projects which have been conducted to maintain their most vote confidence. Therefore, by which related point is that mentioned previously, the budget can be located highly in exceeding needs. It appears that the purpose of both politicians and the bureaucrats is accordance with the matter of the location of maximized size of the budget. Further discussion of the relationship between the politicians and the bureaucrats rely on the particular interests. By this way, the politicians rely on the bureaucrats' expertise in planning the projects to respond the population's need and in particular, they also rely on the coordination of the bureaucrats to bring the policy that formulated by them to practice as that follows in their destination whereas the bureaucrats rely on the politicians to approve the budget as well (Musgrave, 1989: 101-104).

Later Niskanen developed his concept to supplement the weakness in the theory of the Behavior of the Bureaus by changing the view of major components which are represented in as follows: (Niskanen, 1991: 13-28).

1. What Do Bureaucrats Maximize?

In 1971, Niskanen has postulated that the bureaucrats attempt to ask for the budget for their departments as much as possible. This assumption seems to be consistent with the observation that opportunities for promotion in each bureau will be enhanced in accordance with the bureau's larger budget. This assumption leads to the conclusion that bureau procures over the most appropriate output (the level of demand expressed by the political parts). However, the process of production is obtained as efficient as in the current situation. Niskanen believes that this is not the best assumption for creating a theory of behavior of bureaus. The latter event of empirical test also suggests that the salaries of government officials are little correlated with the level and growth of the the budget of the bureaus.

The initial criticism of the book, written by Jean-Luc Migué and Gérard Bélanger, 1974 proposed the assumption is that the officials try to make

their bureau exhibit the budget in a kind of “Discretionary Budget”, which is defined as the difference between the total budgets and the lowest cost to the productive process, which generates the output predicted by the political parties (further described: Orzechowski, 1977 quoted in Blythe, 1983: 26-27, said that the bureaus may not use all of those budgets to get in order to create the prospective output in the identified level. The difference between the appealed budget and the genuine budget are used to generate output, which is called, “ Discretionary Budget”, then remaining budgets will be used for activities that are irrelevant to create the production such as a special project, that is, a personnel’s budget, etc., As for the bureaus have done this condition, it is not applied to the bureaus reached to create the complete production, but due to the bureaus may identify higher costs to create the production more than actual costs. In fact, by which, the creation may cost downward more than expectation. The remaining budget is a different part of all budgets which the bureaus obtained and included the actual costs to create the production in identified level in practice, consequently, the bureaus have tried to make the budget much more increase).

Nevertheless, whether the officials or the political parties cannot appeal this discretionary budget to manage as the personal income, this surplus brought into the expenses of the benefit for both the officials and the political parties. In this case, the assumption is conducted to the conclusion of the differences from the priority, that is, the bureaus’ budget is very too large and very low production (the level of demand expressed by the political parts) and the process of which affecting result mentioned above, noted that it is inefficient.

2. What is the Range of Budget Bargaining?

The budget bargain between the bureaus and political parties according to Niskanen’s theory points that the budget bargain was to start at zero and continue into the amount of budget which was approved. The matter of fact, the budget bargain was limited between the last budget and the proposed budget.

Niskanen clearly indicates that the basic structure of the “Theory of Behavior of the Bureaus”, is still useful to understand the behavior of the bureaus whereas the prior assumption that the bureaus attempts to appeal the budget for their department as much as possible, therefore, it should be rephrased, based on

the new assumption, that is, the officials try to make in term of a “discretionary budget” as much current theory used in the present aspect of the assumption.

The criticism quoted above, is consistent with the academic, “Self” who has seen that Niskanen has some weakness in the sense states that (Self, 1993: 34 quoted in Hill, 2005: 59).

- 1) Bureaus are not necessary monopolistic.
- 2) The leaders in the bureau are not correlated to the size of the bureau.
- 3) It is possible to say that bureaus produce an excessive output if there is no objective way of valuing the output.

From the above theories, when reviewing the relaed literature can summarize to the governmental factors affecting result the level of public expenditure in the table below.

Table 2.3 Governmental Factor that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure

Factor	Numbers of Bureaucrats
Applied from the Academic concepts	
Anthony Downs (1967)	/
Ira Sharkansky (1967)	/
William A. Niskanen (1971)	/
Robert J. Staaf quoted in Borcharding (1977)	/
James C. Garand (1988)	/
Patrick Dunleavy (1991)	/
Dennis C. Mueller (1993)	/

2.3.1.3 Concept 3: Incrementalist Approach

For the public expenditure in the past year (T-1) are shown as a feedback in the system theory. In this research considers to take an account of the public expenditure in the past year, another variable should be procured under the new factor, then rephrasing this new factor mentioned above, named as, “Decision-making Factor.” By this, it general agreed the reasoning which chosen this name owing to the characteristics of the variables are consistent with the final concept used in this research, that is, the notion stated that the advent of budget arising from decision-making process in the allocation of resources, the scholars believe that the human has confined in the rational decision making to achieve the goal effectively. The scholars in this concept, they has turned to give attention to the concept of a decision-making on the basis of the “Pragmatic Decision-Making”, which continuing to describe the basis for the decision-making process according to rationality before it is followed by details of the decision on the basis of the situation.

1) Rational Decision-Making

The rational decision is basically considered formulating public expenditure which can determinate hierarchy of the destination and prioritize the needs and values, relevant to this belief, and consider all alternatives including calculated to probe into the advantages and disadvantages of each choice in order to make a decision to choose the best choice to achieve the objective. Under the proverb given above, rational decision-making aim at searching completely on the decision to seek to achieve the most efficient and effective.

Further assumption is brought into supporting the rational model, the assumption is used to support this model, that is, a decision-maker who is a representative of the problem and goal (relevant to solve the problems or remedy that problems), and determines to act of solving problems or find out the ways to correspond with the problems. Beginning with a decision-maker is to collect all of the information which is relied on plausibility as possible as he enables to find, and those are relevant to the problems included the discarded choices.

Dye points that the policy is successful that is the maximum social gain. It implies to the matter of value toward the economy, society and politics. This model is designated to be used as a comparison with other models. For this

model, the decision seems to create a model that would be an ideal only that relies on the rationality such as (Birkland, 2001: 210-211)

(1) Coincidence in terms of goals

When aiming at a problem which already occurs, the way brought into the solutions which are coincided with formulating goals. But often the targets formulated by policy-makers, when identifying the goals that it has often found “ambiguity.” This is a reason guided by a practitioner who has conducted the policy in actual practice, and he must try to identify what is the most important target or the question is, what a goal in a ready-policy is.

(2) Need for larger amounts of data processing

The need for the data may overload; for it is used in the processing that is impossible to gather all information in every part existing in the problems. Because it may take a life of time to find out, yet it has still not found the answers that all need. Although nowadays, there are the development of massive storage and it can be called back, however, it is very difficult to determine anything if it is decided by human. Because of limited resources and time pressure, hence, gathering all of the necessary information, this is included weight of the data.

(3) Problem of the decision

The problem is relevant to the decision which use the way of respecting to explanation with the adherence of the rationality. This happens simultaneously with the problem of the data due to the social phenomenon which is known that it is difficult to analyze and follow the appropriate information in order to achieve the goals, values, costs, expenses, and profits. Those are mentioned above, the way of respecting to explain by using the rationality, it was found that the main criticism is available to analyze, that is, Cost-benefit analysis, which referred to the way of analysis of value in the form of a money used for things. Dye described clearly as above, we should not forget that this analysis models are based on the rationality, it is related to affect the value, so it has not confined only the extent to which value of money and profit.

2) Incrementalism

Concept of decision making of the rational model has limited resources and capabilities of human for carrying out on data processing. This concept

is referred to the decisions under the limitation, or is called, “Bounded Rationality”, that this means to the limitations such as time, the amount of data, and the ability of humans in memory, hereby, to recognize every characteristics, types which are aspects of problems. Even if we can supplement those skills, we continue to be confined under the human nature in itself (Birkland, 2001: 211).

Incrementalism is derived from the adherence in the original policy. By this, the public policy is originated to the incessant activities of the government in the past, but there is little original modification which adheres to the original policy such as characteristics of operating conservation due to planning of the policy and expenses that are maintained, and those are used in a fundamental administration. Involving the interests will focus on planning and new policies which are subject to increase/decrease or changing from a current plan (Dye, 1972: 30).

Lindblom (1959: 79-88) points out that decision-making of a human usually takes a look at something change which increased only slightly rather than realized the large overall of imagery because he thinks he has already known major information that attaches to the problem, and undoubtedly he knows that what situation happened before (if any) concerning that problem. No matter of whatever has been done, the results is to make his decisions to success or failure. The theory of rational decision-making (By Root) is the decision-making process which begins new fundamental knowledge in each time. The incremental theory (By Branch) is the decision-making process continuing from the current events to determine modifying little by little.

The ideal for the rational analysis determines all the things which are evaluated in term of an importance, but it is impossible to bring all of important things to locate for consideration, unless those importances are defined to a narrow analysis. Due to the limitation in intellectual abilities of humans, and limitation of information which are subject to the limitation toward the ability of the human to analyze to be completely covered all of that analysis. Actually, nobody can act upon the rational approach.

For the incrementalism is the decision-making process can be made easily, then provided two major principles include:

(1) Limitation of comparison

The limit of comparison of the policy and other policies have been different from the policy used at the present, by which of this limitation will help to decrease many policy alternatives that employed to analyze immediately, in addition, the principle mentioned above points that it have made the analysis approach in each option easily, by way of studying specifically only alternatives and follow the consequence of the alternatives which are different from the status quo only.

(2) Ignorance

The operating of ignorance affects the results which may be possible importance toward the possible policy and there is an ignorance to the value affecting result from the ignorance, though by this way can be the weakness of the limitation of comparison; on the other hand, formulating a policy is such a tactful manner more than attempting attention superior to the ability of human which has shown as the uselessness to be subject to merely coverage.

The eminent elements of the incremental theory can be defined as the type of comparison which is performed by a sequence of events because the policy has not done all immediately, but the policy has been continued endlessly. The implementation is able to avoid the errors in many ways such as (Lindblom, 1959: 86):

1. The incessant events of the past policies, guided to the results which are possible to the next step in the future.

2. To leap up to the desired target with expectation as if that policy is the final solution which is not appropriate because his decision is just one step only. But if a step is successful, others will follow.

3. To test the predictions of the past policies when it advanced to the next step.

4. The failure of the past policies can be modified quickly and more quickly, it has ever done before if comparing to operate the policy to the different step.

Dror argued that the incremental theory will continue to operate at work endeavoring under three major conditions are as follows (Dror, 1964: 153-157):

1. The current outcome of the policy must be affected the policy-makers' satisfaction and social action. Therefore, little changes are sufficient to lead to an acceptable rate of improvement in the output of the policy.
2. The continuation of the problem at a higher level.
3. The continuation of the existing method to solve the problems in higher level.

Dror argues that the work of Lindblom that need to be examined in two main elements: the changed public policy and the agreement of the policy as the criterion of its quality. With reasoning, that is, the policies have been operating at the moment until all of those officials who are related to the operation, there is, then make clear imagery of the outcome of the policies. In this case, if there are needed to change in the policy, the agreements are related to the policy, so merely there are little change under such a circumstance, note that it is easier to accept more than the concrete goals are unclear. But what should be careful when it shows that the "acceptance" means "high quality," by which is extremely dangerous due to the agreement or acceptance should be based on examining the results of the policy and it should not evaluate the word, "acceptance" owing to relation to the policy of stability and familiarity.

The actual operations, the administrative organization often limits the channel of alternation in very narrow by it is not based on rational decision-making theory which the principles of administration must deal due to the suspension when decides upon the administration, arising from finding out of the alternation and sequence of the alternation deliberately. At least, acted upon the rational decision-making theory, the speed of the administrator's decision lead to a positive advantage of encouraging his work on other activities. While the incremental theory designated by Lindblom showed a lack of attempt entirely.

Lindblom (1979: 517-526) has returned to give more the extent of his reasons toward Dror's suggestion, that is, the large of criticism may evidence adherence to the incremental theory that is believed to make up better by this means to avoid from adherence to the incremental theory. Notice that this conception trusts to the complex solution which can be defined as the function adheres to the incremental theory by which employed actively.

The approaches used for avoiding from adherence to the incremental theory, those are two ways: firstly, the modification of a massive policy, another one analyzing to the rationality and to more scientific approach which attached to this modification in the way of the alternative policy more than attempting to adhere to the incremental theory.

Lindblom has described additionally to the meaning of the incremental theory to be subject to understand more clearly.

1. Simple Incremental Analysis is an analysis that is limited to the consideration of all of alternative policy, taking into account all the different parts of the status quo.

2. An analysis of Disjointed Incrementalism such as

(1) Limit on the analysis toward the alternative policy to similar as a few.

(2) Mixture of the analysis of its goal of the policy and values within empirically observable fact on the problem.

(3) Sequence of heuristics, mistakes and revisions.

(4) Analysis only some (not all) of the possible consequences of the alternative consideration.

(5) Distribute the work of analysis for a large number of participants in managing the policy.

3. Strategic Analysis is an analysis limited to the skills of arithmetic or selecting a set of strategies by which to be subject to simplify into the complexity of the problem in the area of policy, thus, it is to shorten the period of scientific analysis as completeness as it has done before.

Disjointed Incrementalism is the strategies which have shown one of analytical types to be exercised in possible ways, and the simple incremental analysis is one of illustrated analysis of the disjointed incrementalism.

1) The Reason of Using Incrementalism

The policy-makers has still adhered the principles of the incremental theory in the following reasons (Dye, 1972: 31-32).

1. Costs of the operation.

The policy-makers has seemingly adhered the incremental theory because they have no time or no money to observe other alternation except existing the policy due to high cost for collecting the whole information to consider the decision, hence, an appropriate policy might be operating on uselessness if it takes time a lot, especially, the cost of operating which has been conducted in developing the policies has rather appeared very high

2. Laws

The policy-makers have accepted the legality of the original policy whereas there is unsure at the legal that it might be occurred in new policies under uncertain situation. Then, affecting result the policy-makers still operate the policy or plan that was given priority in the past whether these plans are effective or not.

3. Performance in the organization

The administrative organization have already invested in the plans which is operating, then in case of investment that quoted, by this way is only a type of opposed is that against the policy itself. That is actually occurs is shown in the aspect of the administrators' function can stated that , the organization has been developed its routine work that are hard to change, and likely to adhere to the traditional practice without attention in the utility that takes place, in many ways the results to which the policies lead to rarer changeable operation.

4. Politics

Adherence to the policy in its original form, it is easy in the politics because it is easier to agree on a policy formulation in the controversy of increase or decrease the amount of the budget or modifying the plans which are operating. In addition, the conflict is higher when the decision-making aims at changing major policies whether it's up or down, or focusing on the whole new policy formulation. To operate the policy or plan was given priority in the past, it has still been operating to continue in the future unless there is highly changed in the politics. Therefore, to adhere the principle of the original policy is important to decrease the conflict and keep the stability and protect interrelations in the political system.

2) The Reason of Using Incrementalism in Action

The principles of the theory mentioned above, Davis, Dempster and Wildavsky describe the behavior of the budget allocation by the linear regression equation as follows (Wanat, 1974: 1221-1228):

$$\text{Budget Allocation}_t = \alpha \text{Request Form}_t + \varphi$$

$$\text{Request Form}_t = \beta \text{Request Form}_{t-1} + \theta$$

$$\text{Request Form}_t = \nu \text{Budget Allocation}_{t-1} + \rho$$

The three scholars state that these equations are not predicted, but it needs to explain to the budget allocation, which is shown in the following simple inequation as follows:

$$\text{Request Form}_t \geq \text{Budget Allocation}_{t-1}$$

$$\text{Budget Allocation}_{t-1} \leq \text{Budget Allocation}_t$$

$$\text{Budget Allocation}_t \leq \text{Request Form}_t$$

By these equations, Davis, Dempster and Wildavsky explained clearly that illustrated in the action from requesting the budget of each departments in the government sector.

The bureaus need the budget request by submitted purpose to the members of the parliament.

$$\text{Request Form}_t \geq \text{Budget Allocation}_{t-1}$$

Because the budget request is approved, we know that.

$$\text{Budget Allocation}_t \geq \text{Budget Allocation}_{t-1}$$

But because the budget request for the incremental plan, some of them do not always approved.

$$\text{Budget Allocation}_t \leq \text{Request Form}_t$$

The principle of the budget request and the approval according to the incremental theory, those are consistent with the principles of the budget

process as well. The Budget Director points that the budget has changed very little since it was planned several years in advance, by which of the same information operated by the official undertakes in the management, reports that the budgeter realizes the budget for increasing very slightly toward the original budgeted base. Because of wasting the time, if it will be backed to the beginning every year. It has experienced that exceeding necessity when returning to whole consideration again unless the need of specialization which are represented to the specific activities (Wildavsky, 1979: 13-15).

To describe the illustration of the incremental model is concided with the economic model, by this is very important. Both of them can assert simultanously, that is, the public policy in the current year can be relevant to the public policy of the last year, both are not opposed each other which affecting result of the economic forces. These two explanations can be logically correctness, and both of them believed that was not conflicted (Dye and Virginia, 1980: 9).

3) Limitation of Incrementalism (Birkland, 2001: 212)

Eminent decision on difference from the original

The decision-making process of the public policy sometimes relies on the conception of different decision in the conventionality.

From the theory mentioned above, the review of the related literature can summarize the factors of the decision-making process toward the levels of public expenditure in the table below:

Table 2.4 Decision-Making Factor that are Affect the Level of Public Expenditure

Factor	One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure
Applied from the academic concepts	
Vern B. Lewis (1952)	/
Charles E. Lindblom (1959)	/
Aaron B. Wildavsky (1964)	/
Otto A. Davis, M.A.H. Dempster and Aaron B. Wildavsky (1966)	/

Table 2.4 (Continued)

Factor	One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure
Applied from the academic concepts	
Ira Sharkansky (1967)	/
John Wanat (1974)	/
James N. Danziger (1976)	/
Skon Varanyuwattana (1987)	/
Richard R. Barnett, Levaggi and Smith (1991)	/
Thomas R. Dye (2001)	/
Songtum Pinto (2002)	/

2.4 Result Study and Related Research

The study directly related to the Bangkok Metropolitan public Expenditure analysis in the past, this study intended to analyze the public expenditure which viewing in the economics. To show its view that appeared in the following:

Sirinthorn Insawad (1999) investigated the widely held view of the expenditure had been decided for the characteristics of activities of Bangkok Metropolitan included six areas during 1985-1997. The decision of any administrative arrangement was agreed that “Was it appropriate?” and “Does it enable to respond to the variables that used for substitute of the needs for the locals in the degree of much or less?” The results of this study found that overall of this study allocated the budget of six areas, by which, unable to respond toward the needs of the population as good as it should be according to the expectation. Because the budget allocation in Bangkok Metropolitan had been still adhered to the budget of One-Year Lagged Bangkok Public Expenditure, by this calculated mainly. Note that the important factors were related to the budget of public expenditure, there certainly are the numbers of the population and the density of the population.

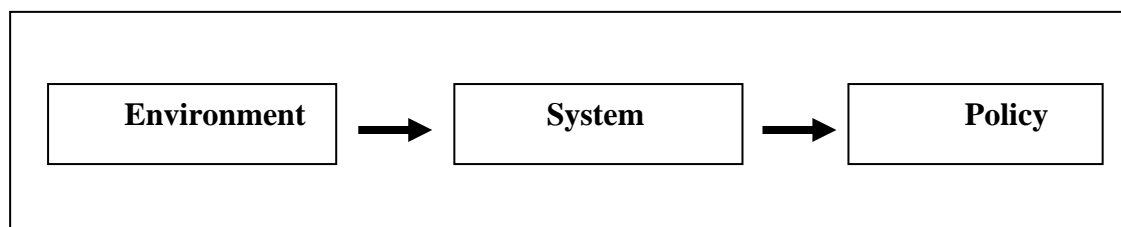
Sasatra Sudsawasd (2008) notes that the relationship between the distribution of budget allocation in each district in Bangkok Metropolitan and the level of the poverty in each district included searching the factors to determine the budget allocation to each district. The results of this study found that the budget allocation of each district was correlated to the numbers of the population, area and the proportion of elderly population, but there was not related to the level of poverty.

2.5 Relationship between the Environment, Politics and Public Policy

This research can be derived from combination of two fields such as the Public Policy and the Public Finance, both is subject to create the conceptualizing framework which are shown the relationship between the system theory that refers to the explanation of the process of policy formulation due to the environmental force and combined with the conception, rule or theory that is a theory in changing of levels of the public expenditure in the Public Finance. By this way of the notion or the theory of the Public Finance is in charge of identifying the variables under factors in different areas, but all of the factors given previously, they still rely on cooperation in the main notion of the system theory.

2.5.1 Relationship between the Environment, Politics and Public Policy

The relationship between the environment, politics and public policy that have formed types and directions of the relationship in a variety of styles (Dye, 1972: 257-261).



Sequential-Environment Model

Figure 2.6 The Relationship of Environmental Factors Affect the Public Policy as a Type of Sequential-Environment Model

Due to Figure 2.6 above, this is a diagram to show the model the relationship between the environment, politics and public policy, based on the principles of system theory as shown in Figure 2.5 into a simple figure. From this diagram can explain that the environment will impact on the characteristics of the political system. The characteristics of the political system affect to continue identifying the public policy.

However, this study combines between the concepts of systems theory and the concept, rules or theories in identifying the size of public expenditure , those made the type of the relationship between the environment, politics and public policy have been changed as shown in Figure 2.7.

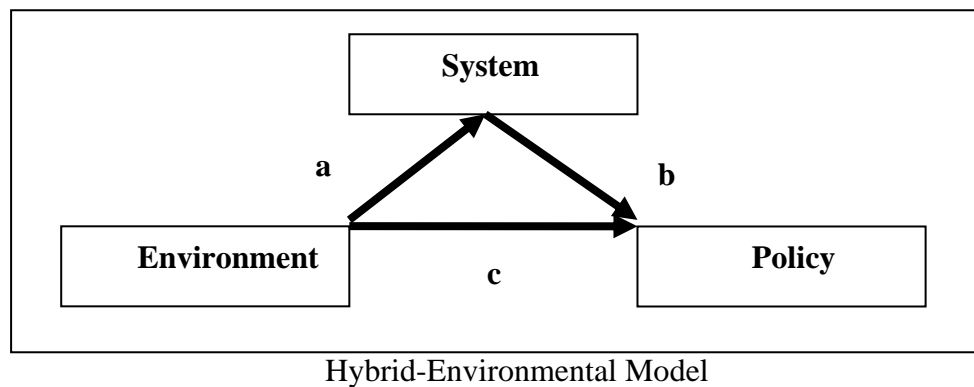


Figure 2.7 The Relationship of Environmental Factors that Affect Public Policy as a Type of Hybrid-Environmental Model

The type and direction of the relationship mentioned above, it can describe that the public policy accepted direct influence of both the environment and the characteristics of the political system whereas the environment also directly affect the characteristics of the political system, and the indirect effect of the public policy which passes through the political system. The nature of the relationship can be described in the type of the causal correlation (Causal Model) is as follows:

1. The System Theory (Groups of variables are under the socio-economic, political and decision-making factor) causes the indirect effect toward the changes in the level of public expenditure of each district in Bangkok Metropolitan that passes through the factor of the governmental factor.

2. The theory on the size of public expenditure (Groups of variables are under the socio-economic, political and decision-making factor) causes the direct effect on the level of public expenditure in each district in Bangkok Metropolitan.

3. The theory on the size of public expenditure (Groups of variables are under the socio-economic, political and decision-making factor) causes the indirect effect of the changes in the level of public expenditure of each district in Bangkok Metropolitan that passes through the factor of the governmental factor.

The type of the relationship model above, as shown the advantage, that is, it can test in the empirical statistics as proving that among the factors, such as between the characteristics of the political system or the environmental factors affecting the public policy (Dye, 1972: 257-261).

For each variable listed under the various factors that are derived from the summary of overall variables after the review articles or literature associated with each variable used in the framework can use the principle, the "Parsimony" which processes to use a little number of variables, but it is able to explain and covering all of aspects.

Finally, the result is a combination of "Variables" to "Relationship of the variables". This led to the conceptualizing framework of the research.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The analyzes of Bangkok and Districts Public Expenditure rely on the mixture of the qualitative and quantitative methodology to achieve the objectives of the research. For being distributing of both methods indicated as follows:

3.1 Conceptual Framework and Qualitative Research Methodology

The study aims to the role and the type of decision-making of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan toward the policy formulation and the budget administration of Bangkok Public Expenditure in accord to different tasks. Those are underlying of the first objective of this research, therefore, the analyze of process relies on the qualitative research to respond toward the objective stated below.

3.1.1 Research Question

To achieve the first objective of this study, the research question identified in the following:

Does the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan reflect on identifying the direction of the policy and the managing of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure in different tasks? And what type of his making-decision actually is?

3.1.2 Scope of the Study

Focusing on the analyze of the qualitative method covered with the extent of the performance of six governors of eight periods toward the entirement and completeness of all aspects which brought into analyzing. Among all of aspects submitted to the annual budget was listed to the fiscal year of 1985 which showed the first budget, and the annual budget was able to consider the list of 2010, so as to be showed as the last budget.

3.1.3 Data Collection

This part reports the data collection which is analyzed for this study. Collecting data are analyzed significantly. There are three significant sources as follows:

Source 1: The budget in brief of Bangkok Metropolitan of 1985-2010.

Source 2: Mathichon Newspapers issued date during 1985-2009.

Source 3: Royal Thai Government Gazette Books during 1985-2009.

3.1.4 Unit of Analysis

This study is granted the unit of analysis that assigned into the budget of the Bangkok public expenditure (the Budget in Brief). Those are brought into analyzing the data in the base of province during 1985-2010, included 26 years.

3.1.5 Introductory Agreement

The subsequent arrangement of the analyze has been taken consideration into the name lists of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan respectively. Also, it points that the introductory conditions are composed into the points to analyze, those are as follows:

Point 1 : The respondents have been carried on the budget administration.

The budget in brief in each fiscal year of Bangkok Metropoltan is under the governor's responsibility. Each one has arranged for the amount of the budget, it depends on period of time in holding the position and the governor has endorsed to promulgate according to the regulation of budget expenditures of Bangkok as shown in the government gazette book (source : The Bureau of the Bangkok Budget)

Point 2: The base year for referring to the calculation

The calculation of the analyze aims at the policy formulation and the budget administration (the Budget in Brief). The time of the period prior to his position made in the base year to be the reference considering the calculation to set up the percentage of changing in an increase and decrease of the budget of Bangkok Metropolitan. Notice that the researcher sets the number of public expenditures related to the characteristics of activities of the base year which is referable valuable, that is equals zero.

Point 3: The policy used for analysis

The rationality of the public policy was presented to the population in the period of the election campaign to analyze in the comparison due to the presentation of those public policies of each candidate, it indicates two points of the reason, that is

1) Point 1: The real problems in Bangkok in the current time viewed by the candidates.

2) Point 2: Referring to the attention and solution (Social Contract) of the candidates.

3.2 Conceptual Framework and Quantitative Research Methodology

This research has observed through the environmental factors which have shown the effect of relationship of variables toward the governmental factor. Those were led to the result that was called the “Public Policy.” Here is merely referred to the public expenditure that the empirical data are mainly taken into account the explanations. The research is characterized to manipulate information as the quantitative approach which is appropriate for doing the study. These are operationalized as measured as the quantitative research in the following.

3.2.1 Conceptualizing a Research Framework

From the conceptualizing framework of the research (see figure 3.1) that shows the independence variables are correlated with the dependence variables being investigated through the assumptions for doing the research.

In studying is to compare Bangkok District Public Expenditure as the dependence variable. Comparing to the discussion of the factors such as the economic factor, the socio factor, the political factor, the decision-making factor, and the governmental factor as the independence variable, in the following, each of them are composed:

1) Economic Factor was appeared to be one variable: Bangkok District Collection Capability.

2) Socio Factor was considered in two variables: Population and Population Density.

3) Political Factor was composed of one variable as can be in the Political Participants.

4) Decision-Making Factor was appeared one variable: One –Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

5) Governmental Factor was appeared one variable: Bureaucrats.

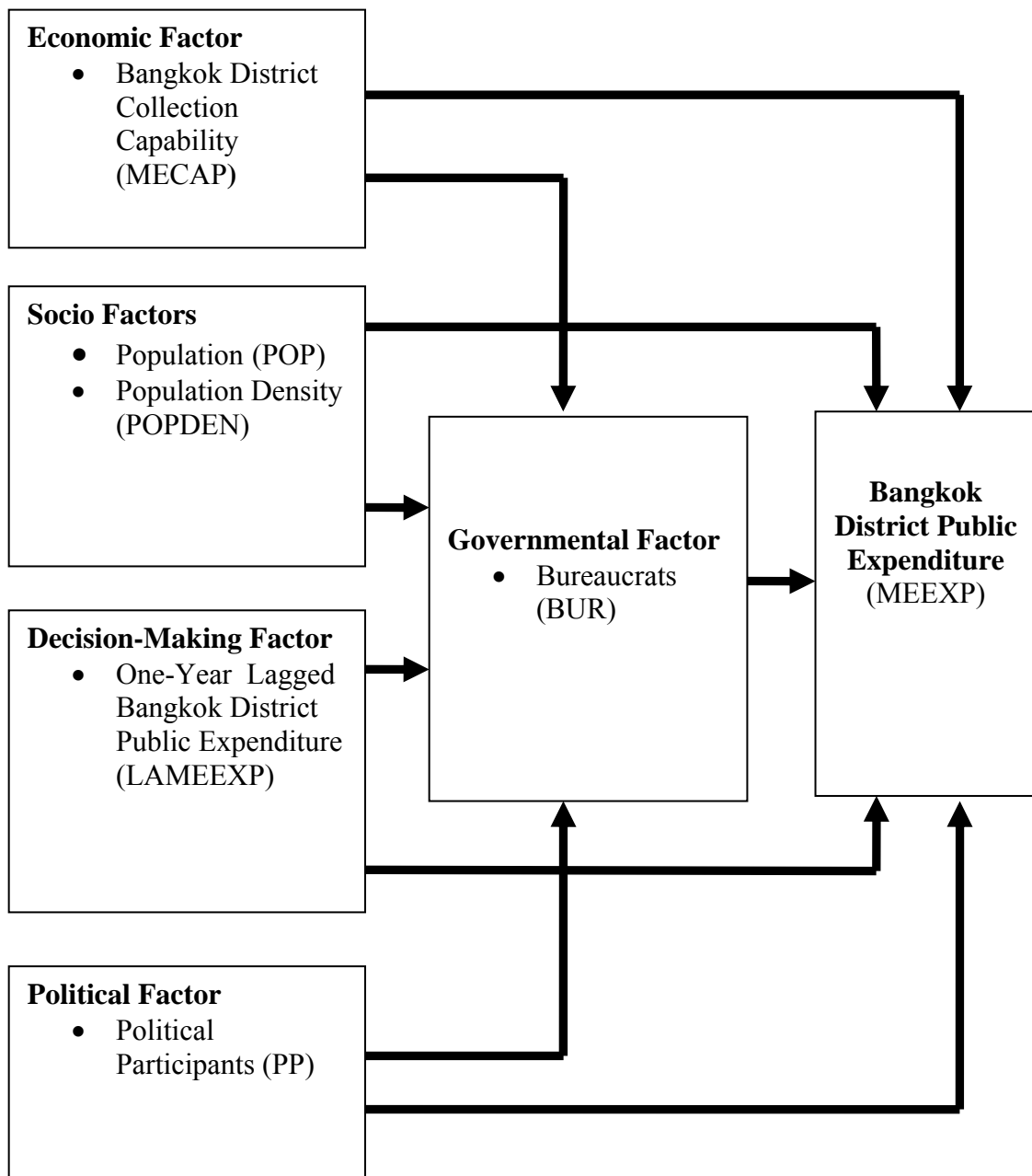


Figure 3.1 Conceptual Framework

3.2.2 Research Hypothesis

From the conceptualizing framework of a research can set out the assumptions for being investigated when discussed the factors as follows:

Hypothesis 1 (H₁): “The economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, and the political factor giving indirect influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure through the governmental factor.”

Hypothesis 2 (H₂): “The economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, the political factor, and the governmental factor are correlated to Bangkok District Public Expenditure with different causes and directions.”

3.2.3 Research Questions

Aiming to achieve the objectives of the study, then, endeavors the following research questions:

1. The increase or reduction of the amount of budget that used for the public expenditures in each district of Bangkok Metropolitan from 1999 to 2009.

Are there any significant variables under the environmental factors determined and influenced on the change of the amount of that budget?

2. The increase or reduction of the amount of budget that used for the public expenditures in each district of Bangkok Metropolitan from 1999 to 2009.

What significant characteristics of the correlation shows the effect of the variables under the environmental factors determine that budget?

3.2.4 Scopes of the Study

This study was done with the following two significant sets of areas:

3.2.4.1 Collecting International Data

This study will be done to present the educational model for testing, and mentioned that this model was consistent with the circumstance of the Southeast Asia region. Actually, the researcher has done this research, rarely found in depth data and increased incessantly information in each country. It is also true that there is not much enough sum of the budget used for doing the research. So, it is necessary that Thailand is chosen as the representative of this region. Additionally, Thailand is the birth place of the researcher that is residing in, much enough sum of the budget used

for doing the research. So, it is necessary to use that is residing in. Moreover, the researcher feels comfortable to collect the data to be analyzed in order to make them suitable for doing the research.

3.2.4.2 Collecting Data of the Country

This study aims at doing the quantitative research that adopted to analyze the change of the increase and reduction of the budget used for the public expenditures in each district of Bangkok Metropolitan from 1999 to 2009. Those eleven years were taken to analyze the data. This finding was concerned with significant characteristics of the correlation toward the variables under the environmental factors that have been taken into account of the conceptualizing plan of the research. Significantly, the complete data and incessant information had been employed to analyze the statistics. Those should be the prior consideration for doing the research. At that time, the result had showed gathering the information of the bureaucratic sector; it found that the annual writing report presented the budgets of Bangkok Metropolitan from the year 1999 to 2000. It was about two year. Those reports disappeared due to lack of gathering the data systematically. Moreover, the data acquisition used for the variables, they hardly gathered completely. It points that the lack of good gathering the data in each section of the government, these led to insufficient data for analyzing the research.

3.2.5 Data Collection

This part reports the data collection which is analyzed for this study. Collecting data are validated in analyzing statistics, employed significance in quantitative research. The secondary data is accounted for some sources. There are two significant sources as follows:

3.2.5.1 Bangkok Metropolitan Budget in Brief

As mentioned that the budget was agreed by the Governor of Bangkok, then it was drafted and brought to the Council of Bangkok Metropolitan who screens and then approved it to the districts in Bangkok. Although the account of the budget in brief involves gaining the estimated budget and expenditure, those are not set in account of genuine number. However, both of them could be suited for doing this research owing to the representative budget in brief that shown more attention how to

manage the budget, operated by the administrators who operate the budget management of the district in Bangkok Metropolitan from 1999 to 2009.

3.2.5.2 Related Government Offices

Another area of information was obtained from Office of Permanent Secretary for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior.

3.2.6 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this study involved Office of Bangkok Districts. The total of the districts was 50. The data analysis is presented; this term is cited from the budget of Bangkok District Public Expenditure (Those are shown in the budget in brief), and the time-series were analyzed. It is about 11 years (1999-2009).

3.2.7 Introductory Agreement

As mentioned that the introductory agreement before analyzing the data, the budget must have agreed by the Governor of Bangkok and the Council of Bangkok Metropolitan. Additionally, they have power to designate the administrative arrangement of the resources independently.

3.2.8 Operationalization

The definitions of terms of this study are the following:

3.2.8.1 Bangkok District Public Expenditure: MEEEXP

“Bangkok Districts Public Expenditure” is estimated depending on a yearly budget which could be allowed and consistent with the main objectives. There must be in the time limitation under the regulation of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration’s Budget. In this case, these necessities are decided for approving the budget in order to operate the policy of administrators. This information is cited from Bangkok Metropolitan Administration’s Budget in Brief.

3.2.8.2 Bangkok District Collection Capability: MECAP

The collection of the revenue of each district in each yearly budget. It has been considered from the receipts that are collected by each area. Those are in the category of the taxes which is mainly composed of Local Development Tax, Housing

and Building Tax, and Signboard Tax. The data are gained by Finance Development Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

3.2.8.3 Population: POP

The yearly population of each area assessed by Register Office, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior.

3.2.8.4 Population Density: POPDEN

The population of each area assessed by Register Office of Bangkok Metropolitan of per year in a square kilometer. Those are calculated by Register Office, Department of Provincial Administration, Ministry of Interior, and the Permanent Secretary for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

3.2.8.5 One-Year Lagged District Public Expenditure: LAMEEXP

The yearly budget of Bangkok Districts has shown Public Expenditure which has been gained before a year, assessing by Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's Budget in Brief.

3.2.8.6 Political Participants : PP

Refer to the influence of the democracy, the population can participate in the politics, and then they have approved a perspective person to act for being as the legislation and the administration. This aims to determine and consider the policy if it has been responded to the request or the support of the population. The approval has been passed through the election of the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan. The data are gained by Office of the Permanent Secretary for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

3.2.8.7 Bureaucrats: BUR

The officials of each area under Bangkok Metropolitan included with the officers, the permanent and temporary employees. The data gained by Personnel Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

3.2.9 Variables and Indicators

Regarding the definitions can be summarized with various variables and brought into the indicators to investigate the statistic hypothesis; they can show in the following table:

Table 3.1 Summarizing Variables and Indicators

Variables	Indicator (Unit)
Dependence variable:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangkok District Public Expenditure (MEEXP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : The amount of budget of Bangkok District Public Expenditure (Baht)
Independence Variable	
Economic Factor	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangkok District Collection Capability (MECAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : The amount of the revenue in each district of Bangkok (Baht)
Society Factors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population (POP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : The total of the population in each district of Bangkok (Person)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Density (POPDEN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : The total of the population in each district of Bangkok per area (Person/a unit of area)
Political Factor	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political Participants (PP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : The percentage of the population who vote for the election (%)
Decision-Making Factor	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One –Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure (LAMEEXP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : The amount of budget of Bangkok District Public Expenditure in a previous year (Baht)
Governmental Factor	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucrats (BUR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> : The total of the bureaucrats in each district of Bangkok (Person)

3.2.10 Data Analysis

This study required the data analysis were obtained by dividing the details to consider into 2 parts – additionally, using a “Causal Model” was conducted analyzes and the details of the variables that were used for analyzing the data. The analyses are as follows:

3.2.10.1 Part one: A technique is used for analyzing the data is called “Causal Models”.

The conceptualizing research framework is marked as the correlative variables that are characterized as the causal models. Note that the independent variables have performed the causal variables effect on changing the dependent variables (as a result of the causal variables).

The causal models are shown to identify the theory relationship as simple as for the attempt to explain and forecast about the cause-effect of the public policy. (Dunn, 1981: 176)

Statistical data analyzes are used for finding the factors which influence on the changes of Bangkok District Public Expenditure according to the previous conceptualizing research framework. Thus, some prominent techniques were used for analyzes such as Correlative analysis and Path analysis. The Path analysis has been conducted by mentioned in the conceptualizing framework as above. With the introductory agreement, the correlation between variables can be described by using the correlative linear and the correlative additive.

In addition to, the referential technique in the type of “Path Analysis” is obtained by the professionals. So, it can be an appropriate technique which is adapted to the correlation of causal variables. Wright (1934: 161) insists that “the method of path coefficients ... as a flexible means of relating the correlation coefficients between variables in a multiple system to the functional relations among them.”

To determine this technique, Wright (1960:191) insists, “measuring the direct influence along each separate path in such a system and thus of finding the degree to which variation of a given effect is determined by each particular cause.”

Dye (1978: 79-80) points that the path analysis is an appropriate method used in analyzing when comparing other methods, moreover, it is beneficial

to find the causal relationship of the public policy. Especially, the path analysis is conducted the descriptive thinking that has been shown as the diagram, and it is shown the cause of the public policy toward the effects of the public policy.

As for the cause in this case, the path analysis was preferred to use for this study, it was consistent with Boyle's (1970: 461) descriptive studies. He states, instead of allowing the data analysis and the creative theories influence along each separate, the Path analysis is a technique that has a great advantage for controlling to make the diagram connecting between variables. Also, it depends mainly on the theory, and then the researcher will evaluate this diagram and statistical analysis respectively.

Hence, the path analysis has greater advantages; it is not only used for analyzing to search the correlation between independent variables and dependent variables. Due to having arranged the correlative variables respectively, moreover, the correlation must be accordance with the conceptualizing theories framework that was consistent with Asher. He states that "the kind of causal thinking illustrated by the example has greater promise of increasing our understanding of social and political phenomena than simple correlating independent and dependent variables in a relatively unthinking fashion" (Asher, 1976 quoted in Purachai Piumsomboon, 2524: 6).

As mentioned above, with the principles and the causalities can be summarized that the path analysis is, "the study of the variables caused the situation phenomenon. Those influence on both in the direct and indirect variables to mean that the degree in favor, more or less." This technique is consistent with examining the hypothesis according to the conceptualizing framework presented previously.

3.2.10.2 Part two: The type of information used for the data analysis.

This study is characterized as the empirical approach. All of the variables can be discussed in the data analysis. Those participation effects on the change of Bangkok Districts Public Expenditure at the same time except the variables are appeared in One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure. The data of variables as mentioned above, they have been gained to calculate the year before. Additionally, the data were defined in terms of variables under the Incrementalism. It was cited that when there is a person set the policy of public expenditure; he must calculate the underlying of data of the past year for consideration of present public expenditure.

In the period of time analyzed with Longitudinal Data or Panel Data during the year of 1999-2009.

3.2.11 Analysis Procedure

3.2.11.1 Correlation Analysis

Boontham Kijpredaborisuthi (2006: 343) states that the correlation analysis aims to calculate a degree of favor, more or less in the correlation between variables, not focusing on the variables of cause-effect. Thus, it is not necessary to analyze the independent variables and the dependent variables. These are operationalized as measured by finding out only the degree of favor, more or less and the direction of the linear relationship. Sam Kash Kachigan (1986: 208) states “Correlation Coefficient is a summary measure of the linear relationship between the paired values of two random variables.”

Suchart Prasith-rathsint (2005: 185) points out that the Path Analysis must have mainly depended on the Regression Analysis. Therefore, the equivalence of the correlation between independent variables shows that $r < 0.75$, the degree is rather low. This means that, the correlation between independent variables are rather very low, and this case is also true for the result should not be high because the value of Path Coefficients tend errors. The beginning of mentioned hypotheses and the equivalence of Multiple Regression are significantly different, this case effects on the true that the independence variables are set free from each other.

The prominent characteristics of the correlation analysis (Runyon; Haber; Pittenger and Coleman, 1996: 225)

1) The data are conducted to calculate the correlation coefficients served by the same group samples or the same fundamentals.

2) The correlation coefficients are accepted between -1.00 and +1.00. This means that, both are performed the correlation is the highest between variables but note that it is opposite. Whereas the correlation coefficient is at the significant level of $r = 0$, this means that, both variables are not correlated.

3) The correlation coefficients are high, however, not mentioned that both variables are connected with the cause-effect.

Finally, the numbers of variables are conducted to calculate the correlation coefficients with the Table of Correlation Matrix. This way appeared on the cell table of the correlation matrix depending on the correlation coefficients of variables are arranged in each row whereas the variables shown in the column. However, it found that the correlation coefficients are accepted not over 0.75 according to the cause, as mentioned earlier.

3.2.11.2 Longitudinal Data referred to Panel Data

It is based on that “In Panel Data the same cross-sectional unit is surveyed over time. In short, panel data have space as well as time dimensions. Those analyzes can be examined with the cross-sectional unit, this given advantages such as more informative data, more variability, less collinearity among variables, more degrees of freedom and more efficiency”. (Gujarati, 2003:636-637), the method of the assessment the value of the cross-sectional unit can be divided into 2 types. (Gujarati, 2003: 640-651)

Type 1: Fixed Effect Model

Fixed Effect Model may be written as:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + u_{it}$$

Where $i = i$ th cross-sectional unit

$t = t$ th time period

When we estimated “Fixed Effect Model” depended on the hypotheses of intercept, the slope coefficients, the Error Term (u_{it}) may be found as follows: (Gujarati, 2003:636-637)

- 1) Assume that the intercept and slope coefficients are constant across time and space and the error term captures differences over time and individuals.
- 2) The slope coefficients are constant but the intercept varies over individuals.
- 3) The slope coefficients are constant but the intercept varies over individuals and time.
- 4) All coefficients (the intercept as well as slope coefficients) vary over individuals.
- 5) The intercept as well as slope coefficients vary over individuals and time.

Type 2: Random Effect Model

Random Effect Model or Error Components Model. This can be by analyzing initially expressed as the fixed effect model.

$$Y_{it} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + u_{it}$$

By the intercept value of (β_1) was set by the stability but using Random Effect Model given a mean value of β_1 can be expressed as

$$\beta_1 = \beta + \varepsilon_i \quad ; i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

By setting Random Effect Model has shown the average of the intercept (β) can be expressed equal value.

Where ε_i is a random error term with a mean value of zero and variance of σ_ε^2

3.2.11.3 Path Analysis

Suchart Prasith-rathsint (2005: 184) states that the path coefficients used for the path analysis can probably be the Standardized Regression Coefficient depending on the calculation of Multiple Regression.

Note that the principle of Multiple Regression is pointed that the correlation between the dependence variables and the independence variables, this means that can be both independence variables are not correlated because the correlation between independence variables are conducted to be error.

CHAPTER 4

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH RESULTS

4.1 Results of Analyzing Bangkok District Public Expenditure

The analysis of changing Bangkok Public Expenditure in 1985-2010, in this case was to reflect the account of the depiction and the role of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan who influences on the policy formulation and the budget administration of Bangkok Public Expenditure. Significantly, the empirical analysis cannot be brought into replying the suspicion of the account mentioned above. Thus, the qualitative analysis has been used for answering the above places, instead of the quantitative research which does not cover with all places, so hereby; probably notation can answer any doubt appropriately.

The purpose of the research in the first case that is to say that, the administrative management organized by the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan in which of possible whether there is influence on identifying the direction of the policy and the budget administration of Bangkok public expenditure. However, it realized that the analysis of the budget in brief in fiscal year addressed using with qualitative approach to investigate that aspect of a person who takes a political position. Referring to focus mainly on the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, it is possible that post can influence on identifying of the direction of the policy and the budget administration of Bangkok public expenditure. In aspect of qualitative analysis is to determine the correlation between the public formulation and the policy implementation.

The public formulation is the policy of the campaign which each candidate presents to the public. Those campaigns are called the “Social Contract” that the candidates must be put into action when they are elected. The number of policies can be made diversely, however, one of them is chosen for an efficient research, by way of realizing the policies appeared mainly on the campaign posters. Those demonstrated

to analyze in this research. Because, they are already considered and reflected the idea of candidates in having outstanding alter from others. Also the candidates believed in their own policies and should be admitted by majority people when it put into action.

With reference to the policy implementation is a budget administrative process of public expenditures as briefly shown in each fiscal year to put the public policies into actions.

Consequently, the connection between the policy formulation and the policy implementation, stated that the sense of the incessant view of the public problems in Bangkok and to be objected to the attention of remedying the problems organized by each governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, those policies pass through the agreement according to the policy formulation process and the budget administration in each fiscal year.

To assign the steps of analyzing will consider to be ordered the years of which administered by each governor of Bangkok Metropolitan respectively, the first year starts in 1985.

Period 1: Chamlong Srimuang (14 Nov 1985-14 Nov 1989)

Slogan

Seriousness and Sincere to serve all Bangkok citizens.

(Matichon Daily, 1985, 11 November: 2)

Election Campaign

Do not appear

Analysis Points

- 1) Change of Percentage (%) of the Amount of Budget.

When the Bangkok city has been rapid progress whatever the reason is about the growth of the economy or society, but it has seen in accordance with the growth of the Bangkok city as manifestation, that is, the amount of budget of Bangkok Expenditure which incessantly increased. But evidently, the analysis whereby using only taken consideration into the amount of budget, it may be inaccurate because in general, the amount of budget of the characteristics of activities appears increasing by the amount of budget of each year. By discussion on this cause, it does not know the actual consideration in being concerned with the policy formulation and the budget

administration, thus, the researcher increases to measure with the percentage (%) of each fiscal year. The result of measurement showed of which arise from changing the proportion mentioned above, the researcher has taken consideration into the policy formulation and the budget administration by which determine that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan how to assign the weight and care of signification of the characteristic activities of each area in gain of an increase or decrease or whether gaining approximately into the proportion in percentage (%) of the amount of budget in each task, this gain is consistent with the policy of the campaign, the possible example presented are as follows (see Table 4.1)

Table 4.1 Civil Works and Traffic System Budget Expenditure Comparison
Between Fiscal Year 1989-1990

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1989	Percentage	Year 1990	Percentage
Civil Works and Traffic System	2,335.2	33.9	2,396.9	27.87

A budget in Civil Works and Traffic System in year 1989 was 2,335.2 million baht when comparing with the budget mentioned above, in 1990 of 2,396.9 million baht, this found that there was 61.7 million baht more increase. In the percentage of budget, found that in 1989, the budget in Civil Work and Traffic System was at 33.9% but in 1990 it was decreased to 27.87% which decreased for 6.03%. This shows that the previous Bangkok Governor, who administrated the budget in that year, decreased the importance of Civil Works and Traffic System although the amount of budget was increasing.

2) The Characteristic of Activities Consistent with the Policy

When Major General Chamlong Srimuang took the position of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan until he terminated of this position, considered that the amount of the budget of the characteristics of three main activities to compare with his policy which he reported to the public when he completed for the position of four years. Hence, the reason why the researcher chose to consider his statements, reported

when completed in his position because the campaign of the election of those previous years for the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan. Also, it had not presented as noticeable policies, note that the campaign signs of the candidate, Maj. Gen Chamlong Srimuang did not state in a clear point of the public policies. The results of comparison are presented as follows (see Table 4.2)

Table 4.2 Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1986 and 1990

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1986	Year 1990	Changed (Percentage)
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	573.4	1,221.1	+ 112.9
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	810.0	1,448.5	+78.8
Civil Works and Traffic System	1,968.6	2,396.9	+21.7

From the above table, it was found that the amount of budget in brief in 1986 before Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang taking the position of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, comparing to the amount of budge in brief in 1990 of which was the last fiscal year, but , found that the amount of budget of the characteristics of three main activities, the amount of budget used for Public Cleaning and Orderliness arrangement shows very high amount of budget increased at 112.9%

The next one points at the characteristics of the Water Drainage and the Sewage Management, estimated in the amount of budget increased at 78.8%, and Civil Works and the Traffic System, estimated in the amount of budget increased only 21.7%. These were consistent with the policy that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, reported to the public at the end of his terms of four year, is that “The Bangkok city was in the top of dirty city of the world, but now it turned to be cleaner than other big cities in the world. It was very difficult to notice what anything changes evidently” (Mathichon Daily 1989, 15 November).“Chamlong” reported his works (“4 Yearsof Bangkok Administration”:18). Or “in the past 4 years, to build the

barriers for better water drainage which had built them more than the former ones” (Mathichon Daily 1989, 13 November). “Chamlong” reported his works (“4 Years of Bangkok Administration”:18). Notice that, he reported the traffic policy “Bangkok Metropolitan Administration proposed to Ministry of Interior to use the collection fund about 4,871 million baht in 4 years to solve the traffic problem, but it was taken consideration in 2 month then, only approved 1,091 million baht (Mathichon Daily 1989, 17 November). “Chamlong” reported his works (“4 Yearsof Bangkok Administration”: 18). His report is consistent with the change of the amount of budget of the Civil Works and the Traffic System which it was noticeable that there was little change when comparing the budget in 1986 was at 1,968.6 million baht, it was increased to 2,396.9 million baht or only increased at 428.3 million baht, those amount of budget approved to use within four years of his time although this policy was the most important one.

3) Policy Formulation and Administration Consistent with the Situation

The announcement of 4 years of Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang, there was the aspect which was an interesting point, stated that on May 9, 1986, it was rained down in Bangkok, measured at 421 millimeters in 24 hours, that was called, “Fon Pun Pee” (a thousand year raining). But Bangkok Metropolitan was able to drain and could be dry in 3 days instead of flooding for months occurred in the past (Matichon Daily 1989, 13 November).“Chamlong” reported his works (“4 Years of Bangkok Administration”: 18). After this situation, a year later, the policy formulation and the budget administration of Bangkok Metropolitan were changed to be accordance with the following situation, showed in Table 4.3 below

Table 4.3 Water Drainage and Sewage Management Budget Expenditure
Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1986-1987

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1986	Percentage 12.0	Year 1987	Percentage 15.7
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	810.0	12.0	998.3	15.7

The budget of the Water Drainage and the Sewage Management is a budget that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan increases as the proportion of the percentage (%) of the large amount of budget, as the second rank of total amount of the General Administration, more increased at 3.7%. The researcher has analyzed that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang needs to prepare more budgets for this case, gained by the reasons of two points:

Point1: Administrative Management

Adding the budgets in this case, it gets ready for the water situation of whether may happen or not in the future. But if it rains hard even it is not harder, many of the administrative department of Bangkok Metropolitan are ready to solve the problems promptly. Though there is nothing happened as mentioned above, the project or a framework will have more advantages for long prevention.

Point2: Politics

In developing country like Thailand that people do not interested in how the government officers work or they do corruption or not. Citizens care only what they get, so making a policy or a project to respond people's trouble promptly, that means that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, which is a political position will have accepted more opportunity of the politics in the future.

Table 4.4 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year:1985-1990 (1)

Bangkok Development Plan	Year1985 Amount of	Percentage	Year 1986 Amountof	Percentage	Year 1987 Amountof	Percentage	+/- Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	778.1	13.0	573.4	8.5	645.1	10.1	+ 1.6
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	715.3	11.9	810.0	12.0	998.3	15.7	+ 3.7
General Administration	639.3	10.6	676.7	10.0	1,068.8	16.8	+ 6.8
Civil Works and Traffic System	1,339.8	22.3	1,968.6	29.2	1,511.2	23.7	- 5.5
Public Health	610.7	10.2	668.2	9.9	698.0	10.9	+ 1.0
Social Development and Services	207.1	3.4	296.9	4.4	330.6	5.2	+ 0.8
Education	1,007.9	16.8	1,039.9	15.5	1,124.6	17.6	+ 2.1

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 1990: 78 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed +/- (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Table 4.5 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year:1985-1990 (2)

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 1988 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1989 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1990 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	909.2	13.4	+ 3.3	929.5	13.5	+ 0.1	1,221.1	14.2	+ 0.7
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	829.9	12.3	- 3.4	982.7	14.2	+ 1.9	1,448.5	16.84	+ 2.64
General Administration	901.2	13.3	- 3.5	1,236.8	17.9	+ 4.6	1,373.5	15.97	- 1.93
Civil Works and Traffic System	1,808.8	26.7	+ 3.0	2,335.2	33.9	+ 7.2	2,396.9	27.87	- 6.03
Public Health	780.3	11.5	+ 0.6	753.2	10.9	- 0.6	1,169.5	13.6	+ 2.7
Social Development and Services	334.1	4.9	- 0.3	287.3	4.2	- 0.7	531.7	6.18	+ 1.98
Education	1,214.4	17.9	+ 0.3	375.3	5.4	- 12.5	458.8	5.34	- 0.06

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 1990: 78 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Period 2: Chamlong Srimuang (7 Jan 1990-22 Jan 1992)

Slogan

Sincerity, Not be imaginary, Guaranteed by the works

(Matichon Daily 1989, 23 November: 18)

The Value of Man is Work.

(Matichon Daily 1989, 8 December: 18)

Uncle Chamlong is oppressed, Mommy and Daddy Please Help

(Matichon Daily 1990, 6 January: 24)

Same man, Good man, General Major Chamlong

(Matichon Daily 1990, 7 January: 26)

Important Traffic Problem

Building crossing bridge over crossroads

Cooperating with other offices, Constructing not blocked the traffic

Supporting using a shutter bus

(Matichon Daily 1989, 7 December: 18)

Analysis Points

For the second election of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan during the campaign, if both of the personal attack and the political slander were cut, considering only the solutions in Bangkok that each party presented, those problems can be divided in four items as follows:

- 1) Traffic problem
- 2) Rubbish problem
- 3) Problem of Co-operation of the administrators between Bangkok administration and Ministry of Interior

- 4) Effective money usage

(Matichon Daily 1989, 11 December: 26.)

As soon as the election of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan finished “Matichon”, newspaper got a poll of people’s opinion for the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan made hasten to operate the solution by gaining major three problems respectively were as follows; (MatichonDaily 1990, 8 January: 1).

- 1) Traffic problem
- 2) Environmental problem (rubbish problem / cleanliness of rivers or canals)
- 3) Flood problem

Analysis of the policy formulation and the administrative management of each fiscal year of Bangkok Metropolitan, it notices of whether if it changes from the past, and it is consistent with the problems mentioned above, or not. Because the above problems has happened viewed by the political party and the people that are consistency.

The Characteristic of Activities consistent with the Policy

The Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Major General Chamlong Srimuang still interested in the importance of Public Cleaning and Orderliness which illustrated in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Public Cleaning and Orderliness and General Management Budget
Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1990 and 1992

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1990	Percentage	Year 1992	Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	1,221.1	14.2	2,039.93	19.89
General Administration	1,373.5	15.97	2,124.19	20.71

The amount of budget of Public Cleaning and Orderliness in 1990, was at 1,221.1 million baht, increased to 2,039.93 million baht in 1992, it increased to 67.05 %, if looking at the aspect of the proportion of the percentage of the amount of budget, it was found that in this proportion of the percentage was increased continually since 1990, the percentage was 14.20 % to 16.04% in 1991, and increased at 19.89% in 1992. Since the policy formulation and the budget administration was consistent with the requirement of the population whereas the poll exploration found that, when Major General Chamlong Srimuang was in the position, he especially interested in the importance of the above policies.

The obvious point is the policy formulation and the budget administration in the General Administration. In the second occasion of taking the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang, it was found that in 1990 had managed the allotment of the amount of budget was at 1,373.5 million baht and in 1992 was 2,124.19 million baht which increased at 54.65 %. In the sense of percentage proportion of the budget, it was found that it continually increased from 15.97 % in 1990 to 19.04 % in 1991 and increased at 20.71% in 1992.

The Characteristic of Activities inconsistent with the Policy

The population in Bangkok think that the most important problem which is need to solve as soon as possible, "Traffic Problem". The solution process must be considered turning back to the campaign of the election included the policies formulation and the budget administration. When considering the result, it was found that the conflicts have been shown obviously as follows:

Table 4.7 BMA's Annual Budget Expenditure and Civil Works and Traffic System
Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1990-1992

Bangkok	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage	Year	Percentage
Development Plan (Million Baht)	1990		1991		1992	
Annual Budget	8,600	100	9,140	100	10,256	100
Civil Works and Traffic System	2,396.9	27.87	2,370.0	25.93	2,305.89	22.48

The result in Table 4.7, shows that the amount of the budget by all activities is continually increasing in every year, beginning was at 8,600 million baht in 1990, 9,140 million baht in 1991 and 10,256 million baht in 1992. But when considering

into the details of the Civil Works and the Traffic System budget, there is surprising, the budget is slow down, it points that the Civil Works and the Traffic System, the budget which shows the opposite direction of the total amount of the budget. It can be seen from the turning down of the amount of this kind of the budget from 2,396.9 million baht to 2,370 million baht and at last, was at 2,305.89 million baht. It showed that all two years, the total budget increased net for 1,656 million baht, but the budget for the Civil Works and the Traffic System decreased to 91.01 million and if you observe at the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget, it would have the same effect, the budget for the Civil Works and the Traffic System reduced from 27.87 percent in 1990 to 25.93 percent in 1991 and only was 22.48 percent in 1992. To conclude that when Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang was in the post in the second ages, the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget reduced at 5.39 percent.

From the above figures, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang reduced the work of Civil Works and Traffic System which is a big problem of Bangkok residents. Maj. Gen. Srimuang answered the questions during the introduction of new candidates after he resigned before his expiration of the fixed term in order to apply for the representative for election of the Member of the Parliament. He stated that, "The urgent task which needs to be solved is the problem of traffic, I used the word "help the solution, it is better because the traffic problem is not only in charge of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, but we are just a part of it,"(Matichon Daily 1992, 15 April: 2).

Table 4.8 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1990-1992

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 1990 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1991 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1992 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	1,221.1	14.20	0	1,466.3	16.04	+ 1.84	2,039.93	19.89	+ 3.85
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	1,448.5	16.84	0	1,316.4	14.40	- 2.44	1,431.56	13.96	- 0.44
General Administration	1,373.5	15.97	0	1,740.9	19.04	+ 3.07	2,124.19	20.71	+ 1.67
Civil Works and Traffic System	2,396.9	27.87	0	2,370.0	25.93	- 1.94	2,305.89	22.48	- 3.45
Public Health	1,169.5	13.6	0	1,299.2	14.22	+ 0.62	1,310.76	12.78	- 1.44
Social Development and Services	531.7	6.18	0	498.0	5.46	- 0.72	516.55	5.04	- 0.42
Education	458.8	5.34	0	449.2	4.91	- 0.43	527.12	5.14	+ 0.23

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 1992: 8 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Period 3: Kritsada Arunwong na Ayutthaya (19 Apr.1992-18 Apr.1996)

Slogan

Working all along. Allowing us this opportunity to work with the new build.

(Major General Chamlong Srimuang)

(Matichon Daily 1992, 18 April: 20).

Election Campaign

Making Bangkok to be a quality city

Bangkok Sky Train

Small cabin of Sky Train

Wasted Elimination

10 Parks

17 Flyovers

(Matichon Daily 1992, 18 April: 20).

Analysis Points

The Election of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan organized in the third time. At that time, the candidates began to present the policy to solve the problems which made in the concrete principle that was introduced on the campaign signs to communicate to the population in order to know the policies of the administrative management of Bangkok Metropolitan in the future, this case had been more continually. But those campaign signs of the candidates, for example, Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya remains the old style of the campaign by using the original method quoted as the public relationship. Noted that the signs showed the picture of the former of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang because it was believed that the confidence of the candidate thought that the popularity of the interpersonal former Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang, it could be possible to support the candidates, and vote through the election.

The Characteristic of Activities consistent with the Policy

If considering the policy of Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya was presented on the billboard campaign, it could be found that most of his job in the area of Civil Works and Traffic System was the polices such as Sky Train, Small Cabin of Sky

Train or 17 Flyover- Bridges. These policies are presented to the media, this means that the candidate, Kritsada paid attention to the problem of the traffic systems in particular. If the traffic policy was considered in connection with the policy determination and the budget administration after Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya elected as the Governor of Bangkok.

Table 4.9 Civil Works and Traffic System, Water Drainage and Sewage Management and Public Cleaning and Orderliness Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1992 and 1996.

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1992	Percentage	Year 1996	Percentage
Civil Works and Traffic System	2,305.89	22.48	6,688.85	32.79
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	1,431.56	13.96	3,711.47	18.19
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	2,039.93	19.89	2,529.58	12.40

The amount of the budget of the Civil Works and the Traffic System in 1992 was at 2,305.89 million baht. The number increased steadily until a total of 6,688.85 million in 1996. In particular, the increase of the percentage of 190.07 which the budget for the Civil Works and the Traffic System, it increased, the highest under the policy formulation and the budget administration organized by Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya. Later on the percentage (%), the proportion of the budget was the same, it is the percentages increased from last year. When considering in a percentage (%), the proportion of the budget has the same result, and it was increasing with the percentage in 1992 from 22.48% to 25.81%. In 1993, it slightly decreased to 24.91% in 1994, it steadily increased to 27.04% in 1995 and 32.79 % in 1996.

When considering the budget for Water Drainage and Sewage Management, it has seen that the works is consistent with the policies that have been campaigning for it as well. The result is a policy and management in line with the policy making and

the civil administration in Civil Works and Traffic System which is increasing every year, the number of 1,431.56 million baht in the year 1992. Until the budget size is 3,711.47 million baht in the year 1996, note that the size limit increased from 159.26 percent, which is much higher for the second one of Civil Works and Traffic System.

If considering the budget for the Water Drainage and the Sewage Management because the works is consistent with the policies that have been campaigning as well. The result was the policy formulation and the administrative management in line with the civil administration in the Civil Works and the Traffic System, the budget is increasing every year, the number of 1,431.56 million baht in 1992. Until the amount of the budget was 3,711.47 million baht in 1996 or the amount of the budget increased at 159.26 percent, which is much higher for the second one of the the Civil Works and the Traffic System.

When considering the budget of the Public Cleaning and Orderliness in the budget in 1996 with the amount of 2,529.58 million baht, it was more than the budget of 2,039.93 million baht in 1992 ,was at 489.65 million baht, up about 24 percent, but if considering in terms of percentage (%), the proportion of the budget is the main aspect in here, is that Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya did not focus on this task. This aspect can be observed from Table 4.10-4.11, found that the percentage (%), the proportion of the budget turn down every year, began in 1992, the percentage was at 19.89, 15.93 percent in 1993, 14.94 percent in 1994, 13.30 percent in 1995, and the last point, in 1996, was at 12.40 percent. The researcher found that Kritsada indentified the policy formulation and the administrative management, could be possible as two main reasons

Point 1: The budget of Public Cleaning and Orderliness in the past

The amount of budget of Bangkok Metropolitan is limited, it is a principle of the income that is compatible with the expenditure formulation. If the amount of the budget in the characteristics of each activity increases, certainly the matter of the amount of the budget must decrease, then fewer of another task. It is possible that the development of Civil Works and Traffic System, which requires a large budget, it is necessary to adjust the budget in a way that has been developed as a continuation of the former governor of Bangkok, that is, the budget of Public Cleaning and Orderliness arrangement.

Point 2 : Political works

Since 1985 (The former Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang), until now. Bangkok's traffic problems, have been criticized ever since, that problem has not been fixed as they should be. Yet, such a matter of blame would not be diminished a favor of Maj. Gen. Chamlong Srimuang, it can be noticed from his two consecutive terms as the governor and also he was elected a member of parliament of Bangkok as Head of PalangDhama Party whereas supported Kritsada, they did not neglect any problem. Thus, increasing the budget for the traffic systems to be subjected to the concrete results that got the benefit in two ways: (1) in the local side, viewed Kritsada interested to manage the problem; (2) At the national level, viewed the work mentioned above, the policy management in such a significant problem because PalangDhama Party had the majority supports from most people in Bangkok.

In sum, the analysis of the researcher points that the policy formulation and the budget management organized by the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya, was consistent with the policy of the campaign, showed the highest when comparing with the former ones. However, the weaknesses in the personality and the public relationship of his works which affected the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya, was not elected to be the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan in the next election. Although Kritsada Arunwong Na Ayutthaya's works of four years were presented in the following campaigns.

"The BTS Skytrain progress to more than 40%.

Permanent flood protection project made up more than 70%.

Wastewater treatment plants, including 6 projects covering an area of over 190 km.

Waste disposal project progress 90% ...".

(Matichon Daily 1996, 29 May: 16).

Table 4.10 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1992-1996(1)

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 1992 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1993 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1994 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	2,039.93	19.89	0	1,885.75	15.93	- 3.96	2,116.95	14.94	- 0.99
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	1,431.56	13.96	0	1,497.05	12.64	- 1.32	2,103.37	14.84	+ 2.2
General Administration	2,124.19	20.71	0	2,364.45	19.97	- 0.74	2,670.98	18.85	- 1.12
Civil Works and Traffic System	2,305.89	22.48	0	3,055.82	25.81	+ 3.33	3,529.11	24.91	- 0.9
Public Health	1,310.76	12.78	0	1,759.30	14.86	+ 2.08	2,114.43	14.92	+ 0.06
Social Development and Services	516.55	5.04	0	684.91	5.78	+ 0.74	903.01	6.37	+ 0.59
Education	527.12	5.14	0	592.72	5.01	- 0.13	732.15	5.17	+ 0.16

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 1996: 88 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Table 4.11 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1992-1996(2)

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 1995	Percentage	+ / -	Year 1996	Percentage	+ / -
	Amountof		Percentage	Amountof		Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	2,260.59	13.30	- 1.64	2,529.58	12.40	- 0.9
Water Drainage and Sewage	2,331.62	13.72	- 1.12	3,711.47	18.19	+ 4.47
Management						
General Administration	3,947.22	23.22	+ 4.37	3,350.18	16.42	- 6.8
Civil Works and Traffic System	4,597.20	27.04	+ 2.13	6,688.85	32.79	+ 5.75
Public Health	2,174.06	12.79	- 2.13	2,194.91	10.76	- 2.03
Social Development and Services	887.79	5.22	- 1.15	1,114.42	5.46	+ 0.24
Education	801.52	4.71	- 0.46	810.59	3.98	- 0.73

8

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 1996: 88 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Period 4: Pichit Rattakul (2 Jun.1996-22 Jul.2000)**Slogan**

Bangkok 10 years ago ... Crisis than expected. Join Pichit to recover Bangkok.

(Matichon Daily.1996, 25 April: 4).

Help....Pichit to revive Bangkok .

(Matichon Daily 1996, 10 May: 11).

Election Campaign

Saen Saeb Canal Streetcar System Within Three Years.

Power Plant

Plant 500,000 trees.

Professional Schools.

Civil Council.

(Matichon Daily 1996, 3 June: 2).

Analysis Points

Owning to the communication with the population, presented by the policy which is observed in a concrete principle, it has been seen in the campaign signs whereas there was campaigning for selecting the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan in those days. As a result, among the candidates had an opportunity to present varied policies to the population till it became criticized largely. For example, Pichit Rattakul, probably agreed by the population with his usual image likes, “the environmentalist”, as likes a campaigner who fights with the pollution. Then his image of a distinguished environment emphasizes his policy under the determination, willingness in his work. Therefore, this position applied by Pichit Rattakul who elected in the last term until now, Pichit Rattakul was the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan. Although the proposition of the policy that was made up the campaign at that time, some of them were lack of clear details or plausible action, until it was called, “The Fancied Policy.”

The Characteristic of Activities Inconsistent with the Policy

Another proposition which made up the campaigns during the election was exposed in public feature. Also, it was acceptable criticism very largely since applying the position of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, this policy was

considered in impossible to operate in the concrete action. Nevertheless, Pichit Rattakul, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, asserted firmly that, "I have still confirmed, he said "the population have been caught the proposal that brought into investigating and finding the accurate ideas, those already prepared for doing to achieve in the real administration in practice. Here has not needed to campaign forvotes". (Matichon Daily 1996, 4 June: 4).

Table 4.12 Civil Works and Traffic System, Water Drainage and Sewage Management Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1996-2000

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1996	Percentage	Year 1997	Percentage	Year 1998	Percentage
Civil Works and Traffic System	6,688.85	32.79	7,744.49	32.00	5,740.71	21.75
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	3,711.47	18.19	4,162.26	17.20	4,264.40	16.15
Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1999	Percentage	Year 2000	Percentage		
Civil Works and Traffic System	4,997.69	20.82	6,193.84	25.81		
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	3,172.52	13.22	2,449.57	10.21		

When considering the budget, Civil Works and Traffic System in the four-year period through the appointment of his position, the trams along the canal project showed that Pichit Rattakul recognized the importance of the traffic that was down, it was confirmed by the percentage (%). Then, observing the proportion of the budget for Civil Works and Traffic System decreased during the first 3 years since he appointed in the position in 1996, it could be estimated from 32.79 % to 32 % in 1997, estimated at 21.75 % in 1998 and 20.82 % in 1999 ,though it was up to 25.81 % in 2000. It is found that the amount of budget of Civil Works and Traffic System in 2000 was at 6,193.84 million baht, which less than the amount of budget of Civil Works and Traffic System in 1996 to 492.01 million baht, according to this budget policy was opposite to this policy campaign of the traffic completely. Later that Pichit Rattakul came out to state his open mind. "I regret that I could not have trams along canal, according to saying", (Matichon Daily 2000, 12 June: 20).

On the other side of the budget from Table 4.12, it was found that the work of Water Drainage and Sewage Management, which such seemed to be an important characteristic. The result showed the proportion of the percentage (%)of the budget was adjusted down every year; for example, it was shown the base of 1996, it divided at 18.19%, and was down 17.20 % , it decreased at 0.99 % in 1997 A year later, in 1998, it remained 16.15%, decreased at 1.05%. In 1999 it decreased to 13.22 % decreased at 2.93 %, and at last in 2000 was at 10.21%, decreased at 3.01 %. The dropping of percentage of the budget for Water Drainage and Sewage Management could be concluded that Pichit Rattakul did not focus on this task as much as the two former governors.

The Characteristic of Activities Interested for the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan

Notice that the policy formulation and the administrative management in the past, even that was Civil Works and Traffic System or Water Drainage and Sewage Management, it was found that Pichit Rattakul, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, provided less importance at that time. In this situation, was concerned with the question: What type of job that he gave the special attention? The answer was found when analyzing the budget again, and notice of the facts that appears in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Education and Social Development and Services Budget Size
Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1996 and 2000

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 1996	Year 2000	Changed (Percentage)
Education	810.59	2,272.75	+ 180.38
Social Development and Services	1,114.42	2,141.69	+ 92.17

From Table 4.13 above, that the tasks that Pichit Rattakul gave the special attention in the Education and Social Development and Services, there was the reason that observing to confirm with the amount of the budget of the adjustment in the Education increased at 810.59 million baht in 1996, and it was 2,272.75 million in 2000. An increase of 180.38 %, the Social Development and Services also tended to be increased from 1,114.42 million Baht in 1996 and it was 2,141.69 million in 2000. This was an increase of 92.17 %

Table 4.14 Education and Social Development and Services Percentage Proportion
of Budget Comparison Between Fiscal Year 1996 and 2000

Percentage(%) Proportion of Budget	Year 1996	Year 2000	Changed (Percentage)
Education	3.97	9.47	+ 5.5
Social Development and Services	5.46	8.92	+ 3.46

Note that Table 4.14 to 4.16 have shown the proportion of percentage considered in the budget for the Education, it was found that the numbers appeared on those tables, there were proportion increased at 3.97% in 1996, showed the percentage of 5.14 in 1997, and increased at 9.41% in 1998, but dropped slightly to 9.30% in 1999. However, it was adjusted to rise at 9.47% in 2000. In sum, the change of the proportion of the percentage since 1996-2000 was equal 5.5 %. Additionally, the proportion of percentage considered in the budget for the Social Development and Services, it has seen that the increase of the proportion of percentage (%) was the

same as the proportion in 1986, was at 5.46%, and increased at 6.5 in 1987, later decreased at 6.14% in 1998, the year after the proportion increased at 7.87% in 1999, and at last it increased at 8.92% in 2000, respectively. To conclude that the change of the proportion of the percentage since 1996-2000 was equal 3.46%, notice that Pichit Rattakul, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, who is the first one, gave the special attention to this task because these characteristic of this activity, the population could not see the benefit immediately to themselves in the short time.

Table 4.15 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1996-2000(1)

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 1996 Amountof	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1997 Amountof	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 1998 Amountof	Percentage	+ / - Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	2,529.58	12.41	0	3,171.14	13.10	+ 0.69	3,752.63	14.21	+ 1.11
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	3,711.47	18.19	0	4,162.26	17.20	- 0.99	4,264.40	16.15	- 1.05
General Administration	3,350.18	16.42	0	3,729.49	15.41	- 1.01	4,950.10	18.75	+ 3.34
Civil Works and Traffic System	6,688.85	32.79	0	7,744.49	32.00	- 0.79	5,740.71	21.75	- 10.25
Public Health	2,194.91	10.76	0	2,574.30	10.65	- 0.11	3,586.57	13.59	+ 2.94
Social Development and Services	1,114.42	5.46	0	1,574.17	6.50	+ 1.04	1,621.23	6.14	- 0.36
Education	810.59	3.97	0	1,244.15	5.14	+ 1.17	2,484.36	9.41	+ 4.27

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2000: 42 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Table 4.16 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 1996-2000(2)

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 1999	Percentage	+ / -	Year 2000	Percentage	+ / -
	Amount of		Percentage	Amount of		Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	3,647.62	15.20	+ 0.99	3,951.29	16.46	+ 1.26
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	3,172.52	13.22	- 2.93	2,449.57	10.21	- 3.01
General Administration	4,432.37	18.47	- 0.28	3,883.74	16.18	- 2.29
Civil Works and Traffic System	4,997.69	20.82	- 0.93	6,193.84	25.81	+ 4.99
Public Health	3,628.82	15.12	+ 1.53	3,107.12	12.95	- 2.17
Social Development and Services	1,889.06	7.87	+ 1.73	2,141.69	8.92	+ 1.05
Education	2,231.92	9.30	- 0.11	2,272.75	9.47	+ 0.17

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2000: 42 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Period 5: Samak Sundaravej (23 Jul. 2000-28 Aug. 2004

Slogan

Need to use me ... Please vote for me.

(Matichon Daily 2000, 15 June: 20).

Election Campaign

Loosing City.

Central Ring Road and Spider Web Road.

Corn Shaped Flat

Pamphlets on candidates: Samak Sundaravej:

Bangkok Governor Elections July 23, 2000.

Analysis Points

The period of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Samak Sundaravej is very hard to analyze the expenditure of the fiscal year, there are two reasons:

In reason 1: Limits on information

The limits on the information in this research, that is, the budget in brief of the fiscal year in 2002-2003 in which the issues disappeared, led to be inconstant into the information of the budget and affect the analysis of the characteristics of the policy formulation and the budget administration. Thus, the researcher cannot see the type of the amount of the budget formulation and the change of the proportion of percentage (%) of the amount of budget completely.

In reason 2: Categories of Activities.

A category of the Budget in Brief of the fiscal year since 1985, it was possible to divide the categories of the activities, that is, such of the Public Cleaning and the Orderliness, Water Drainage and Sewage Management, and Civil Works and Traffic System. But when reached into the Budget in Brief of the fiscal year of 2003-2004, it was found that the arrangement of the categories was changed, limits of rationality have rarely known, then led to the new arrangement of the categories which look at Table 4.21. For instance, the Administrative Areas, Financial Aspects and Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works, etc. It appears that when considering the new categories, those categories are hard to consider in incessant analysis of the policy formulation and the budget administration. In addition, the new arrangement of categories was to continue until reaching to the budget in brief only in 2005. The later

of the fiscal year of 2005, the allotment of the categories backed to the original type again.

The Characteristic of Activities Inconsistent with the Policy

Once Samak Sundaravej was elected to the position of the "Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, he got an interview with the interest on the issue of the policy formulation and the budget administration, that is, the project should be a hierarchy of the administration, these appears relatively to the importance: 1) Garbage collection;. 2) Traffic; 3) Pollutions; and 4) Development of the educational system (Matichon Daily 2000, 24 July: 3), this concept has been considered for an interview with the annual budget in brief can be analyzed into two sessions.

Session 1: The Expenditure of the fiscal expenditure since 2000-2001.

Table 4.17 Percentage Proportion of Budget by Activities Comparison
BetweenFiscal Year: 2000-2001

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2000	Percentage	Year 2001	Percentage
General Administration	3,883.74	16.18	4,306.54	18.72
Public Health	3,107.12	12.95	3,469.12	15.08
Civil Works and Traffic System	6,193.84	25.81	5,073.87	22.06
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	3,951.29	16.46	3,424.66	14.90

The results from the Table: 4.17 show that the percentage (%) of the proportion of the budget that has changed, estimated very high, the General Administration increased at 2.54%, followed by the Public Health increased, at 2.13%. Whereas the task of the Public Cleaning and Orderliness, and Civil Works and Traffic System, which are the key to that Samak, had interviewed for both tasks of number 1 and 2, could be done, respectively in the policy and budget administration. However, the data presented in Table 4.17 is to be found on the

contradiction, that is, the changes in percentage (%) the proportion of the budget reduced at 3.75% in the field of Civil Works and Traffic System, the amount of the budget decreases by 1,119.97 million baht, the Public Cleaning and Orderliness came down to 1.56 %, led to produce small budget decreased by 526.63 million baht, respectively. The characteristics of the policy formulation and the budget administration was inconsistent with the policy of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Samak interviewed at that time.

Session 2: The Expenditure of the fiscal expenditure since 2000-2001

Table 4.18 Budget Size by Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2003-2004

Activities(Million Baht)	Year 2003	Year 2004	Changed (Percentage)
Administrative Areas	3,713.52	4,330.51	+ 16.61
Financial Aspects	1,281.76	1,450.08	+ 13.13
Human Resources and Society	7,305.37	7,547.43	+ 3.31
Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works	5,582.75	6,105.65	+ 9.36
City Planning and Land Use	101.37	146.39	+ 44.41
Environment	8,794.00	9,194.03	+ 4.54
Information Technology	221.23	225.91	+ 2.11

The budget in brief of the fiscal year 2003-2004 from Table 4.18 show that the categories of the new tasks, it was found in every tasks, the amount of budget, all of them have been increased , the City Planning and Land Use have increased to maximum at 44.41%, followed by the Administrative areas are adjusted to increase at 16.61%, which is characterized by both sides, it is still inconsistent with his policies. Sundaravej told that policy formulation and the administrative management, as a hierarchy. Notice that any changes in the amount of the budget of every task, it has seen the policy formulation and the budget administration in accordance with Incrementalism concept.

Table 4.19 Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works and Environment
Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2003-2004

Activities (Million Baht)	Year 2003	Percentage	Year 2004	Percentage
Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works	5,582.75	20.68	6,105.65	21.05
Environment	8,794.00	32.57	9,194.03	31.70

The extent of consideration composed with the proportion of percentage (%) of the amount of budget, it found that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Samak Sundaravej gave less special attention in the Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works. Note that the lists of the number can be seen the proportion of percentage, has been changed in which the proportion probably increased only 0.37%. But considering the characteristics of activities can rationally decide the environment which comprised with the plans of developing Water Drainage, Public Cleaning, and the Environmental Development, etc. Then, obviously, it has seen the proportion of percentage (%) of the amount of budget that was adjusted to reduce at 0.87%. Sum up, the policy formulation and the administrative management is inconsistent with the hierarchy of the importance of the projects in the policy formulation and the administrative management, that he got an interview at that time.

Table 4.20 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2000-2001

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 2000	Percentage	+ / -	Year 2001	Percentage	+ / -
	Amount of		Percentage	Amount of		Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	3,951.29	16.46	0	3,424.66	14.90	- 1.56
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	2,449.57	10.21	0	2,489.25	10.82	+ 0.61
General Administration	3,883.74	16.18	0	4,306.54	18.72	+ 2.54
Civil Works and Traffic System	6,193.84	25.81	0	5,073.87	22.06	- 3.75
Public Health	3,107.12	12.95	0	3,469.12	15.08	+ 2.13
Social Development and Services	2,141.69	8.92	0	2,040.19	8.87	- 0.05
Education	2,272.76	9.47	0	2,196.37	9.55	+ 0.08

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2001: 38 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Table 4.21 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2003-2004

Activities	Year 2003 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage	Year 2004 Amount of	Percentage	+ / - Percentage
Administrative Areas	3,713.52	13.75	N/A	4,330.51	14.93	+ 1.18
Financial Aspects	1,281.76	4.75	N/A	1,450.08	5.00	+ 0.25
Human Resources and Society	7,305.37	27.05	N/A	7,547.43	26.03	- 1.02
Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works	5,582.75	20.68	N/A	6,105.65	21.05	+ 0.37
City Planning and Land Use	101.37	0.38	N/A	146.39	0.51	+ 0.13
Environment	8,794.00	32.57	N/A	9,194.03	31.70	- 0.87
Information Technology	221.23	0.82	N/A	225.91	0.78	- 0.04

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2004: 35 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

N/A: Not Available

Period 6: Apirak Kosayodhin (29 Aug. 2004-28 Aug. 2008)

Slogan

Better services, Better qualities of life; Apirak can manage
(Matichon Weekly 2004, 6-12 August: 33).

“I can transparently manage, keep checking, free of corruption and embezzlement.”
(Matichon Daily 2004, 17 August: 5.

One powerful vote for changing Bangkok.
(Matichon Daily 2004, 28 August: 32.

Election Campaign

Bangkok is safe, all light alley.

Bangkok is clean, no waste.

Bangkok is mobility.

Bangkok is a city of opportunity.

Bangkok citizen have better quality of life.

(Matichon Weekly 2004, 6-12 August: 33).

Analysis Points

The analysis of the budget in brief of the fiscal year managed by the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak Kosayodhin, it found the limitation on the term of the categories of activities which was in the budget in brief in 2005-2006. It appears that there are different from the categories of activities of the budget in brief in 2007-2008. It is subject to analyze continual difficulty as usual.

The Characteristic of Activities Consistent with the Policy

Period 1: The Budget in brief in 2005-2006

The policy of the campaigns of Apirak Kosayodhin had covered all aspects of the activities, when considering in exact deeply in the investigation into the campaign which significant policy, he interested to emphasize, “If don’t do can’t stand.” Apirak Kosayodhin announced that he planned out in three projects, “If don’t do can’t stand.” 1) Bus Rapid Transit (BRT); 2) Modern Road Project; and 3) Genius Traffic Sign and Parking Project” (Matichon Daily 2004, 18 August: 10) All of three projects mentioned above, it indicates clearly that Apirak Kosayodhin had interested to emphasize to the characteristics of the traffic, and take an account of the budget in brief of the fiscal year, it was found that can see in the table below:

Table 4.22 Environment, Human Resources and Society and Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works Budget Expenditure Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2004-2005

Activities (Million Baht)	Year 2004	Percentage	Year 2005	Percentage
Environment	9,194.03	31.70	9,314.00	30.05
Human Resources and Society	7,547.43	26.03	7,655.71	24.69
Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works	6,105.65	21.05	7,237.60	23.35

Beginning to consider in a percentage (%) of the budget in terms of Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works in 2004, the proportion was at 21.05%. Then, the budget in brief of the fiscal year in 2005 organized by Apirak Kosayodhin, it found the proportion was at 23.35%. In sum up the total proportion was increased in 2.3 %, if it has seen in the amount of budget, it has been found that it is the same as the amount of budget in 2004, the amount of budget was 6,105.65 million baht, and then in 2005, the amount of budget was 7,237.60 million baht. In sum, the amount of budget increased at 18.53%. Considering the analysis, it points that the policy formulation and the budget management organized by the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, those were consistent with the policy to traffic problems as stated. But considering deliberately in the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget according to the characteristics of activities in order to develop Bangkok Metropolitan in three main aspects such as the characteristics of the Environment, the proportion was at 30.05%, the Human Resource and Society, the proportion was at 24.69% and the Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works, the proportion was at 23.35%. It was found that the characteristics of Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works, the proportion of the percentage (%), found that the proportion of the percentage (%) of Traffic Control was very little when comparing to other two activities. Thus, the policy formulation and the budget management given above, the Government of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak Kosayodhin, interested to emphasize

to the notion of solving traffic problem as he stated moderately, however, by this way was not emphasized as high as mentioned as he stated; therefore, when considering deliberately in the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget quoted above, it indicates the distinguish in analyzing the budget in brief in period 2.

The Characteristic of Activities Inconsistent with the Policy

Period 2: The Budget in brief in 2007-2009

In the period 2 of the analysis, note that the amount of the budget in brief of the fiscal year in 2007 the amount of budget was at 39,000 million baht. The amount of the budget in 2008 was at 45,000 million baht. Then, the budget in brief of Bangkok Metropolitan increased to 6,000 million baht. Significantly, the amount of budget in brief of Bangkok Metropolitan has been then highest since 1985.

When the budget of Bangkok Metropolitan was increasing, it is possible whether the policy formulation process and the budget management had changed. The answer needed to address this evident, that is clear when taking into the account of the figures of the budget were analyzed further in the following (see Table 4.23)

Table 4.23 Civil Works and Traffic System Budget Expenditure Comparison
Between Fiscal Year 2005-2007 (1)

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2005	Year 2006 Classified Task of Type1	Year 2006 Classified Task of Type 2	Year 2007
Civil Works and Traffic System	7,237.60	7,058.63	7,345.90	6,310.39

In the aspect of that situation showed there was lack of clarify or any ambiguities in analyzing the budget in brief in the period 1, be managed by the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, whether carried on in order to fulfill some sort of the characteristics of Traffic Control or not. If there was a significant intention of the sort of this activity whereby replying of why the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of the budget was smaller than other sorts.

The analysis in the period 2, it was found that the categories of the activities had changed, but the amount of the budget in terms of Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works, it was at 7,058.63 million baht in 2006 (Classified Task of Type 1), when comparing to the amount of the budget of the Civil Works and Traffic System, it was at 7,345.90 million baht in 2006 (Classified Task of Type 2), notice that the figures are such adjacency, the researcher then accepts to be supposed as the same value to analyze the relevance and connectedness of the policy formulation and the administrative management of those aspects. Moreover, notice that it was found the amount of the budget had incessantly decreased since 2005 was at 7,237.60 million baht and was at 7,058.63 million baht in 2006 (Classified Task of Type 1), and then considering the amount of budget (Classified Task of Type 2), in 2006 with the amount of the budget was at 7,345.90 million baht, it showed incessantly until in 2007 that there was amount of budget remained at 6,310.39 million baht. It may be, as clearly that these figures indicated that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak did not emphasize to the significance of the characteristic activity of Traffic Control as much as he stated, those are consistent with the difference of the amount of budget in brief of Bangkok Metropolitan which increased highly at 6,000 million baht since 1985. But note that the characteristic activities of the Civil Works and Traffic System had returned to decrease continually.

Table 4.24 Civil Works and Traffic System Budget Expenditure Comparison
Between Fiscal Year 2005-2007 (2)

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2005 (Percentage)	Year 2006 Classified Task of Type 1 (Percentage)	Year 2006 Classified Task of Type 2 (Percentage)	Year 2007 (Percentage)
Civil Works and Traffic System	23.35	20.17	20.99	16.19

Further considering in the proportion of percentage (%) of the amount of budget, it was found the result showed as the same as the amount of the budget which used in the activity of Civil Works and Traffic System that had been declining steadily since 2005. It can state that the proportion of budget showed the proportion of 23.35 % in 2005, and in 2006 (Classified Task of Type 1), was at 20.17 % and then in 2006 (Classified Task of Type 2), had been 20.99% decreased as to 16.19%. Significantly, the aspect of the amount of budget in 2005 which was the first year of the budget in brief under the responsibility of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, the activity of Civil Works and Traffic System can be said that there was increased amount of the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget was higher to the first rate among all of activities. But later that since then doubtfully why the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget of the activity of Civil Works and Traffic System decreased continually.

The researcher has considered in the rationality of the justification of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan; Apirak would agree with the significance of Civil Works and Traffic System the used here in the following of two directions:

Direction 1: Achievement of Traffic Control Policy

The result of the policy formulation and the budget management had carried on in Civil Works and Traffic System as he stated such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) or Genius Traffic Signs which achieved to the objectives as well as not need to increase the amount of budget for this activity next year.

Direction 2: Failure of Traffic System policy

It is possible whether the result seems to indicate that it does not go too far to say that Civil Works and Traffic System of the Public Policy never have achieved to the objectives according to the campaign during the election such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) or Genius Traffic Signs, then it caused the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, needed to change the activity of policy formulation and the budget management, from Apirak's administration that in the matter of new program in order to occur the manifest concrete to another activity more than resolving in both traffics that he stated in the election campaign.

Furthermore, analyzing the Civil Works and the Traffic System, the researcher has taken into consideration in how there are direction of budget changed.

Table 4.25 Percentage Proportion of Budget by Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2007-2008

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2007	Percentage	Year 2008	Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	6,946.00	17.81	7,063.65	15.70
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	4,327.17	11.10	3,403.21	7.56
Public Health	4,560.13	11.69	4,877.10	10.84
Social Development and Services	4,268.17	10.94	7,568.50	16.82
Civil Works and Traffic System	6,310.39	16.19	7,824.46	17.39

From the Table 4.25 mentioned above, it seems to indicate that the budget of other characteristics of activities needed to be adjusted the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of the budget, and it showed the budget was down as well such as Water Drainage and Sewage Management, those had been adjusted from 11.10% in 2007, remained the proportion was at 7.56% in 2008. Another part of activities needed to adjust such as Public Cleaning and Orderliness, those had been adjusted the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget which was down 17.84% from 2006, remained the proportion was at 17.81% in 2007, and finally, the proportion was adjusted at 15.70% in 2008. Additionally, when considering the activities of the Public Health, those had been adjusted the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget, it showed the budget was down continually as well, it followed that the proportion was adjusted at 13.36% in 2006 and remained the proportion was at 11.69% in 2007, and the proportion was adjusted at 10.84% in 2008. Note that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, degraded the significance of the characteristics of the activities, which this actual occurred, it is shown that most of the characteristics of the activities appeared to decrease. Then, in the following aspect, that is, what characteristics of activities whether the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, had been more interested significantly or not.

When further considering the budget in brief, the researcher found that the characteristics of activities in the matter of the Social Development and Services, which are comprised with planning such as Plan of the Environmental Development, Plan of Community Development, and Plan of Prevention and Aiding Public Risk, etc. There was adjusted the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget in the highest rate, which shown from 10.94% in 2007, and increased at 16.82% in 2008, it was increased to 5.88%. From the figures mentioned here, the researcher has seen that the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, interested specifically the characteristics of this activity which differ from other activities. But it is interesting and surprisingly to the case of the budget of the fiscal year 2008, notice that the characteristics of the activities of Civil Works and Traffic System, it was found that the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget in these tasks, had been increased for the first time, even though prior to be adjusted in the decline continually, observed that the latest rate was at 16.19% in 2007, up to 17.39% in 2008 or increased to 1.2%. Therefore, the researcher has seen that the adjusted proportion of the percentage of the amount of budget was higher, it was probably implied to something should possible be next year, those could be regarded to the policy formulation and the budget management.

Notice that the last term of incumbent of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, had changed the policy formulation and the budget of management which were different wholly prior to the administration. Table 4.29 shows the figures are relevant to the adjustment of the budget of fiscal year as follows:

Table 4.26 Percentage Proportion of Budget by Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2006-2009

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2006	Percentage	Year 2008	Percentage	Year 2009	Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	6,243.86	17.84	7,063.65	15.70	7,694.34	16.73
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	3,359.49	9.60	3,403.21	7.56	4,392.75	9.55
Civil Works and Traffic System	7,345.9	20.99	7,824.46	17.39	9,502.95	20.66
Public Health	4,676.91	13.36	4,877.10	10.84	5,440.20	11.83
Social Development and Services	3,893.15	11.12	7,568.50	16.82	4,900.01	10.65
Education	2,939.72	8.40	4,524.19	10.05	4,929.65	10.71

The policy formulation in the budget in brief in the fiscal year 2006-2008, it was found that it has shown the significance of the characteristics of each activity of the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak's administration, which observed from the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget, when considering in the sequent significance assigned by weighing the figures which changed in the proportion of percentage (%) between the amount of highest to very less, respectively as the following:

First: Social Development and Services increased at 5.7 %

Second: Education increased at 1.65 %

Third: Water Drainage and Sewage Management decreased at 2.04 %

Fourth: Public Cleaning and Orderliness decreased at 2.14 %

Fifth: Public Health decreased at 2.52 %

Sixth: Civil Works and Traffic System decreased at 3.6 %

However, in 2009, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, increased the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of the budget in most of the activities after it had been reduced in the first period of the budget administration, the researcher found that the plausibility had indicated the adjustment of declining the numbers of the characteristics of the Development and Services due to in the fiscal year 2006-2008, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak, had more increased the proportion of the percentage (%) in this activity, then in the year 2009 had decreased the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget sharply dropped at 6.17% whereas the education had slightly changed when comparing to the prior fiscal year. However, there were other activities adjusted to the proportion of the percentage (%) of the higher amount of budget in the following:

First: Civil Works and Traffic System increased at 3.27%

Second: Water Drainage and Sewage Management increased at 1.99%

Third: Public Cleaning and Orderliness increased at 1.03%

Fourth: Public Health increased at 0.99%

The researcher notes that it is possible whether the budget of the fiscal year 2009 according to Civil Works and Traffic System, Water Drainage and Sewage Management, and Public Cleaning and Orderliness, those proportions of the percentage of the budget had been increased. In addition, it showed the evaluation be subjected to the actual results that can be observed and analyzed when compared by the population's eyes.

Table 4.27 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2004-2006

Activities	Year 2004 Amount of	Percentage	+/- Percentage	Year 2005 Amount of	Percentage	+/- Percentage	Year 2006 Amount of	Percentage	+/- Percentage
Administrative Areas	4,330.51	14.93	0	4,789.20	15.45	+ 0.52	4,464.03	12.76	- 2.69
Financial Aspects	1,450.08	5.00	0	1,527.94	4.93	- 0.07	1,646.74	4.70	- 0.23
Human Resources and Society	7,547.43	26.03	0	7,655.71	24.69	- 1.34	10,132.48	28.95	+ 4.26
Traffic Control, Transportation and Public Works	6,105.65	21.05	0	7,237.60	23.35	+ 2.3	7,058.63	20.17	- 3.18
City Planning and Land Use	146.39	0.51	0	142.93	0.46	- 0.05	287.27	0.82	+ 0.36
Environment	9,194.03	31.70	0	9,314.00	30.05	- 1.65	10,769.64	30.77	+ 0.72
Information Technology	225.91	0.78	0	332.62	1.07	+ 0.29	641.21	1.83	+ 0.76

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2004: 35 and BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2006: 36 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed +/- (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Table 4.28 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2006-2008

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 2004 Amount of	Percentage	+/- Percentage	Year 2007 Amount of	Percentage	+/- Percentage	Year 2008 Amount of	Percentage	+/- Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	6,243.86	17.84	0	6,946.00	17.81	- 0.03	7,063.65	15.70	- 2.11
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	3,359.49	9.60	0	4,327.17	11.10	+ 1.5	3,403.21	7.56	- 3.54
General Administration	6,540.97	18.69	0	8,359.26	21.43	+ 2.74	9,738.89	21.64	+ 0.21
Civil Works and Traffic System	7,345.90	20.99	0	6,310.39	16.19	- 4.8	7,824.46	17.39	+ 1.2
Public Health	4,676.91	13.36	0	4,560.13	11.69	- 1.67	4,877.10	10.84	- 0.85
Social Development and Services	3,893.15	11.12	0	4,268.17	10.94	- 0.18	7,568.50	16.82	+ 5.88
Education	2,939.72	8.40	0	4,228.88	10.84	+ 2.44	4,524.19	10.05	- 0.79

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2007: 37 and BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2008: 37 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Table 4.29 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2008-2009

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 2008	Percentage	+/-	Year 2009	Percentage	+/-
	Amount of		Percentage	Amount of		Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	7,063.65	15.70	- 2.11	7,694.34	16.73	+ 1.03
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	3,403.21	7.56	- 3.54	4,392.75	9.55	+ 1.99
General Administration	9,738.89	21.64	+ 0.21	9,140.10	19.87	- 1.77
Civil Works and Traffic System	7,824.46	17.39	+ 1.2	9,502.95	20.66	+ 3.27
Public Health	4,877.10	10.84	- 0.85	5,440.20	11.83	+ 0.99
Social Development and Services	7,568.50	16.82	+ 5.88	4,900.01	10.65	- 6.17
Education	4,524.19	10.05	- 0.79	4,929.65	10.71	+ 0.66

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2009: 35 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

Period 7: Apirak Kosayodhin(9 Oct. 2008-19 Nov. 2008)**Slogan**

Choose Apirak, Choose future for Bangkok

(Matichon Daily 2008, 3 October: 32).

Election campaign

BTS Project.

5000 Rai of Central Forest.

Driving the trilinguals school under Bangkok Metropolitan

10,000 points CCTV Cameras.

Improve the workhouse school.

(Matichon Daily 2008, 6 September: 5).

Analysis Point

The Campaign Policy in this election, Mr. Apirak modified the policy to develop Bangkok, Apirak said, "I had a lesson for four years prior to the project of BRT Express, etc. The project will go forward, but it is not 100% complete, I have 100 projects and I finished 80 and there are 20 left, but most of the people could not see what my works are. Asked me whether I worked or not, I am confident that I have the exact. But it's appeared accidentally that the 20 projects were not successful as expected. Everything just seems to be criticized in a negative way with ... but one thing that jumped into the campaign this time, that is, I want to make only the closer to the city where close to the five policies". (MatichonDaily 2009, 6 September: 5).

The results of the election showed that Apirak Kosayodhin won the election to the position of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan again. These alterations of the function, Apirak focused on the issues which were greater closer than ever done only big projects. But now in this administration, Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak said. "The administration of Bangkok was in the next round. He is a master of the new public administration, there were the combination of the public and the private sector" (MatichonDaily 2008, 6 September: 5). Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Apirak Kosayodhin was in the term, just for only a month. Apirak announced his resignation from his position as the governor because of the alleged crimes in purchasing of car and truck fleet by section 157 of the Bangkok's Act. Later, Apirak

pressed that "I believe that I do not make mistakes. From now on, it is my duty, and the law must prove ... that the court should not intervene, or at least a fairly without political pressure."(Matichon Daily 2008, 24 November: 11).

Because of the latter term of second incumbent of this position of Mr. Apirak, the researcher cannot analyze the patterns of the policy formulation and the budget management.

Period 8: Sukhumbhand Paribatra (11 Jan. 2009 – Present)

Slogan

Ready to make Bangkok to a Modern Metropolis.

(Matichon Daily 2009, 8 January: 5).

Election Campaign

Real Economy.

Real Security.

Real Environment.

Good Education.

Good Health.

Real Traffic.

Pamphlets on Candidates: Sukhumbhand Paribatra: Bangkok Governor Election
January 11, 2009.

Analysis Points

During the period of the study of the quantitative analyzes the budget in brief in 2009. Because of the lack of complete information on various variables are used in the quantitative analysis. However, if the qualitative analysis is still held the period that is based on the content analysis; it did not include Sukhumbhand Paribatra's time, which is the current Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan. Therefore, to achieve a complete qualitative analysis as it can be done. The researcher was to gather some more information of the Budget in Brief of the Fiscal Year in 2010 which was engaged in this research. Although it is only one year's budget in brief and limit experience continuity of the data used in the analysis. However, the researcher believes that such information is enough to indicate its intention to set the policy

formulation and the budget administration of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Sukhumbhand Paribatra whether it can be consistent with the policies and the campaign or not.

The Characteristic of Activities Consistent with the Policy

These are used in the campaign of Sukhumbhand Paribatra's performance were divided into six main aspects as detailed in the policy of the campaign. These programs are offered to the public without any distinctive character. When the researcher brought the policies which indicated in six areas that analyzed with the policy formulation and administration in brief, it points that it is interesting when all budgets for all activities arranged by the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget that showed more than 10% in every aspect which is consistent with the campaign policies, that is, needs develop to all activities in simultaneously to offer the modern metropolitan.

Table 4.30 Percentage Proportion of Budget by Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2009	Percentage	Year 2010	Percentage
General Administration	9,140.10	19.87	8,695.31	21.21
Civil Works and Traffic System	9,502.95	20.66	6,839.04	16.68
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	7,694.34	16.73	6,781.57	16.54

The policy formulation and the budget administration, organized by the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Sukhumbhand Paribatra is able to present to the percentage (%) of the budget for the activities of the General Administration is the most percentage of 21.21, followed by Civil Works and Traffic System is a percentage of 16.68 and the following is Public Cleaning and Orderliness is at 16.54%, respectively, and if considering in two types of the characteristic activities, they are focused on the development of Bangkok as important which is the amount of the budget of Civil and traffic will differ from the cleanliness and Orderliness of 57.47 million or 0.14 per cent only.

Table 4.31 Budget Size by Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2009	Percentage	Year 2010	Percentage
Public Health	5,440.20	11.83	5,331.12	13.00
Social Development and Services	4,900.01	10.65	5,005.34	12.21
Education	4,929.65	10.71	4,184.70	10.21

Further considering other characteristics of activities can be found in the policy formulation and the budget administration of other activities, it is fairly well balanced when considering the Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2010. The difference of the amount of the budget showed as the following activities.

Budget(Million Baht)	Year 2010	The Different sizes of Budget	
Public Health	5,331.12	325.78	1,146.42
Social Development and Services	5,005.34		
Education	4,184.70	820.64	

If considered in terms of percentage (%) of the additional budget will find the difference as follows;

Budget(Million Baht)	Percentage	The Different of percentage	
Public Health	13.00	0.79	2.79
Social Development and Services	12.21		
Education	10.21	2.00	

When considering the difference of both the amount of the budget and the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget of three activities, the difference between the three parts are very small, compared to the overall budget. This means that policy formulation and the budget administration in 2010, which distribute the

policy formulation and the budget administration which covered with all aspects and consistent with the comprehensive management of the sixth mission, as stated

Table 4.32 Water Drainage and Sewage Management Budget Expenditure
Comparison Between Fiscal Year 2009-2010

Bangkok Development Plan (Million Baht)	Year 2009	Percentage	Year 2010	Percentage
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	4,392.75	9.55	4,162.92	10.15

It is important to emphasize the importance of all aspects of all activities that Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, Sukhumbhand Paribatra, is considering the budget in brief of the fiscal year, it was 46,000 million baht in 2009. It will be different from the budget in brief the fiscal year of 2010, was at 41,000 million baht, shown different at the total of 5,000 million baht, while the amount of the budget will be decreased, but note that if observing the policy formulation and the budget administration in Table 4.33, it found that all the activities have been allocated in the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget, it is exceeded 10 percent of the budget for all the activities.

When considering in the details of each activity, it observed that the type of the policy formulation and the budget administration was asserted the balanced allocation, for example, the amount of the budget used for Water Drainage and Sewage Management in 2009, it was at 4,392.75 million baht, compared with 9.55 percent, in 2010 which decreased by 5,000 million baht, whereas in Sukhumbhand Paribatra addressed about the administration's policy, his statement named, as "Two years of Bangkok City management" as the key is how to ensure that the growth does not create the additional problems. If the expansion is based on a balance of economic, social and cultural environment "(Bangkok Metropolitan, 2011), it indicates the fact of the reason, the researcher thinks that it's possible that Sukhumbhand Paribatra increases the percentage (%) of the amount of the budget up for 0.6 percent to 10.15 percent in the fiscal year in 2010, the results of increasing percentage directly

impact on the budget of 2010, is at 4,162.92 million baht which makes the amount of budget is different from just the past year, was at 229.83 million baht.

However, analysis of the policy formulation and the budget administration of Sukhumbhand Paribatra, based on an analysis of the budget in brief by roughly of a year. The researcher cannot be summarized of the intentions of formulating policy and the budget administration that it has been followed through the election campaigns.

Table 4.33 BMA's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Comparison Between Fiscal Year: 2009-2010

Bangkok Development Plan	Year 2009	Percentage	+ / -	Year 2010	Percentage	+ / -
	Amount of		Percentage	Amount of		Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	7,694.34	16.73	0	6,781.57	16.54	- 0.19
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	4,392.75	9.55	0	4,162.92	10.15	+ 0.6
General Administration	9,140.10	19.87	0	8,695.31	21.21	+ 1.34
Civil Works and Traffic System	9,502.95	20.66	0	6,839.04	16.68	- 3.98
Public Health	5,440.20	11.83	0	5,331.12	13.00	+ 1.17
Social Development and Services	4,900.01	10.65	0	5,005.34	12.21	+ 1.56
Education	4,929.65	10.71	0	4,184.70	10.21	- 0.5

Source: BMA's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2010: 34 (Million Baht)

Note: Changed + / - (Percentage) calculated by the Researcher

4.2 The Result of Analyzing in the Type of Decision-Making of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan

Underlying the first objective of the analysis needs to know the Governor's role toward the policy formulation and the budget of public expenditure administration of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration; in addition, there are further incessant aspect, that is, the type of decision-making of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan arising from analyzing the empirical evidence mentioned above, the researcher found that the type of decision-making of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, it is under the notion, "Populism" in the following reasons.

Table 4.34 Comparison the Characteristics of the Policy of "Populism" and the Pattern of the Movement of Bangkok Public Expenditure

The characteristics of the "Populism."policy	Pattern of Movement of public expenditure Bangkok
The Populism Policy is the formulation of the policy (Policy Stance) focusing on the field of public administration in the matter of the population who has the power to vote and the announcement of the expenditure policy or taxes in accordance with the majority of voters.	✓

Definition of the term "populism" has varied, by some writers using this term. According to Anek (2006: 40) who gathers the data and states that, "Populism is being the policy contributing the importance or value to the population, especially to the poor, common people or low class" that would be consistent with the policy formulation and the budget of public expenditure administration of Bangkok which can be mentioned in previous years, there are some reasons as follows:

The public policy implemented by Bangkok Metropolitan Administration which has been shown by the analysis, it was found that the Governor of Bangkok in

each period try to create increasingly the public policy which is accordance with the demand of the population, especially poor and low class people. It is easy to say that the policy formulation was implemented for the people (the poor and low class people) to be satisfied and enjoyable. This notion is a good start for the administrators of the Organization of local administration, who brought the needs of population and the importance of the population to be inspected in the administrative management. Though the operation of the public policy mentioned above, organized by each Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan expect the hidden benefit in order to vote from the population which appeared in the number of election vote.

The characteristics of pattern of public expenditure in the activities changed from "a reduction of the significance of infrastructure investment to a larger increase the investment in the quality of life for the people" in such manner as is more consistent with the theory of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, states that, "Need is the motivation of human behavior when on average, in low which responded, then the need in higher level will follow." Then, the functions of Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan must try to respond the needs of the population in a different way from the priority. Therefore, the budget of public expenditure administration mainly responds to the Physiological Needs. However, the researcher believes that the principle of the budget of Bangkok public expenditure administration will mainly increase the significance of responses to the need of the "Safety or Security Needs."

4.3 Pattern for Movement of Public Expenditure of Bangkok Metropolitan in 1985--2009

Though the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan will influence on formulating the direction of the policy and public expenditure administration that are submitted to empirical evidence as mentioned above, but a fact about greatly interest continues to the above aspect, that is, the public expenditure of Bangkok Metropolitan since 1985-2009 that appears relatively the scheme for the movement of public expenditure of Bangkok Metropolitan according to the characteristics of activities. But it points that when occurring the trend of the movement of public expenditure, it is possible

whether there is any plan relatively clear or not, and if there is a trend of the movement of public expenditure appears clear pattern indicates the characteristics of the movement, and finally, whether if the plan of the movement of public expenditure of Bangkok Metropolitan is underlying which plan of decision-making used for the movement of public expenditure quoted above.

The policy formulation and the budget of public expenditure administration of Bangkok Metropolitan since 1985-2009 presented to a illustrated picture of the movement of the public expenditure which appears with the graphs, in this case has showed as the line result. Note that it shows a lack of incessant movement viewed by two reasons

1) The information was related to the fiscal year 2002-2003 which disappeared due to lack of gathering the data systematically mentioned earlier.

2) The change of classifying the characteristics of activities which is inconsistent with the fiscal year 1985-1986, 2004-2005

Analysis of the data mentioned above, examined by the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget is mainly due to the above figures reflect the importance of the policy formulation and the budget of public expenditure administration of each governor depending on the characteristics of activities

4.3.1 Result Analysis

When considering the figures of the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget indicates the importance of all of activities and drawing the line in order to illustrated movement of the proportion mentioned above. It was found that the appearance of plans in type of trends in three major characteristics as follows:

4.3.1.1 Trend 1: The movement of sideways

The movement of a trendline does not create a new rapidly a peak and the lowest point has not been a new lowest point. The peak level and the lowest point is close to the same level that the activities are moved in a manner such as the following.

The General Administration: the researcher has seen the line reflect the scope of cost control is pointed at the rate-up of staff which related the figures of the level of public expenditure of the characteristics of activities that is consistent with the rate-up of the staff in different positions in Bangkok Metropolitan as follow:

Providing the number of government officers of Bangkok Metropolitan, it was greater between 17,000-23,000 people in during the year 1989-2009.

While the number of government teachers of Bangkok Metropolitan, it was greater between 12,000-16,000 people during the year 1989-2009.

The number of employees of Bangkok Metropolitan (Permanent and Temporary) was between 50,000-60,000 people since 1999.

(Source: Personnel Division, Office of the Permanent Secretary for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration).

Public Cleaning and Orderliness: a function of the activities is a permanent task, which assigned individually as the specialization, that is, the population realizes and have an awareness of the services provided by the officers of Bangkok Metropolitan. But the kind of this task does not quite affect in the result of seeking the support of the people in Bangkok. Thus, the function of this task is the characteristics of enhancing the quality of human's life, therefore only kept the preferred level of services which could be done as well as it has ever done to the population, and then it shows the figures in the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget – perhaps swing itself in the narrow frame.

The Public Health: Although the health care is important for the population's life in Bangkok. Note that the change of the number was shown in the public health graph that indicates moving at the sideways. The researcher notices that it is possible or not, the people in Bangkok have enough choices for their health; for example, the private hospitals can response to the level of satisfaction that they expected to accept from those hospitals. These data got from a total of 71 private hospitals in Bangkok, February 14, 2012 (Source: The Private Hospital Association), but the researcher expects that the movement of the graph seems to be uptrend because the researcher believes that the level of anticipation for the health of state in terms of standard and quality of public services will increase by itself.

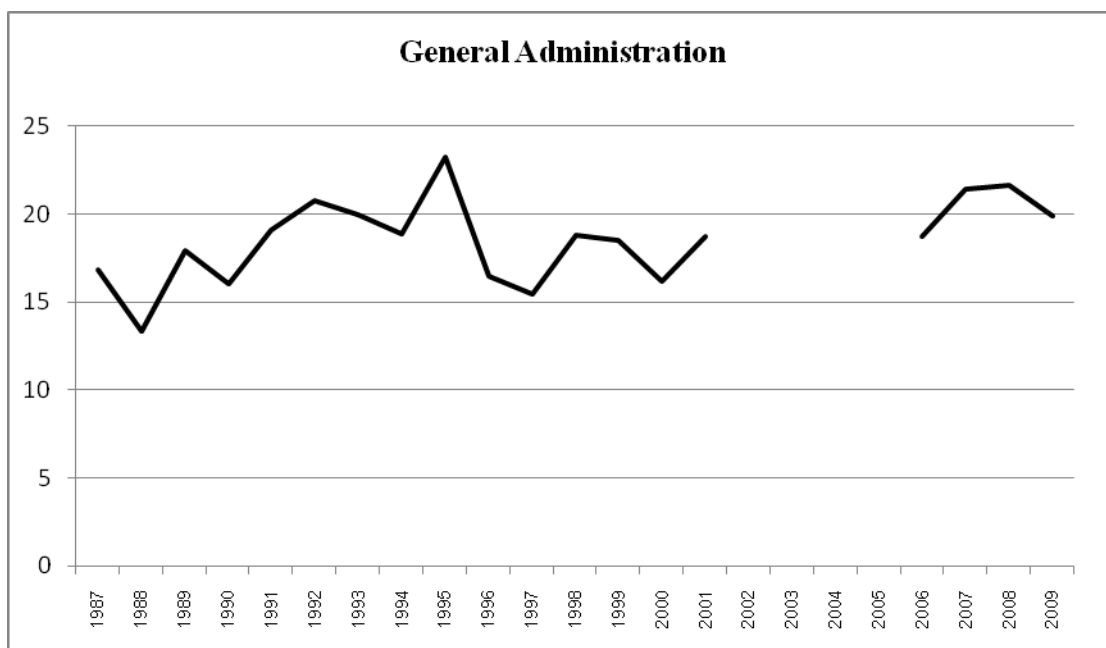


Figure 4.1 The Movement in Trend of General Administration Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009

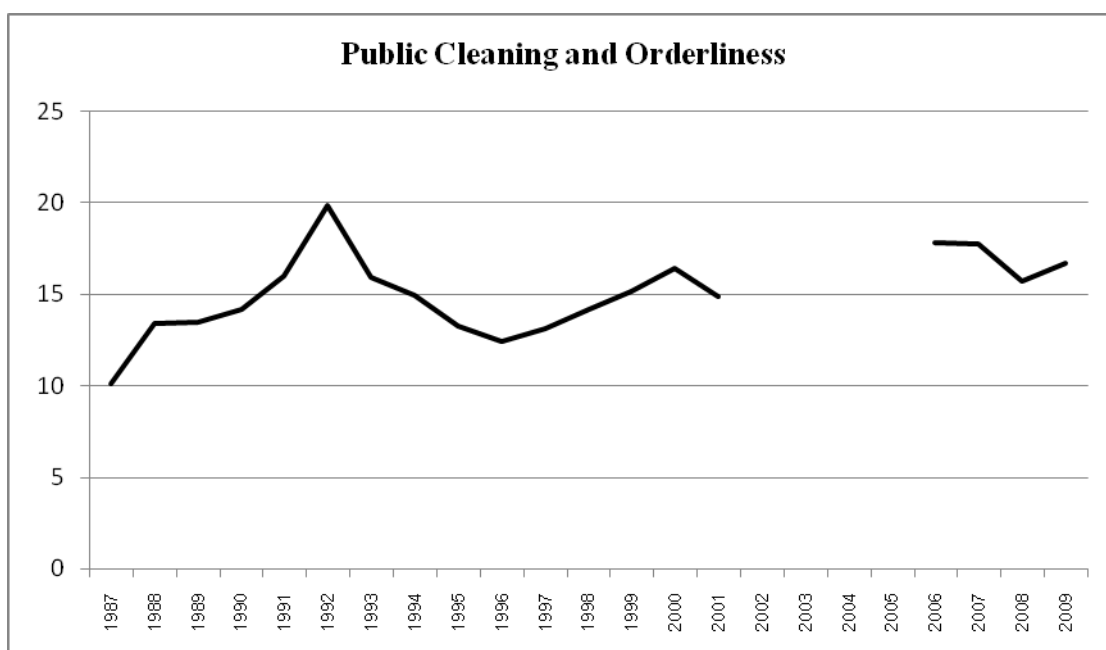


Figure 4.2 The Movement in Trend of Public Cleaning and Orderliness Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987- 2009

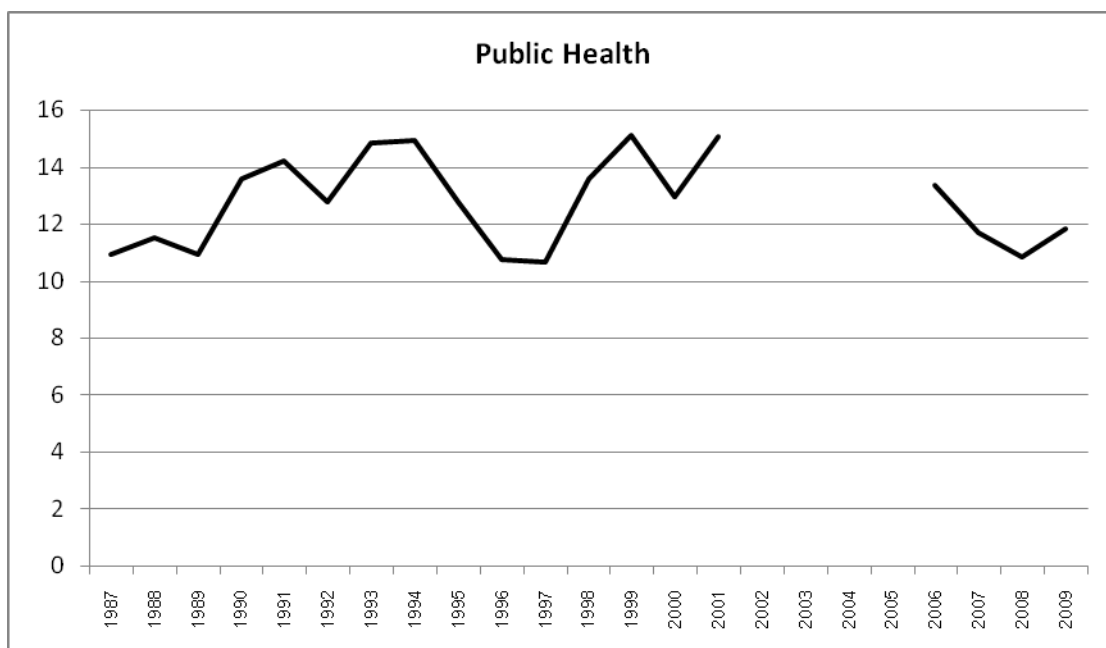


Figure 4.3 The Movement in Trend of Public Health Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987- 2009

4.3.1.2 Trend 2: The Movement of Downtrend

The movement of the trend line is that a graft creates a new rapidly a peak but lower than the previous peak and new lowest point is lower than previous low point. Then, it is found that there have been the activity moves in the characteristics are as follows:

Water Drainage and Sewage Management and Civil Works and Traffic System: Both of them are very similar in terms of the investment of infrastructures, but there are differences, one is about the responsibility of water system, and another is handled to the traffic.

When considering the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget in the function of water drainage and sewage management shown in Figure 4.4, it was found that the importance of these activities go down certainly. The researcher has agreed on that the reasons behind the movement of the graph referred here, probably interpret as two ways that are completely different. Then, the initial one arranged by division care for directly in the area of Bangkok which invested in a huge construction projects such as pumping stations or sewage treatment station, both

were constructed completely. The remaining work is simply outstanding small construction or maintenance in order to operate conditions of the equipment or machinery only; hence, this case work was given decrease gradually. Another, it is possible that the division where is responsible for this activity, it was lack of the rules to manage the prevention or plot a prolonged plans in the matter of water drainage of Bangkok because it assured that Bangkok might not be affected the flood more than it had occurred previously.

Civil Works and Traffic System, the graph has a tendency to fall down. The researcher is not surprised with that movement in this situation, there are simple reasons in two cases: In case one, the number of existing roads in Bangkok has been invested and developed incessantly for a long time ago. Then, the sequent years, it was mostly the case of the amendment and the maintenances of existing roads, therefore, it found that the importance of the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget that become dropped significantly. In case two, there are the Megaproject of Transit Transportation in Bangkok covered mostly every area and make the transportation system in Bangkok become more comfortable and faster than it has ever been before, affecting results in this importance of this area gradually goes down respectively. This notion that the division where is responsible for this activity under Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, maybe it was not necessary to invest in the massive transportation construction projects that it had ever been before.

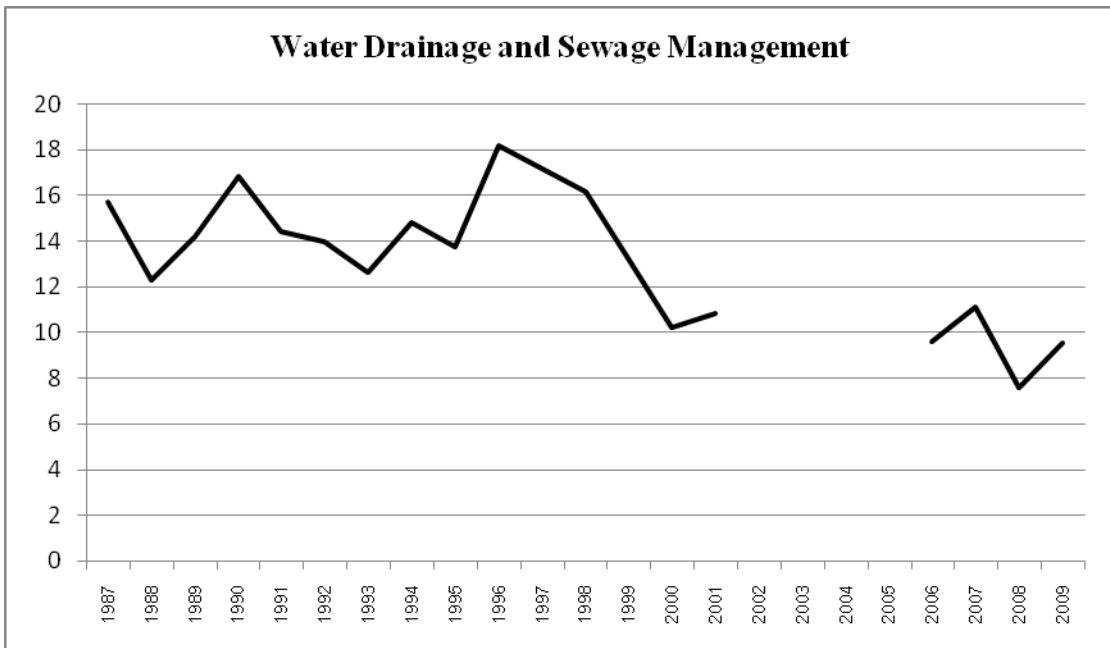


Figure 4.4 The Movement in trend of Water Drainage and Sewage Management Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987- 2009

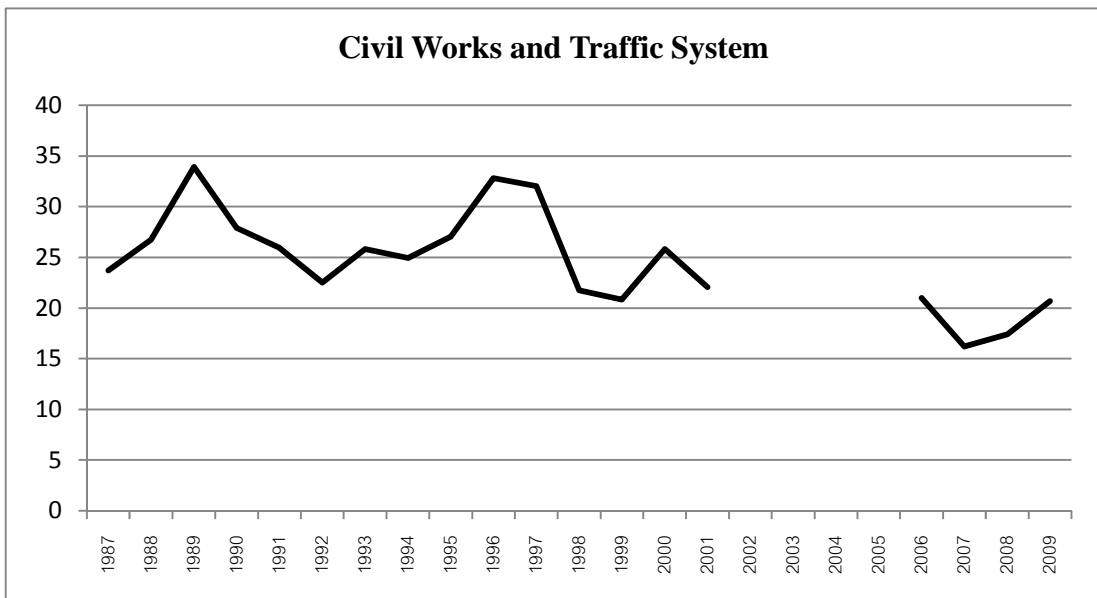


Figure 4.5 The Movement in Trend of Civil Works and Traffic System Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987- 2009

4.3.1.3 Trend 3: The Movement of Uptrend

The movement of the trendline is that a graph creates a new rapidly a peak but higher than the previous peak and new lowest point is lower than previous low point. Then, it is found that there have been the activity moves in the characteristics are as follows

Social Development and Services: When the growth of material civilization in the Society of Bangkok has greatly enhanced to a certain extent, then it was in like a manner of larger population's physical responses, and then it followed with a psychological responses to an improvement in the quality of the lives of the people or the environment which should be the next aspect. For the reasons, the importance of the characteristics of this field has increased steadily, respectively.

Education: In the developing countries like Thailand, The decentralization of the administration does not only apply an accurate principle used but develop the human resources who drive forward the country. Therefore, all of the Governors of Bangkok Metropolitan give a great help to drive the importance of education continually, then notes from the information of the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget can be asserted as well into upholding the growth of democracy which has been prolonged in Thailand.

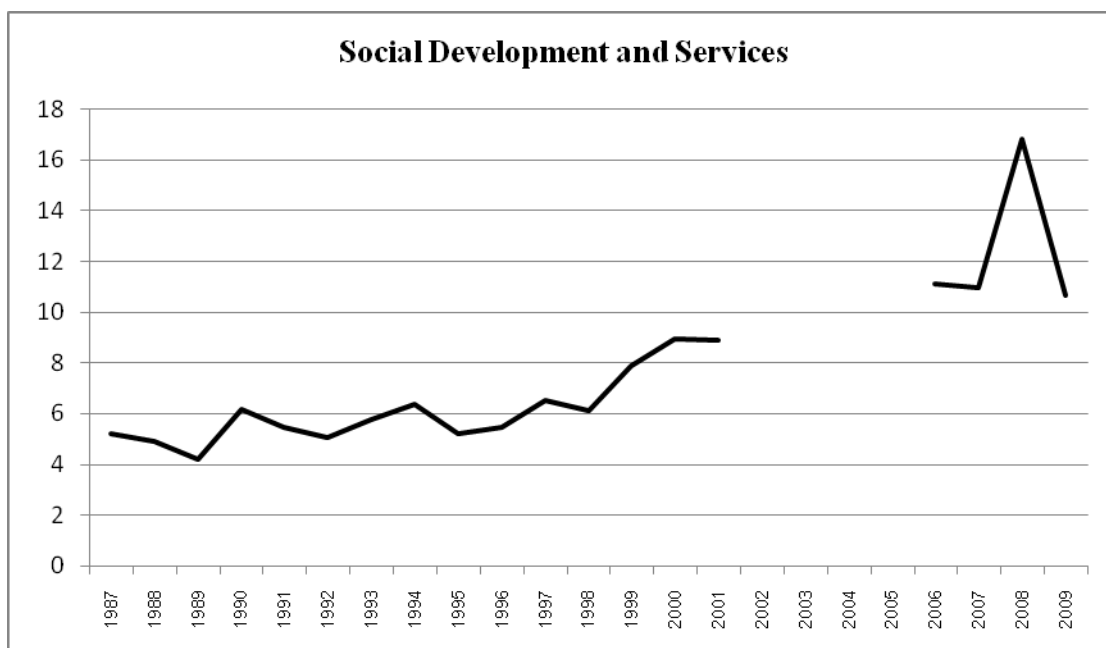


Figure 4.6 The Movement in Trend of Social Development and Services Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987-2009

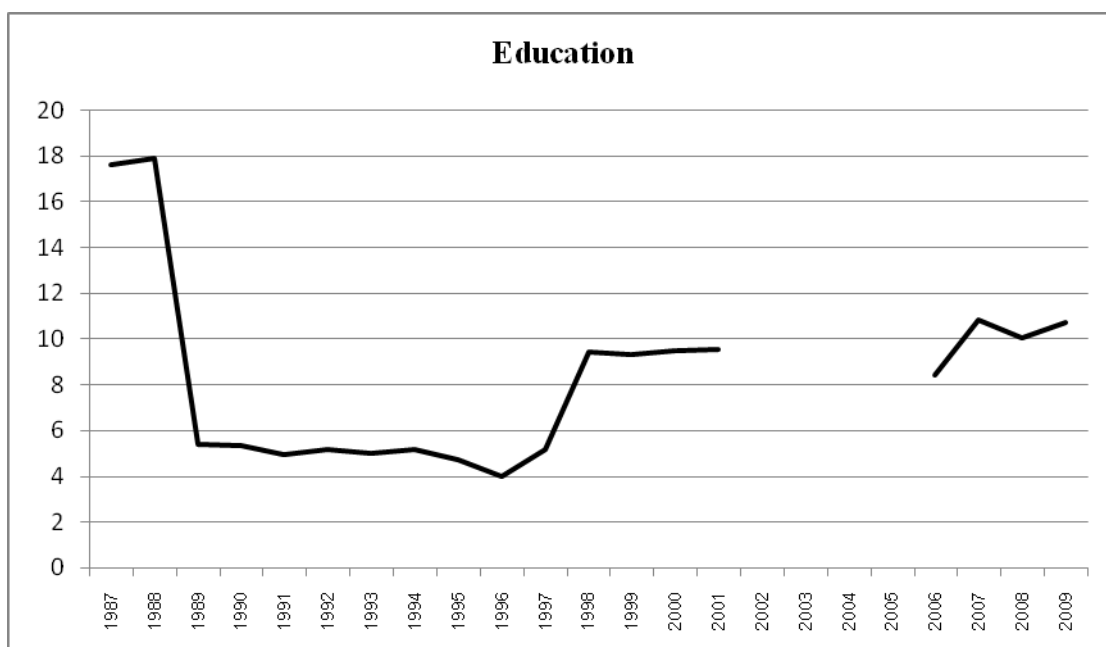


Figure 4.7 The Movement in Trend of Education Based on the Proportion of the Percentage (%) of the Budget During the year 1987- 2009

4.3.2 Discussion the Result of Analysis

The analysis process of the attachment began with the campaign policy, the policy formulation and the budget administration which took place in each period of Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan. It appears clearly that the correlation of data over the past 26 years, the political incumbent (The Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan) has affected the result in the direction of changing the level of Bangkok public expenditure according to the scheme of movement of public expenditure Bangkok, there are appeared three major types: 1) the Moving sideways; 2) Downtrend; and 3) Uptrend arising from the significance of empirical research supporting this research covering all studies and more completeness.

The relationship between the political incumbent and the direction of changing the level of Bangkok public expenditure which occurred can be affecting result inevitably both direct and indirect toward the type of living of the people in Bangkok. For example, the policy of the civil works and traffic system which caused to the overbridges across the junction, the mass transit system would affect the movement of vehicles on the road and people who living in Bangkok. Even the water drainage and sewage management which caused to the project of pumping station and the floodgates to protect the flood, by which to enhance the quality of life become better, etc.

Consequently, there are demonstrations have been carried on the benefit of arising from the research toward the phenomenon mentioned above, there are two major points..

Point 1: Attachment of the Past Relationship

Analysis of the relationship between formulating policies and implement policies in the past were formed in the campaign of election. The policy formulation and budget administration indicate the changes which appeared as the concrete administration in Bangkok, this characteristics of administration which wholly underlying the policies used in the election campaign of the local administrator, those were consistent with the principle of decentralization of from the central government to the locals such as the developing countries in southeast Asia including Thailand, this principle was featuring to the administrative organization due to the local administrators know and understand the needs of local people better.

Point 2: Predicting the outcome in the future

Though, in the sense of the attachment of the relationships between policy formulation and implement policies in the past brought about various concrete results according to the policies which used in the election campaign. But the important benefit, that is, enable to predict the direction of the changes that will occur in the future. This indicates clearly that the direction in the development of Bangkok will be in which direction depends on the policy formulation and the budget administration of the local administrator (Governor of Bangkok). In fact, the results happen from identifying the direction of which change would be a significant impact on the lives of people in Bangkok.

4.3.3 Summary of the analysis

Although the public policy formulation and the budget administration will be change in any trend (to move sideways, downtrend and uptrend), depending on their local administrators. However, analysis of the public expenditure scheme over time in Bangkok 25 years ago, it was found that significantly Bangkok's public expenditure pattern was changed in the pattern for the movement.

The pattern for the movement of Bangkok public expenditure during year 1987-2009 has changed significantly from the empirical evidence, which the researcher believes that the pattern for movement of public expenditure of other organizations of local administration in Thailand shall be subject to be types similar to the pattern of movement public expenditure that occurred in Bangkok in the near future which can be described:

In the past, the allocation of public expenditure of Bangkok focuses on infrastructure investment, such as road construction, the overbridge, drainage channels and pumping stations, in huge budget, notice that from the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget according to the characteristics of Civil Works and Traffic System and Water Drainage and Sewage Management which have a very high proportion when comparing to other activities. But over time, until then, the investment in infrastructure began the saturation. It causes a slowdown of investment of both types above then, the proportion of the percentage (%) of the budget according to the characteristics of the Social Development and Services and

Education have accounted for a higher replacement continuously as a response to the quality of life of people in Bangkok. The changes of the direction of tending in four activities as mentioned above, note that the movement of changing in the proportion of the percentage (%) of the amount of budget that moves gradually. Therefore, the overall of the scheme of budget Bangkok public expenditure as mentioned above, it emphasizes that the organization of local administration in the developing countries like Thailand, so it points that the administrators have authorized highly in the role toward the policy formulation and the budget of public expenditure administration.

CHAPTER 5

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH RESULTS

Results of Analyzing Bangkok District Public Expenditure

This chapter presents the quantitative results in the processes of the analysis that are posted in a previous chapter. The data were analyzed by statistical program.

5.1 Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistical analysis is employed to consider the characteristics of the variables that were described by univariate analysis. There would be a significant values commonly adopted the mean, the standard deviations, minimum, and maximum. As mentioned earlier, there led to insufficient data had shown gathering information of the bureaucratic sector; it found that the annual writing report presented the budget of Bangkok Metropolitan in brief from the year 2002 to 2003. It was about two year. Those reports disappeared due to lack of gathering the data systematically. So the researcher must evaluate the value of the data which disappeared then by making decision to consider the rest of data by using the equation of “Linearity” in order to obtain the results. Thus, the outcome of processing the data was nearby consistency reliability as possible as in evaluating the data. Except for the data related to “One –Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure” in 1999 has been gained to examine and replace the lost ones.

Upon assessing variables relating the political participants, the percentages was conducted to measure the voters, who participated in the election of the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan, the values of each area was based on the means, maximum, and minimum. Significantly, this case is calculated on a specific year of the election.

As for variables relating to Bangkok District Collection Capability, the Bangkok District Public Expenditure and One –Year Lagged Bangkok District Public

Expenditure were described and examined the ratio for a unit of Per Capita in order to compare the data among the districts easily.

With reference to the Offices of Bangkok Districts, the total of the districts was 50. Those were examined and divided into three main groups of location. To describe the name of districts in the following groups:

Group 1: Inner Areas, there are 21 administrative areas consist of PhraNakhon, PomPrapSattruPhai, Samphanthawong, PathumWan, BangRak, YanNawa, Sathon, BangKhoLaem, Dusit, BangSue, PhayaThai, Ratchathewi, HuaiKhwang, KhlongToei, Chatuchak, ThonBuri, KhlongSan, BangkokNoi, BangkokYai, DinDaeng and Vadhana.

Group 2: Middle Areas, there are 18 administrative areas consist of PhraKhanong, Prawet, BangKhen, BangKapi, LatPhrao, BuengKum, BangPhlat, PhasiCharoen, ChomThong, RatBurana, SuanLuang, BangNa, ThungKhru, BangKhae, WangThonglang, KhanNaYao, SaphanSung and SaiMai.

Group 3: Outer Areas, there are 11 administrative areas consist of MinBuri, DonMueang, NongChok, LatKrabang, TalingChan, NongKhaem, BangKhunThian, LakSi, KhlongSamWa, BangBon, and ThawiWatthana.

Illustrated charts were described further details of variables of 50 areas, summarized at Appendix B and E. Those charts have been shown to compare the data among Offices Bangkok districts to see the distinct difference.

Results of Calculated and Summarized the Variables are as follows:

Table 5.1 Mean, Standard Deviation, Minimum, and Maximum of 50 Bangkok Districts

Variablees	Number of Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
Bangkok District Public Expenditure Per Capita (MEEXPPOP)	550	1808.139	794.545	594.9888	6837.575
Bangkok District Collection Capability Per Capita (MECAPPOP)	550	1480.192	2057.645	97.7327	15537.4
Population (POP)	550	114112.6	35117.93	29283	193478

Table 5.1 (Continued)

Variablees	Number of Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
Population Density (POPDEN)	550	7742.096	6338.516	372.872	39669.6
One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure Per Capita (LAMEEXPPOP)	550	1575.318	676.3816	610.3591	5616.457
Political Participants (PP)	200	55.9634	5.268194	45.94	68.42
Bureaucrats (BUR)	550	770.66	143.1533	489	1269

From Table 5.1 it can be seen

Bangkok District Public Expenditure Per Capita, the mean of public expenditure accounted for 1,808.139 baht, it could be accounted for 6,837.575 baht of maximum, and be accounted for 594.9888 baht of minimum. To determine a through descriptive characteristics of variables (See Appendix C.7), it found that Bangkok District Public Expenditure accounted for per Capita, the mean had apparently drawn significant differences, comparing each mentioned groups previously are as follows:

Group 1: The mean of public expenditure is accounted for 2,040.5 baht per Capita.

Group 2: The mean of public expenditure is accounted for 1,552.70 baht per Capita.

Group 3: The mean of public expenditure is accounted for 1,783.39 baht per Capita.

Significantly, the expenses of Area Group 2 and Group 3, the minimum of public expenditure per capita, the value shows very less but higher than the minimum of public expenditure per capita of Area Group 1 which has been acceptable economic zone of Bangkok, especially, Area Group 3, the minimum of public expenditure, the value shows very less (839.259 baht per capita). However, the public expenditure of Area Group 3, the value is higher than Area Group1 (594.9888 baht per capita), it approximately shows 1.5 times of those expenses. These figures have been shown the duration of 11 years (1999-2009). They have revealed that Offices of Bangkok Areas are located surroundings areas, those have been developing increasingly respectively in order to support or to be consistent with the extended city, additionally, serving as the construction, etc.

As for Bangkok District Collection Capability Per Capita, it found that the collection capability, the mean, shows 1,480.192 baht, it could be accounted for 15,537.4 baht of maximum, and be accounted for 97.7327 baht of minimum (See Appendix C.1). Comparing between Bangkok District Collection Capability per capita among the areas, it found that Area Group 1, on mean (2585.3610 baht per capita), is higher than the means of Area Group 2 and Group 3, it approximately shows 4 times of collecting capability. To determine the amount of money, maximum number (15,537.4 baht per capita), when comparing each area of revenue collecting capability per capita, it found that Area Group 1 is very higher than Area Group 2 and Group 3, it approximately shows 5 times of comparing maximum of those collecting capability. Note that it is consistent with the concept that most of Area Group 1 is arranged in the economic zone of Bangkok Metropolitan.

The numbers of population, the mean, is shown 114,112.6 people, it could be accounted for 193,478 people of maximum and be accounted for 29,283 people of minimum (See Appendix C.2). Comparing the number of population in each area, it found that the populations have lived in Area Group 2, on mean, is shown about 126,307 people. Moreover, it found that when comparing the total of population between minimum and maximum among those groups, the number of the population in Area Group 2 is shown very higher, comparing all of groups in Bangkok. These figures have been shown the duration of 11 years (1999-2009). They have implied that the populations in Bangkok Metropolitan have moved their resident to the surrounding areas of Bangkok increasingly.

In the case of the Population Density, the mean, is shown 7,742.096 people per a square kilometer. It could be shown the maximum of population density is 39,669.6 people per a square kilometer, and the minimum of population density is 372.872 people per a square kilometer. To determine in Appendix C.3 increasingly, the total of areas of Bangkok districts in Area Group 1 is about 213.208 square kilometers, the total of areas of Bangkok districts in Area Group 2 is about 490.479 square kilometers, and the total of areas of Bangkok Districts in Area Group 3 is about 865.05 square kilometers. From the above figures, when comparing between the population density and the size of the areas of each group, it found that those figures has shown the correlation of the size of the areas, so effect on the mean of the

population density in Area Group 1. Significantly it has shown the maximum of 12,753.53 people per a square kilometer.

The One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure per capita, the mean, is about 1,575.318 baht, there are the amount of expense accounted for 5,616.457 baht of maximum and 610.3591 baht of minimum. According to Appendix C.4, described the characteristics of public expenditure variables of each area in Bangkok Metropolitan in a previous year, however, comparing to convey the sense of reference that can be accordance with the public expenditure variables of each area in Bangkok Metropolitan per capita.

The political participants, the percentages was conducted to measure the voters, who participated in the election of the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan, obviously, this case is calculated on a specific year of the election. This finding of the mean revealed that there were a significant 56.9634% of the voters. The total of the voters was 68.42% of maximum, and 45.94% of minimum. When examining significant means, maximum, and minimum of the voters who participated to elect the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan, those values among areas showed the values were less difference significantly. It indicated that the population who live in the area of Bangkok Metropolitan have mostly been alerted more interest in the politics due to causes of their advantages of nearby centralization of governance, and they close to the resources of information of the politics, additionally, most of them have educated to understand to perform in their role and duty-bound to be good citizen to expose them by righteous in the election.

The total of the bureaucrats, the mean, was 770.66 people, shown the maximum of 1,269 and 489 of minimum. From the Appendix C.6, shows the characteristic of bureaucrat variables, comparing the numbers of bureaucrats among overall groups, it notes that the numbers of bureaucrats in Area Group 1, on mean, was 835.19 people, and shown the minimum of 554 people and 1,269 of maximum. When examining overall value from the above figures, it was compared between the total numbers of the bureaucrats in Area Group 2 and the numbers of them in Area Group 3, it revealed that the total numbers of the bureaucrats in Area Group1 was the most of all three groups. The results probably convey to see that there is the increase of numbers of the bureaucrats in order to support a demand of services in which

related to the economics of population's activities. Though the distribution of progress economic enlarge to another area, the number of bureaucrats remain in the offices Area Group 1 due to unlay-off policy.

5.2 Pearson's Correlation

The correlation coefficient describes using the measures of variables tend to be paired when considering to measure the relationship of two variables of course – the data obtained by measuring from each variable, it may be summarized by what is called a ratio scale or the interval scale, hence, here is represented by the Pearson's Correlation Coefficient. For doing the experiment it is necessary to examine each paired variable indicating how about the degree of relationship of much or less. The results have been expressed by the correlation coefficient between the variables are used for analyzing Bangkok District Public Expenditure, thus a result have been done would be represented as shown in Table 5.2.

Significantly, the Table 5.2 shows that the correlation coefficient between the independent variables is not significant at the 0.05 level, but rather not over 0.75 ($r < 0.75$). The results are consistent with the assumption according to the Path Analysis by the Multiple Regression. However, in considering correlation, the independent variables should not be significant correlation as the same equation in order not to occur the problem or it is called "Multi-collinearity".

Table 5.2 Correlation Coefficient

Variables	MECAP	POP	POPDEN	LAMEEXP	PP	BUR
MECAP	1					
POP	-.1840	1				
POPDEN	.0801	-.2449	1			
LAMEEXP	.1610	.3623	-.1245	1		
PP	.0192	-.0283	-.0229	.3293	1	
BUR	.3588	.3613	.1354	.4712	.0100	1

Note: * Significant < 0.05

- MECAP Bangkok District Collection Capability
- POP Population
- POPDEN Population Density
- LAMEEXP One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure
- PP Political Participants
- BUR Bureaucrats

5.3 Analysis of Relationship between the Variables

From the conceptualizing framework of the research (see figure 3.1), it shows that the relationship of variables under various factors affect on the changes of Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

It was found that the factor of the governmental factor that composed of the variable, that is the number of the bureaucrats tends to inverse of how much or less change depending on some factors are as follows:

1) Bangkok District Collection Capability (MECAP): If the districts of Bangkok Metropolitan are able to collect the income more increasingly, of course getting more numbers of the officials.

2) Population (POP): If the numbers of population have exceeded, then the officials have exceeded.

3) Population Density (POPDEN): If the population density has increased, of course, the numbers of the officials have increased.

4) One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure (LAMEEXP): If One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure has increased, the numbers of the officials have also increased.

5) Political Participants (PP): If the voters who elect the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan have exceeded, the numbers of officials have exceeded.

The change of Bangkok District Public Expenditure has increased or reduced, it simply describes the direction and the degree of more or less depending on

1) Bangkok District Collection Capability (MECAP): If the districts of Bangkok Metropolitan are able to collect the income more increasingly, of course Bangkok District Public Expenditure has increased.

2) Population (POP): If the numbers of population have increased, then Bangkok District Public Expenditure has increased.

3) Population Density (POPDEN): The population density affects on Bangkok District Public Expenditure, there are 2 aspects:

(1) the expenses tend to lower per a unit due to the economy of scales;

(2) the increase of numbers of population, and then they want the public services increasingly.

4) One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure (LAMEEXP): If One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure has increased, Bangkok District Public Expenditure has also increased.

5) Political Participants (PP): If the voters who elect the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan have increased, Bangkok District Public Expenditure has also increased.

6) Bureaucrats (BUR): If the numbers of the bureaucrats have increased, Bangkok District Public Expenditure has also increased.

As mentioned to the conceptualizing framework of the research (see figure 4.1), it commonly built into the arithmetic model to find out the relationship between Bangkok District Public Expenditure, and the variables related to the factors to consider the changes of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, besides, those variables under the factors influence on the change of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, that measured by the technique, “Multiple Regression”. This can be alternatively be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The arithmetic model is commonly used measure of “Multiple Regression”} \\ \text{Ln BUR(BURLN)} &= a + b_1 \ln \text{MECAP (MECAPLN)} + b_2 \text{POP} \\ &+ b_3 \text{POPDEN} + b_4 \text{LAMEEXP} + b_5 \text{PP} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ln MEEEXP(MEEXPLN)} &= a + b_1 \ln \text{MECAP (MECAPLN)} + b_2 \text{POP} \\ &+ b_3 \text{POPDEN} + b_4 \text{LAMEEXP} + b_5 \text{PP} \\ &+ b_6 \ln \text{BUR (BURLN)} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Note

MEEEXP	Bangkok District Public Expenditure
MECAP	Bangkok District Collection Capability
POP	Population
POPDEN	Population Density
LAMEEXP	One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure
PP	Political Participants
BUR	Bureaucrats
b_1, b_2, \dots, b_6	Standardized Regression Coefficient

As for the arithmetic equation mentioned above to test possible models, which one is appropriate, the model gives a better estimate of “Fixed Effect Model” (see Appendix D).

Hypothesis H₁ : Governmental factor

From Hypothesis H₁ designated that the factors including: The economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, and the political factor giving indirect influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure through the governmental factor.

Regarding the hypothesis were examined in different factors: the economic factor included information on Bangkok District Collection Capability; the socio factors were about the Population and Population Density; the decision-making factor was about One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure; the political factor referred to the Political Participants and finally the governmental factor referred to the Bureaucrats, those have been computed to find out the relationship between the variables are as follows:

Table 5.3 Factors' Effect on the Bureaucrats

Independence Variables	Coef.	Std.Err.	t	P> [t]
Bangkok District Collection Capability (MECAP)	.035204	.0091263	3.86	0.000
Population (POP)	2.37e-06	3.59e-07	6.59	0.000
Population Density (POPDEN)	-9.08e-06	3.13e-06	-2.90	0.004
One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure (LAMEEXP)	3.89e-10	6.12e-11	6.36	0.000
Political Participants (PP)	-.000148	.0000844	-1.75	0.080
Constant	5.723199	.1643253	34.83	0.000
sigma_u	.1658626			
sigma_e	.04746375			
rho	.92430899			

Note: Fixed-effects (within) Regression

No.of obs. = 500

No.of groups = 50

R-sq: within = 0.3692

between = 0.1532

overall = 0.1686

When testing of “Groupwise Heteroskedasticity” of “Fixed Effect Regression Model” designated by the following hypothesis:

$H_0 =$ Constant Variance

$H_1 =$ Inconsistence H_0

The results were shown that the value of $\text{Prob}>\chi^2 = 0.0000$ estimated less than at the significant level of 0.05, so accepted by Alternative Hypothesis. This finding shows that Fixed Effect Model have shown the problem is called “Heteroskedasticity” when this test was done, this means that the variance of error term shows the instable value in all independence variables. Though the problem, “Heteroskedasticity” still appeared on the test, it was unaffected on the value of the slope based on the equation mentioned above. Notice that this problem was occurred by either summarized or interpreted in the value of the variance significant level in error.

In the next experiment, it was conducted to test again, represented by “Autocorrelation” to find out the results of testing the hypothesis with the model which is called, “Fixed Effect Regression” designated by the hypothesis can be done as follows:

$H_0 =$ No Serial Correlation

$H_1 =$ Inconsistence H_0

The results were shown that the value of $\text{Prob}>F = 0.3053$ estimated more than at the significant level of 0.05, so accepted by Null Hypothesis and the Alternative hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, this finding reveals that Fixed Effect Model did not show up the problem when this test was done by Autocorrelation test.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.3 can be expressed that the variables affected on the variables of the bureaucrats are as follows:

In considering the variables have the effect of making the positive correlation toward the variables of bureaucrats; those are Bangkok District Collection Capability, Population, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure. Note that the variable of Bangkok District Collection Capability has shown the highest influence including the variables of Population and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure respectively.

While examining, the variables have the effect of making the negative correlation toward the variable of bureaucrats that is the Population Density.

The ways of presenting the results can easily be understood as follows (Wooldridge, 2006):

Apart from the variable of Bangkok District Collection Capability has shown as the positive correlation toward the variable of the bureaucrats; as the result, there is supported by “Theory of Behavior Bureaus”, referred to, the trend of economy has changed, consequently, it conveys to the increase of prosperousness in the society. Moreover, it indicates that a better economy effects on the growth of the structure of new society which has become more complexity respectively, for this reason, the population will need an increase of the products or the services from the local administration organization. If it is taken an account of all explanations above included with the budget of manageable administration, it found that the Offices of Bangkok Districts is able to collect their income increasingly, this means that those offices of Bangkok Districts have had much more amount of money for spending respectively as they do as well. Therefore, the responses have done by the Bangkok districts toward the increase of the population’s need and request; at last, those offices of Bangkok Districts have more efficiency to employ the numbers of bureaucrats increasingly.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.3 can be expressed that Offices of Bangkok District Collection Capability collect their income increased by 100% toward the numbers of bureaucrats increased by 3.52%.

The variable of the population has been shown in the same direction which expressed the concordance with the variable of the bureaucrats, as the result, there is supported by “Theory of Behavior Bureaus”, referred to the numbers of population have shown more growth, both size and number of the local administrative organizations have increased, therefore, the effects on the enlargement of the local organizations have to cooperate or service to those organizations. In addition, the local organizations tend to manage the alteration or to end the problems. Those can occur and extend among the organization respectively. Consequently, the Offices of Bangkok Districts have encountered inevitably when there are much more numbers of population residing in the areas. It appears on the register office; as the result, there should have the numbers of bureaucrats in the offices enough to give the services thorough the population.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.3 can be expressed that numbers of population have increased by a unit toward numbers of bureaucrats increased by $2.37e-04\%$, this means that if the numbers of population have increased 1000 people toward the numbers of bureaucrats increased by 0.237 people.

The variable of the population density has been shown in the direction which expressed the inversions in the variable of the bureaucrats, it logicises that the area of the office for services to the population, it was then significantly narrow **than** another offices; therefore, the effect of the bureaucrats' responsibility towards the area was reduced, for example, the bureaucrats are responsible for cleanliness and discipline, etc.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.3 can be expressed that numbers of population density have been increased by a unit toward numbers of bureaucrats reduced by $9.08e-4\%$, this means that if the numbers of population density have increased 10,000 people per a square kilometer toward the numbers of bureaucrats reduced by 9.08 people.

The variable of the One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure has been shown in the same direction which expressed the concordance with the variable of bureaucrats, it indicates that if Bangkok District Public Expenditure Offices' budget have grown up toward the increase of bureaucrats, as the result, there is supported by "Theory of Behavior Bureaus", referred to the bureaucrats seem like common people who need to get high salary, keep the stability and retain their power, those led to enlarge the budget, this was observed by the numbers of the subordinators. This can be tended to increase numbers of people or retain their power as much as possible; it was made by running to continue projects or offering to create several new projects as much as they can do. Hence, it should maintain the public expenditure of those districts was not lower than Bangkok District public expenditure in a previous year. Therefore, the previous projects of those districts' responsibility would be mixed with several new projects of the districts' responsibility, those districts are more responsible for the projects then effect on numbers of bureaucrats increased respectively in order to operate those projects to continue efficiently.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.3 can be expressed that One-Year Lagged Bangkok District public expenditure has been increased by a unit towards the numbers of bureaucrats increased by $3.89e-8\%$,

Summarizing the results can be interpreted from all of the variables that expressed different significance of variable of the bureaucrats at 16.86%.

From the results mentioned above can be shown by the new equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ln BUR} &= 5.723199 + .035204 \text{Ln MECAP} + 2.37\text{e-}06 \text{POP} \\ &\quad - 9.08\text{e-}06 \text{POPDEN} + 3.89\text{e-}10 \text{LAMEEXP} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Hypothesis H₂ : Bangkok District Public Expenditure

From the hypothesis H₂ points that the factors of the economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, the political factor, and the governmental factor are correlated to Bangkok District Public Expenditure with different causes and directions.

The hypothesis mentioned above can be identified with different factors: the economic factor included information on Bangkok District Collection Capability; the socio factors were about the Population and Population Density; the decision-making factor was about One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure; the political factor referred to the Political Participants and finally the governmental factor referred to the Bureaucrats, those have been computed to find out the relationship between the variables are as follows:

Table 5.4 Factors' Effect on the Bangkok District Public Expenditure

Independence Variables	Coef.	Std.Err.	t	P>[t]
Bureaucrats (BUR)	.5324383	.1259863	4.23	0.000
Bangkok District Collection Capability (MECAP)	.2052778	.024657	8.33	0.000
Population (POP)	9.82e-07	1.00e-06	0.98	0.326
Population Density (POPDEN)	-.0000271	8.39e-06	-3.22	0.001
One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure (LAMEEXP)	3.69e-09	1.70e-10	21.73	0.000
Political Participants (PP)	-.0000462	.000225	-0.21	0.837

Table 5.4 (Continued)

Independence Variables	Coef.	Std.Err.	t	P>[t]
Constant	11.22879	.8429908	13.32	0.000
sigma_u	.22714974			
sigma_e	.12614361			
rho	.76429573			

Note: Fixed-effects (within) Regression

No.of obs. = 500

No.of groups = 50

R-sq: within = 0.8095

between = 0.5677

overall = 0.6134

When testing of “Groupwise Heteroskedasticity” of “Fixed Effect Regression Model” designated by the following hypothesis:

$H_0 =$ Constant Variance

$H_1 =$ Inconsistance H_0

The results were shown that the value of Prob>chi2 = 0.0000 estimated less than at the significant level of 0.05, so accepted by Alternative Hypothesis. This finding shows that Fixed Effect Model have shown the problem is called “Heteroskedasticity” when this test was done, this means that the variance of error term shows the instable value in all independence variables. Though the problem, “Heteroskedasticity” still appeared on the test, it was unaffected on the value of the slope based on the equation mentioned above. Notice that this problem was occurred by either summarized or interpreted in the value of the variance significant level in error.

Again in testing, represented by “Autocorrelation” to find out the results of testing the hypothesis with the model which is called, “Fixed Effect Regression” designated by the hypothesis can be done as follows:

H_0 = No Serial Correlation

H_1 = Inconsistence H_0

The results were shown that the value of $\text{Prob}>F = 0.0000$ estimated less than at the significant level of 0.05, so accepted by Alternative Hypothesis. Therefore, this finding reveals that Fixed Effect Model has the problem when this test was done by Autocorrelation test.

Considering the occurrence of autocorrelation, it caused from the budgeting. In fact, those budgets have been calculated from the previous-based budget of each district in Bangkok Metropolitan due to the restricted matter of the capability to take some information into the consideration and decision. Therefore, it occurs the “Autocorrelation” inevitably.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.4 can be expressed the variable effects on Bangkok District public expenditure are as follows:

In considering the variable effect has shown the positive correlation toward the variable of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, those are the Bureaucrats; Bangkok District Collection Capability, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure. Note that the variable of the Bureaucrats have shown the highest influence including Bangkok District Collection Capability, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure respectively.

Regarding the variable effect has shown the negative correlation toward the variable of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, this referred to the Population Density.

The ways of presenting the results can easily be understood as follows (Wooldridge, 2006):

The bureaucrat variable has been shown in the same direction which expressed the concordance with the variable of the Bangkok District Public Expenditure, as the result, there is supported by “Theory of Behavior Bureaus”, as can be seen a new state has become characterized by the simultaneous growth of two aspects: first, the growth of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, and the growth of size and numbers of local administrative organization. Furthermore, the local administrative organizations have aimed to enlarge their department or power as far as possible. As the result of an increase of number of the bureaucrats, led to Bangkok Districts’ enhance and get

responsible for the burden of increasing expenses. Because of an increase the number of the bureaucrats has viewed to the salary and fringe benefit, and so on. Lastly, these expenses have shown increasingly and then effects on the burden of Bangkok District Public Expenditure have shown much spending inevitably.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.4 can be expressed that the number of the bureaucrats has increased by 100% towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure increased by 53.24%.

The variable of Bangkok District Collection Capability has been shown in the same direction which expressed the concordance with the variable of the Bangkok District Public Expenditure, it indicates that Bangkok District Collection Capability has shown increasingly and then effect on the figure s of Bangkok District Public Expenditure have also shown much spending.

As discussed in mentioned above, it was consistent with budgeting of Bangkok District Public Expenditure. Rangsun Thanapornphun (1996) states that “income” can be set the expenditure. From this notion, when considering the processing of the budget, that is, prior to take account of a restricted income and then setting the amount of budget which can be consistent with Bangkok District Collection Capability.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.4 can be expressed that Bangkok District Collection Capability has increased by 100% which effect on motivating remark with increased expenses about 20.52% of each districts, obviously, the results show the significant difference was the impacts in a short term (only a year). It is possible that the public expenditure of the Bangkok District has increased later, this result was named in academic, is called “Dynamic Multiplier”.

The variable of the Population Density has been ranked in the direction then it was measured the contrary with Bangkok District Public Expenditure. It indicates that Population Density has shown increasingly and then effect on the figure of Bangkok District Public Expenditure has decreased, as the result, there is supported by the logical principle, as can be quoted that the budget of Bangkok District Public Expenditure can be clustered into seven items. These are as follows; the expenses of Salary and Permanent Wage, Temporary Wage, Compensation Services and Supplies, Public Utility, Durable Goods Land and Installation, Subsidies and Others. From

mentioned seven items, it was found that most of items were related to the areas, Durable Goods, Land and Installation. This implies that the less areas (high population density) is subjected to use less budget for Land and Installation due to restricted area, on the contrary, when comparing to large areas (low population density) then there are the amount of expenses to develop the land and the construction materials.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.4 can be expressed that Population Density has been different and increased by a unit towards the saving of Bangkok District Public Expenditure approximately .00271%. This means that the offices of district have had the plenty of population density which has been in the central area. As a consequence, the budgeting of Bangkok District Public Expenditure inclined towards the budget of the durable goods, Land and Installation item which have shown the saturation. Accordingly, this finding reveals that the relationship becomes negative debits.

The variable of One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure has been ranked in the direction then it was measured the concordance with the variable of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, as the result, there is supported by “Incrementalist Approach”, that is, the budget administration had had less difference from the previous year. The budget official has recognized to administer the budget which seems to be mostly less difference towards the base of the amount of money (Budget in a previous year) because he is afraid of wasting the time due to returns to the beginning of every year. In fact, the attention focuses on the new plan or new policy which causes the changes of the present plan. On the other hand, the budget administration of Bangkok District Public Expenditure relates to the politics that was rather very high, therefore, the best ways of the agreement or the compromise in both sides are probably the best way because the conflict will rise increasingly, and led to the decision on the change of all new policies. According to the theory mentioned above, the administration of public expenditure will be conducted to decrease the conflict; therefore, it is the best way to protect the stability, and the political system. Indeed those are accordance with naturally occurring habitual characters of Thai people who have compromised and avoided their confrontation as much as they can do.

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.4 can be expressed that One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure has been different and increased by a unit towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure approximately increased by 3.69e-07%.

Summarizing the results can be interpreted from all of the variables that expressed different significance of variable of Bangkok District Public Expenditure at 61.34%.

From the results mentioned above can be shown by the new equation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ln MEEEXP} &= 11.22879 + .2052778 \text{ Ln MECAP} \\ &- .0000271 \text{ POPDEN} + 3.69\text{e-}09 \text{ LAMEEXP} \\ &+ .5324383 \text{ Ln BUR} \end{aligned} \quad ..(4)$$

Considering in the direct and indirect effect, the total effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure concerning the variables can be expressed the results in Table 5.5

Table 5.5 Direct Effect, Indirect Effect and Total Effect towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure

Independence Var.	Effects towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure		
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
Bangkok District Collection Capability (MECAP) (Unit: Million Baht)	205277.8	18743.95791	224021.758
Population (POP) (Unit: Million People)	-	1.261878	1.261878
Population Density (POPDEN) (Unit: Million People/A Square Kilometer)	-27.1	-4.83454	-31.9345
One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure (LAMEEXP)	.00368	.000207118	.00389712

Table 5.5 Direct

Independence Var.	Effects towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure		
	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
(Unit: Million Baht)			
Bureaucrats (BUR)	.5324383	-	.5324383
(Unit: Person)			

Note: The Indirect Effect has Caused from the Variables of Bangkok District

Collection Capability:

$$= (0.035204 * 0.5324383) = 0.018743957913200$$

$$= 18743.95791 \text{ (Unit: Million Baht)}$$

The indirect effect has caused from the variables of Population:

$$= (0.00000237 * 0.5324383) = 0.000001261878771$$

$$= 1.261878 \text{ (Unit: Million People)}$$

The indirect effect has caused from the variables of Population Density:

$$= (-0.00000908 * 0.5324383) = -0.000004834539764$$

$$= -4.83454 \text{ (Unit: Million People/A Square Kilometer.)}$$

The indirect effect has caused from the variables of One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure:

$$= (0.000000000389 * 0.5324383) = 0.000000000207118$$

$$= 0.000207118 \text{ (Unit: Million Baht)}$$

The results by illustrated representation on Table 5.5 can be expressed as follows:

In considering the variables show the positive direct effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, the values have been in order of very high and less, those are the Bureaucrats, Bangkok District Collection Capability, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

The variables show the negative direct effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure tends to be the Population Density.

And also considering in the total effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure can be expressed as follows:

The variables show the positive total effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, the values have been in order of very high and less, and those are the Bureaucrats, Bangkok District Collection Capability, Population, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

Moreover, the variables show the negative total effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure tends to be the Population Density.

Note that the results by calculated with the statistic shown above, those can be interpreted from the earlier hypothesis and hence the results would be summarized in Table 5.6-5.7 as follows:

Table 5.6 Results of Testing the Hypothesis of the Economic Factor, the Socio Factor, the Decision-Making Factor, and the Political Factor Giving Indirect Influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure Through the Governmental Factor.

Research Hypothesis	Result of Hypothesis
H₁ : The economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, and the political factor giving indirect influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure through the governmental factor have shown as follows:	
H_{1a} : Bangkok District Collection Capability has given indirect influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure viewed by the Bureaucrats	Accepted H _{1a}
H_{1b} : Population has given indirect influence towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure viewed by the Bureaucrats	Accepted H _{1b}
H_{1c} : Population Density has given indirect influence towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure viewed by the Bureaucrats	Accepted H _{1c}
H_{1d} : One-Year Lagged Bangkok Districts Public Expenditure has given indirect influence towards Bangkok	Accepted H _{1d}

Table 5.6 (Continued)

Research Hypothesis	Result of Hypothesis
District Public Expenditure viewed by the Bureaucrats	
H_{1e} : Political Participants has given indirect influence towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure viewed by the Bureaucrats	Rejected H _{1e}

Table 5.7 Results of Testing the Hypothesis of the Economic Factor, the Socio Factor, the Decision-Making Factor, the Political Factor, and the Governmental Factor are Correlated to Bangkok District Public Expenditure with Different Causes and Directions.

Research Hypothesis	Result of Hypothesis
H₂ : The economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, the political factor, and the governmental factor are correlated to Bangkok District Public Expenditure with different causes and directions have shown as follows:	
H_{2a} : Bangkok District Collection Capability has shown the positive relationship towards Bangkok Districts Public Expenditure	Accepted H _{2a}
H_{2b} : Population have shown the positive relationship towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure	Rejected H _{2b}
H_{2c} : Population Density effects on Bangkok District Public Expenditure into 2 characters: one of the expenses per a unit has declined because of economy of scale and the other a number of population has increased, led to a higher need of public services	Accepted H _{2c}
H_{2d} : One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure have shown the positive relationship towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure	Accepted H _{2d}
H_{2e} : Political Participants have shown the positive positive relationship towards Bangkok Districts Public Expenditure	Rejected H _{2e}

Table 5.7 (Continued)

Research Hypothesis	Result of Hypothesis
H_{2f} : Bureaucrats have shown the positive relationship towards Bangkok District Public Expenditure	Accepted H_{2f}

Note:

From the Hypothesis (H_{2c}) can be expressed with the empirical assumption, it indicates the negative follows, that is, the features of Districts Public Expenditure per a unit of population has increased, but it returns to the scale in which the measurement were decreased due to a response of Economy of Scale. As for the positive follows an increase of the population reflects to the Offices of Bangkok district attempt to respond the public services, as the result of, the expense has increased, and it has shown the effect of making the research following in a negative scale more than a positive scale.

The results of accepted and rejected hypothesis represented in Table 5.6-5.7 which can be illustrated the variable correlation in Table 5.1

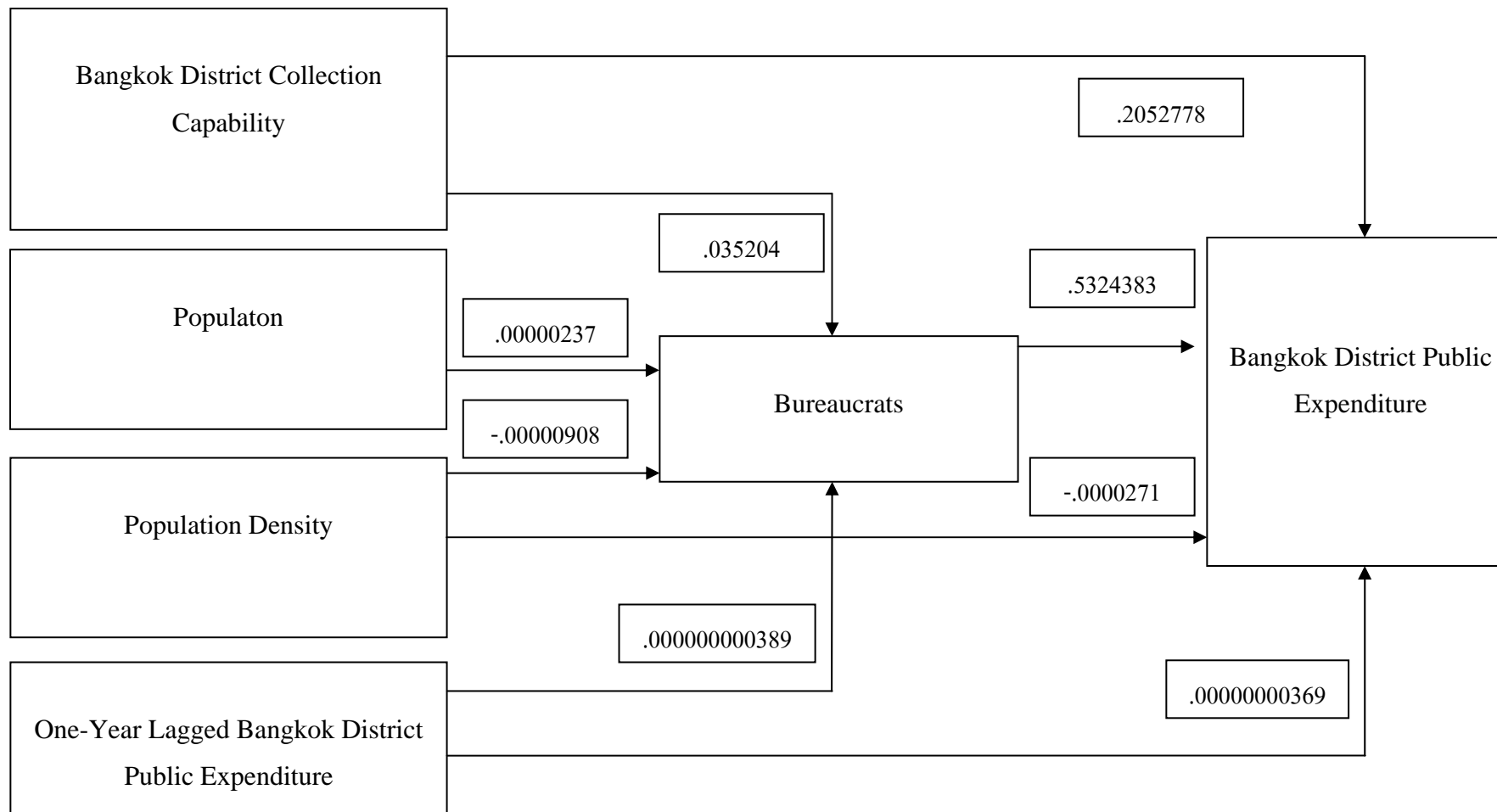


Figure 5.1 Illustrated the Path Analysis Results.

Note: Following the Table above Illustrated the Values Show the Correlation Coefficient.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary of the Study

The purpose of this study makes originally considerable use of hypothesis, that is, beginning with a policy-maker that it is possible whether his decisions have an effect on identifying the direction of the public policy or whether if it occurs how can provide the effect. Additionally, there is further hypothesis, that is, the environmental factors, which are uncontrolled by the policy-maker, it is possible whether they give the effect of identifying the public policy, hereby it means an economic public policy concerning employing the term of the public expenditure. The results of the study must respond to the entire hypothesis earlier mentioned. In addition, based on the findings present the recommendations become more advantages of the policy administration and made for future research.

6.2 Findings

6.2.1 Research question 1: Does the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan reflect on identifying the direction of the policy and the managing of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure in different tasks? And what type of his making-decision actually is?

The result found in this case, based on the qualitative analysis and gathering information of the secondary data. The findings found in this part were the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan; in other words, the local executive administrators, who have influenced on identifying the direction of the public policy and manage the budget of the public expenditure, note that are as follows:

Though the public policy is designated by the candidates who are the representative to apply for the position of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan,

those candidates had realized the present situation as such, remedying the problems which were presented to the population. On the contrary, the views of most population in Bangkok think that the major role of the citizen put an end whereas finishing their role in the Election Day. Even this case point that the majorities of people in Bangkok have perceived and have also been adjacent to the information of the political news as well as their education is very high level. Those are the most highly educated- people in Thailand. So it might be true that most people probably comprehend their role and duty on the position of good citizen. In contrast, the behavior of the population is associated with the politics; they give their role and duty on the responsibility into the local Administrative Organization and throw away it to the politicians who have volunteered to serve the population. Therefore, the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan has widely influenced on identifying the direction of the public policy and managing the budget of Bangkok public expenditure, those are supported by the empirical data. The study also found that the managing budget of Bangkok public expenditure was not consistent with the policy of the campaigns for the Election of “Governor Bangkok Metropolitan” In addition, those policies have not been enforced to happen in the real situation. Consequently the policy is used for an actual administrative practice, it depends on the decision of the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan.

The type of making decisions will be assigned to manage the budget of public expenditure, it is provided by the Governor Bangkok Metropolitan, believed that it may be under the authority of the ideal, “Populism”. Owing to the aspect of identifying the public policy organized by the previous Governors of Bangkok. Note that they realized the need of the population in providing mainly specializations for place of lower class or the poor who are residing in Bangkok Metropolitan. Those like a matter of principle of good idea even though most of the Governors of Bangkok Metropolitan probably need to campaign for the support of the election which has been the reward from his manner into the latter.

6.2.2 Research question 2: The increase or reduction of the amount of budget that used for the public expenditures in each district of Bangkok Metropolitan from 1999 to 2009. Are there any significant variables under the environmental factors determined and influenced on the change of the amount of that budget?

There are shown in two cases in this study agreed with:

In case one: It indicates that the economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, and the political factor giving indirect influence on Bangkok District Public Expenditure through the governmental factor.

The study found in this part shows that the variables have affected to the Bureaucrat, it points that the positive variables have influenced on the Bureaucrats, showing the highest to the lowest values respectively, those are such as Bangkok District Collection Capability, Population, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

However, in considering one negative variable which has effected on the Bureaucrats is the “Population Density”.

In case two: It indicates that the economic factor, the socio factor, the decision-making factor, the political factor, and the governmental factor are correlated to Bangkok District Public Expenditure with different causes and directions have shown as follows:

The study found in this part shows that the variables have affected to Bangkok District Public Expenditure, it could state that the positive variables have influenced on Bangkok District Public Expenditure, showing the highest to the lowest values respectively, those are such as the Bureaucrats, Bangkok District Collection Capability, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure.

However, in considering one negative variable which has effected on the Bangkok District Public Expenditure is the “Population Density”.

Considering in the direct and the indirect effect, the total effect of Bangkok District Public Expenditure, it found the most influential variables such as the Bureaucrats, Bangkok District Collection Capability, Population, and One-Year Lagged Bangkok District Public Expenditure, and Population Density, respectively.

6.2.3 Research question 3: The increase or reduction of the amount of budget that used for the public expenditures in each district of Bangkok Metropolitan from 1999 to 2009. What significant characteristics of the correlation shows the effect of the variables under the environmental factors determine that budget?

In case of the significant characteristics of the relationship of independent variables effect on changing the amount of the budget of Bangkok Public Expenditure, which is represented the correlation of the Casual Model. In the matter of this relationship of these variables are not only related to the independent variables and the dependent variables but connected to the subsequence in order of the independent variables, and also related to the direction of those variables. The analysis of the empirical data is used for the explanations of the appropriate model; in addition, they can be supported to the appropriate models which the researcher presented as mentioned earlier. In further studies should be conducted by the model which can be the important basis of future tests. These model would be extended the underlying knowledge of the public policy.

6.3 Recommendations for the Administrative Policy

Recommendations for the administrative policy are grouped in two significant cases as follows:

6.3.1 In Case One: The Change of the amount of the Budget Public Expenditure

It appears that the increase of the budget of the public expenditure has been a great importance to take into consideration. Owing to the insufficient income in the local administrative organization, significantly, thus overall local administrative organizations in the developing countries seem the necessity of depending upon the income which provided by the central government. Therefore, the local administrative organizations are dependent on the continuous assistance, provided by the central government whereas it might be the reflective disadvantages towards the local administrative organizations in the long period. Further opinions of the researcher focuses on the recommendations for the administrative policy are shown in the following:

If considering in the viewpoint of the central government, the researcher observes that the developing countries like Thailand, the continuous assistance provided by the central government that is accepted the necessity, but the type of the

assistance should emphasize on the investment of the infrastructure such as the transport and communication, and the telecommunication.

The local administrative organization should be developed in the more potency of the finance in their organization than it has been apparently at present. Consequently, the fact of necessity is engaged in two main principles to enhance the effective organization such as the efficiency of tax collection and the administrative efficiency.

The efficiency of tax collection focuses on the objective of the income upsurge reviewed by the development or improvement of managing the income collection to become the greatest benefit in the organizations such as collecting the local tax which covered with all parts more than it has been apparently in the present manageable levels. Furthermore, the adjustment of the price level of paying fee should be in accordance with the real condition or even the concrete of new design of local tax collection under the power of the organizations.

As for the administrative efficiency focuses on the objective of the reduction of the expenditure causing from varied administrative management such as in any events of controlling the balanced number of employees in appropriate levels effect on existing the quality of services for the population, and the operation of controlling and examining the employ-purchase system in the organization.

6.3.2 In Case Two: The Direction of Changing the Amount of Budget Public Expenditure

The policy formulation that is assigned to the local administrators in decision making of their operation, moreover, the real problem of administration has been taken into consideration that they have faced in a common circumstance. In contrast, the local administrators have not realized in other elements of administrative management to be an actual administrative practice, those are such as the limitation of the power of the local administrators, the limitation of the responsibilities of the local administrative organization, the adequate budget of the organization to operate the policy. Those managing administrations can be applied in the possible administrative practice of the policy. As the matter of fact, it is subject to be failure of the public policy which arises from the lack of the unawareness of those elements of

administration. Certainly the local administrators cannot be enhanced by arranging the policy in order to succeed in their hopefulness.

Further reasons of the above mentioned, the researcher believes that the important cause is subject to policy formulation which is inconsistent with the actual administrative practice, thus it has been brought significantly about the criticism as the “Trade-off Dream Project” or even noticed as the ignorance of the local administrators to operate the policy of the campaigns. It may be said that the local administrators are irresponsible for those policies. The recommendations for the administrative policy aim to the notion that the “Responsibility for the Policy”. Finally, this concept occurs the agreement of those reciprocal, and then local administrators and population will determine their role and duty until occurring the collaboration of both sides to become the utmost benefit for the society.

The local administrators should determine the amount of budget both covered with the present situation and related to the future plan with the appropriate proportion of the budget without the effect of the condition of the public debt which should not be higher on the proportion of ceiling limitation. To conclude, the responsibility of the local administrators from mentioned above, that is, the responsibility of administrative management of the present budget has not affected incessantly resulting a spreading to the future finance.

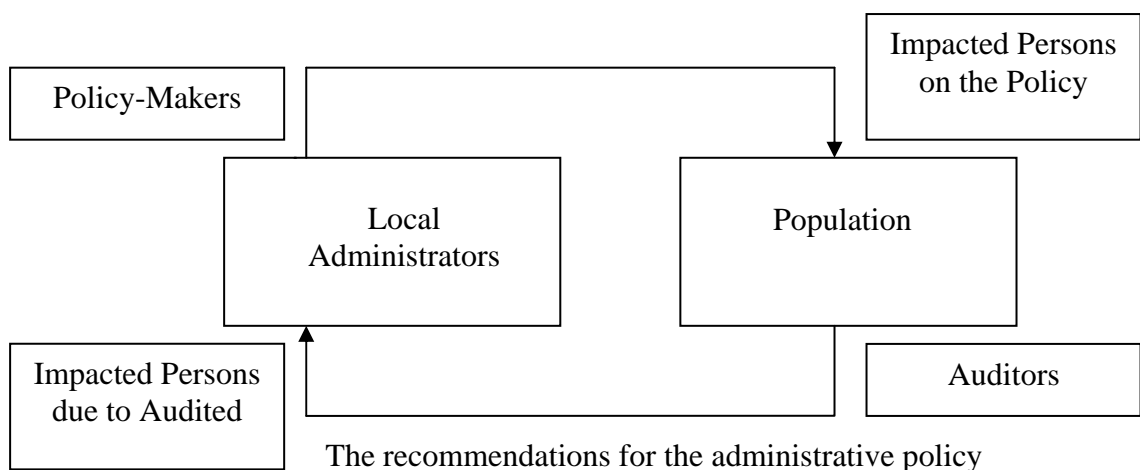


Figure 6.1 Recommendation of Administrative Policy

In the field of the public participation, among the population should be apart from their desire about the personal popularity so as to carry on the measurement of the investigation in the administrative management. Otherwise, the personal popularity might be related to the popularity of the political party or even noticed as they have had the individual popularity. It appears that this popularity is subject to a decision making on the lack of reasonable basis. Hence, the population should realize that the change of the locals among the administrative management can be guided by a decision on the direction in the future, additionally; it depends that the regulation of the policy significantly provided by the local administrators. Whereas, the measurement of the investigation is provided by the population, it is a great necessity to be conducted to avoid the gap in the analysis and the follow-up the effect of administrative policies which may be disappeared in the administrative practice. Note that the process of the follow-up is compared with the return data feedback into the system theory. Due to a fact about the limitation of the population, they almost always face in the limited time and data. Those are used for examining the administrative policy of the local administration. Since most of them seem to neglect the political activities, and they have not accepted enough information about the public policy. The significant reflects in the election of the “Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan” after finishing the election, most of the population rarely tempted to examine or to follow-up the task of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan in the operation of the policy campaigns during the election including the public policy in the actual administrative practice.

Consequently, the institutes and the academic organizations should access to be in charge of the examiners to look into the public expense, it has also been as the representatives who acted for the population in the public participation. It is consistent with the concept of the “Participatory Budgeting”. This may hold true that the population who are the owner of the country participate to investigate or even to control the budget public expenditure, at least, they will arrange the budget as well as the administrative efficiency is worthy, it is subject to provide more benefit for all organizations.

It has previously been that if it were generally agreed with two periods of the action. One occurs before the election, the population must realize the candidate’s policies which submitted to the population. This is more important than considering

the personality, manner, and individual appearance, in addition, considering in the possible administrative practice of the policy under the limitation of the authority in the responsibility of applying for this position. Finally, considering into the public policy can be possible in the administrative practice; however, the population should be aware of paying for that public policy, those are paid for the different types of the tax.

Second, when finishing the election, the local administrators will be posted to their places in which they applied for the position. The fact, mentioned that purposes to the type of the investigation arranged by the population through which a matter can be possible to pass the independent government organizations ,non profit organization, or even the public sectors. Thus, those sectors prove the progress of the local administrators to manage the administrative policy, that is, “Are there any significance to manage the administrative policy submitted to the population among the campaigns for the election?”

Furthermore, there is quoted into increasing the amount of the budget of public expenditure has been arranged by the concept of the administrative policy mentioned above, in case of using the budget of public expenditure for purposes of a greatest benefit which have shown that it is very important when comparing to other notions. The recommendations for the administrative policy that is, how local administrators should assign the local development plan in the long period and what direction should be identified to the development plan of each local organization. Even provided that, what symbols of the local will be concreted to use the budget of public expenditure for the purposes of a great efficiency and effectiveness according to the recommendation mentioned below.

If the area of the local administrative organization located in the north of Thailand, the local administrator and the population have agreed that the elements of the geographical circumstance or the culture of the local place should be identified to the proper case of the public policy under the notion of the local development, it is subject to a symbol of the cultural tour which appointed for the major concept in the local area. Therefore, the direction of managing the amount of the budget of public expenditure in the long term, it emphasizes mainly to the environmental development. The type of the direction of the local development can support the amount of budget

of public expenditure to employ. It is subject to the great benefit of overall to the community. And if the area of the local administrative organization is located in the East of Thailand, the local administrator and the populations have been compatible with their agreement, so the location should be developed to the industrial city. Because of the congruent physically location of the city, the type of the direction of the budget of public expenditure should be emphasized mainly to the infrastructure.

6.4 Suggestions for Further Studies

The research has conducted to the effect of the environmental factors on determining the public policy. The discussion is not presented to the contexts of the states and the cities of the United States of America. However, the findings have revealed the new viewpoints of the change of the environment, especially, the countries of Southeast Asia have had the contexts of the political culture and the standard of lives which are different from America. The result of this study, the researcher has agreed with the truth when viewing the public policy of the developing countries in case of the information that is rarely available to discuss, it is probably a large barrier. But nor is there more difficult than in case of replying to the question of how the political system will manage when the environmental factor has been changed.

6.4.1 Quantitative Approach:

The empirical study points in case of the most consideration into an increase of the number of variables and the change of the contexts for testing by using this model. But in case of an increase of the number of variables, the researcher has seen two cases as being more interest, that is, the increase of the number of the variables has been found the type of the relationship that is unchanged, on the contrary, an increase the number of variables has been found that the type of the relationship is changed, this study can be suggested as follows:

Case 1: The increase of the number of the variables has been found the relationship is unchanged.

Dealing with the political factor, the variable is analyzed (the Political Participants) as in part of the viewpoint of the population, but if adding the variable that has reflected the viewpoint of the policy-makers who formulated the public policy such as viewing of Policy Platform” or “Policy Commitment”. Moreover, adding the variable of the political factor can be observed when the political system in the developing country likes Thailand, and then the political party has been grown in the line of the political institute, in this case, it may be taken into consideration of the competition index. For instance, the application of the election of the Governor of Province is compared between the big parties, two or three. On the other hand, when maybe comparing to the relation between the Governor of Province dealt by his party, is connected with the central government of another party. Otherwie, the Governor of Province dealt by his party, is related to the member of the Bangkok Parliament and the member of District Parliament.

A part of the economic factor can be provided with the variable of the income of the population, when their earning is increasing toward the local administrative organization, it has organized rather than upon any earning that is formed as the types of tax paid by the population. Hence, much of earning has provided to the local administrative organization, this means that it has much more expenditure respectively. But if the income of the population is under the condition of depending on the computerized database system provided the variable as mentioned above, significantly, it must collect the accurate data according to the academic principle, and providing enough for calculating the proper statistics.

Case 2: The increase of the number of the variables has been found the relationship is changed.

To increase the number of variable led to a greater ability to very considerable explanation in different situation phenomenon. Among several variables involving the development and the improvement in the characteristics of the relationship, in this case, led to a greatest ability to the extended description either. The researcher presents the method of increasing the number of variables which indicates the type of identifying the number of the public policy or the number of the public project, those are bound in the center which attached between the variable of Bangkok District Collection Capability and the Bureaucrats. The District of each area is able to collect

increasingly their income, as the result, it can increase the public policy or new public projects in order to respond the need of the population. Then, those projects led to an increase of the numbers of the bureaucrats who are responsible for the mentioned projects respectively.

A related point is that the context is changed and brought into testing with the model. All that is needed in the procedure is of great importance whereby the unit used for analyzing is changed into the local administrative organizations, that this means, it might be provided to other local administrations which formed the same or different governance when comparing to the form of governance in Bangkok Metropolitan. Note that the results affect toward the extended fundamental of knowledge of the public policy which have more growth distance in different areas.

6.4.2 Qualitative Approach:

Once further studies with the qualitative study should investigate and follow in large of doing the incessant research, that is, viewing the trend of movement of public expenditure may be whether it is changed on the long term or not. If the trend is not changed whether this trend still respond to the need of quality of lives in that society. If the change occurs in the movement of the trend, there are any conditions occur, the researcher should further analyze to find out which elements effect on the change mentioned above. Then, comparing to other local administrative organizations, it is possible whether the movement of public expenditure is the same as the above trend or not. But maybe whether it is not the same as the above trend mentioned, the researcher maybe search for which causes are conducted to the changes.

Analyzing the budget in brief based on the qualitative analysis. The finding found that the position of the Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan or the local of administrators affects the policy formulation and the administrative management of the budget of public expenditure. Based on the findings, the researcher suggest additionally in two cases in order to be a greater enhancement of academic knowledge, that is, in case one, the incessant analyzes should be considered in the long term regarding the next Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan influence on the policy formulation and the administrative management of the budget of public expenditure as mentioned that, "Does the Govenor of Bangkok Metropolitan still

reflect on identifying the direction of the policy?”. And in case of two, analyzing the comparison among the developing countries in Southeast Asia region, the local administrators have identified the direction of the policy and the administrative management of public expenditure “Is there the same type of making-decision?”

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's Budget Expenditure Appropriation By Activities Fiscal Year: 2009

Bangkok Devekopment Plan	Year 2009 Amount of (Million Baht)	Percentage
Public Cleaning and Orderliness	7,694.34	16.73
Water Drainage and Sewage Management	4,392.75	9.55
General Administration	9,140.10	19.87
Civil Works and Traffic System	9,502.95	20.66
Public Health	5,440.20	11.83
Social Development and Services	4,900.01	10.65
Education	4,929.65	10.71

Source: Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's Budget in Brief Fiscal Year 2009:
Page 35 (Million Baht)

Appendix B

List of the Offices of Bangkok District

No.	District	No.	District
1	Phra Nakhon	26	Bang Kapi
2	Pom Prap Sattru Phai	27	Wang Thonglang
3	Pathum Wan	28	Lat Phrao
4	Samphanthawong	29	Bueng Kum
5	Bang Rak	30	Khan Na Yao
6	Yan Nawa	31	Saphan Sung
7	Sathon	32	Nong Chok
8	Bang Kho Laem	33	Min Buri
9	Dusit	34	Khlong Sam Wa
10	Bang Sue	35	Lat Krabang
11	Phaya Thai	36	Thon Buri
12	Ratchathewi	37	Khlong San
13	Huai Khwang	38	Bangkok Noi
14	Din Daeng	39	Bang Phlat
15	Phra Khanong	40	Bangkok Yai
16	Bang Na	41	Phasi Charoen
17	Khlong Toei	42	Bang Khae
18	Vadhana	43	Bang Khun Thian
19	Prawet	44	Bang Bon
20	Suan Luang	45	Chom Thong
21	Bang Khen	46	Taling Chan
22	Sai Mai	47	Thawi Watthana
23	Don Mueang	48	Rat Burana
24	Lak Si	49	Thung Khru
25	Chatuchak	50	Nong Khaem

Appendix C

Descriptive Statistical Results

C.1 Bangkok District Collection Capability Per Capita

. sum mecappop

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
mecappop	550	1480.192	2057.645	97.7327	15537.4

. sum mecappop, detail

Bangkok District Collection Capability Per Capita

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	134.5016	97.7327		
5%	193.1712	112.4119		
10%	253.7555	119.9422	obs	550
25%	456.2971	127.5897	Sum of wgt.	550
50%	781.2831		Mean	1480.192
		Largest	Std. Dev.	2057.645
75%	1545.827	13317.05		
90%	3290.786	13401.05	Variance	4233904
95%	4648.241	14326.01	Skewness	3.692225
99%	12617.05	15537.4	Kurtosis	19.65241

Bangkok Area Group 1

. sum mecappop

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
mecappop	231	2585.361	2764.185	307.6317	15537.4

. sum mecappop, detail

Bangkok District Collection Capability Per Capita

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	327.7252	307.6317		
5%	393.2578	315.903		
10%	459.1772	327.7252	obs	231
25%	768.0823	344.5294	Sum of wgt.	231
50%	1701.638		Mean	2585.361
		Largest	Std. Dev.	2764.185
75%	3265.034	13317.05		
90%	4957.98	13401.05	Variance	7640718
95%	9225.852	14326.01	Skewness	2.429431
99%	13401.05	15537.4	Kurtosis	9.530766

Bangkok Area Group 2

. sum mecappop

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
mecappop	198	687.691	417.9386	97.7327	2394.512

. sum mecappop, detail

Bangkok District Collection Capability Per Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	112.4119	97.7327		
5%	190.2087	112.4119		
10%	247.5791	119.9422	Obs	198
25%	381.9467	137.1963	Sum of wgt.	198
50%	597.7448		Mean	687.691
			Std. Dev.	417.9386
75%	920.0452	1956.832		
90%	1201.706	2140.884	Variance	174672.6
95%	1474.671	2273.225	Skewness	1.336342
99%	2273.225	2394.512	Kurtosis	5.417575

Bangkok Area Group 3

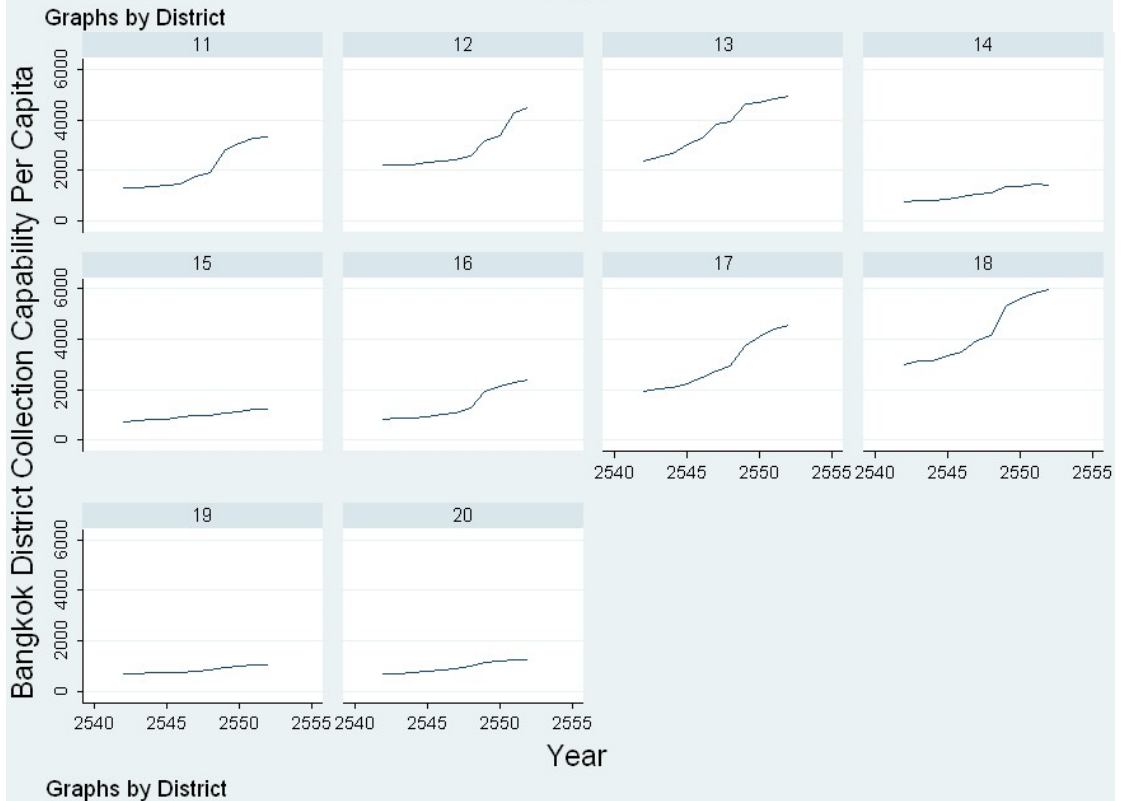
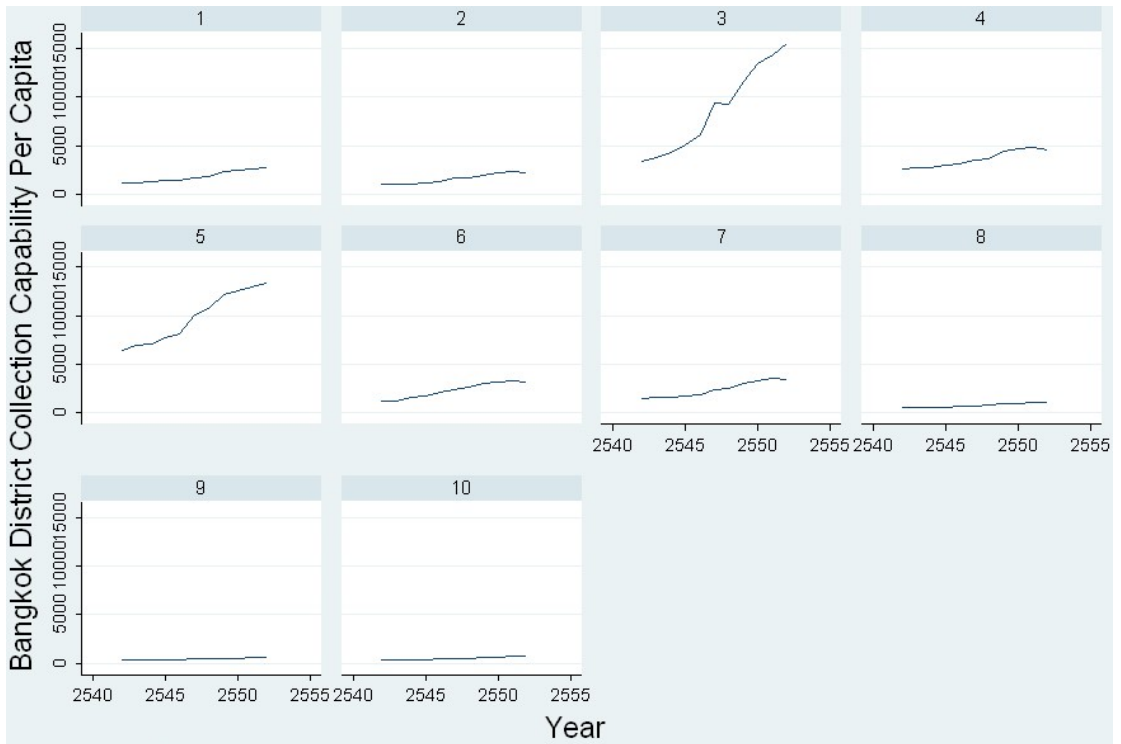
. sum mecappop

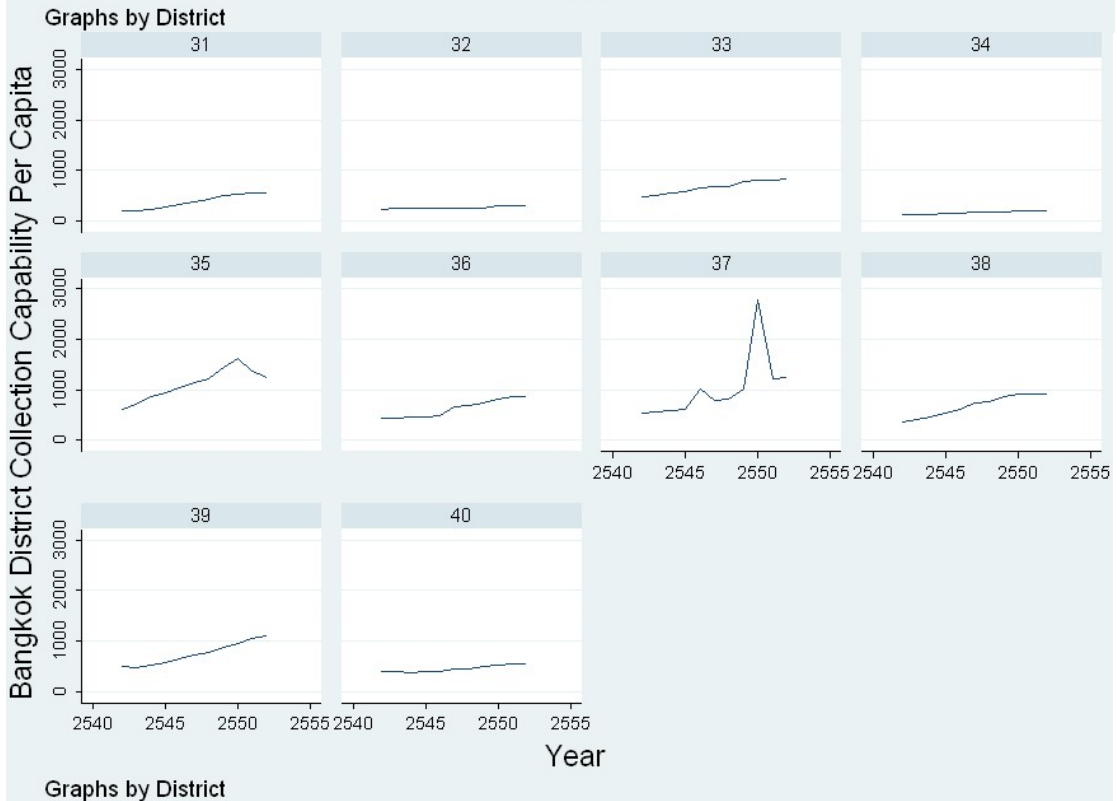
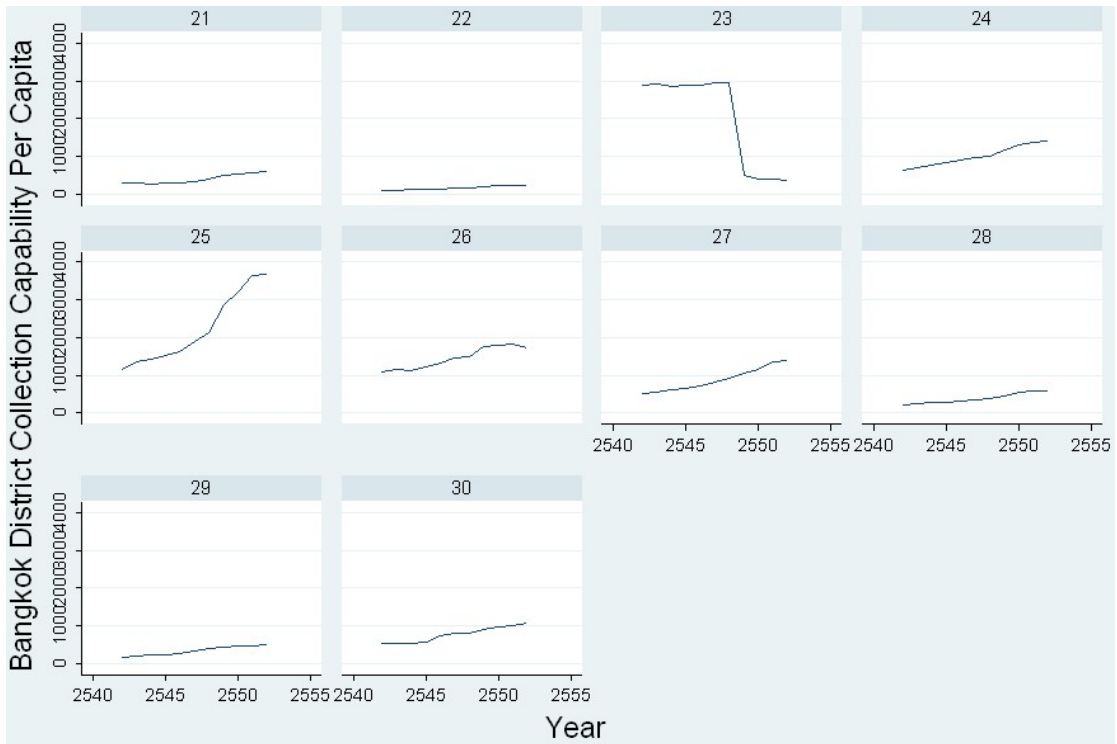
variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
mecappop	121	688.6635	651.3411	127.5897	2971.048

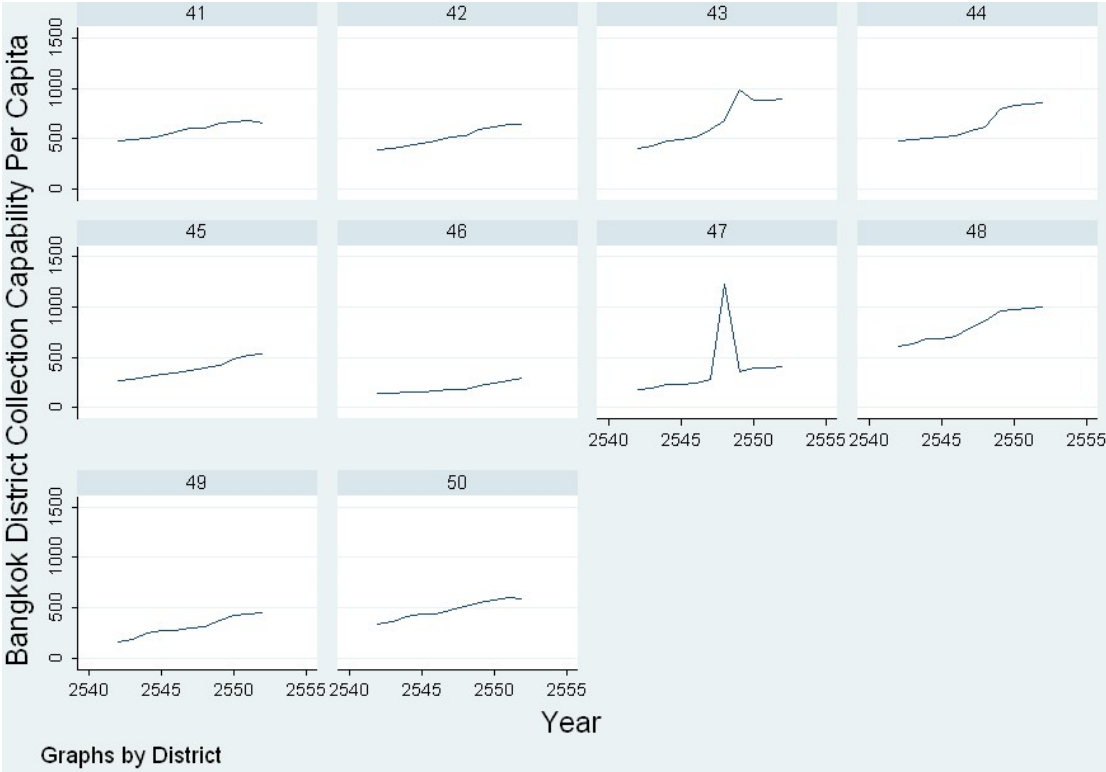
. sum mecappop, detail

Bangkok District Collection Capability Per Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	129.3451	127.5897		
5%	141.4314	129.3451		
10%	176.5869	134.5016	Obs	121
25%	250.0878	140.0991	Sum of wgt.	121
50%	501.2376		Mean	688.6635
			Std. Dev.	651.3411
75%	833.4732	2904.664		
90%	1300.246	2916.226	Variance	424245.2
95%	2864.545	2967.928	Skewness	2.288385
99%	2967.928	2971.048	Kurtosis	8.230599







C.2 Population

. sum pop

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pop	550	114112.6	35117.93	29283	193478

. sum pop,detail

Population					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	32194	29283			
5%	60001	30088			
10%	72992.5	30646	Obs	550	
25%	88556	31142	Sum of wgt.	550	
50%	111820		Mean	114112.6	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	35117.93	
75%	141017	191521			
90%	164028	192597	Variance	1.23e+09	
95%	173558	193449	Skewness	.0719009	
99%	188610	193478	Kurtosis	2.483406	

Bangkok Area Group 1

. sum pop

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pop	231	102587.2	37988.87	29283	188610

. sum pop,detail

Population					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	30646	29283			
5%	37593	30088			
10%	60001	30646	Obs	231	
25%	77202	31142	Sum of wgt.	231	
50%	93774		Mean	102587.2	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	37988.87	
75%	133131	177938			
90%	159466	180867	Variance	1.44e+09	
95%	169113	184181	Skewness	.2844292	
99%	180867	188610	Kurtosis	2.270207	

Bangkok Area Group 2

. sum pop

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pop	198	126307	31997.23	71629	193478

. sum pop,detail

Population					
Percentiles		Smallest			
1%	72745	71629			
5%	81784	72745			
10%	86043	74990	Obs	198	
25%	100497	76535	Sum of wgt.	198	
50%	116299		Mean	126307	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	31997.23	
75%	149747	191521			
90%	174611	192597	Variance	1.02e+09	
95%	182335	193449	Skewness	.3907482	
99%	193449	193478	Kurtosis	2.056756	

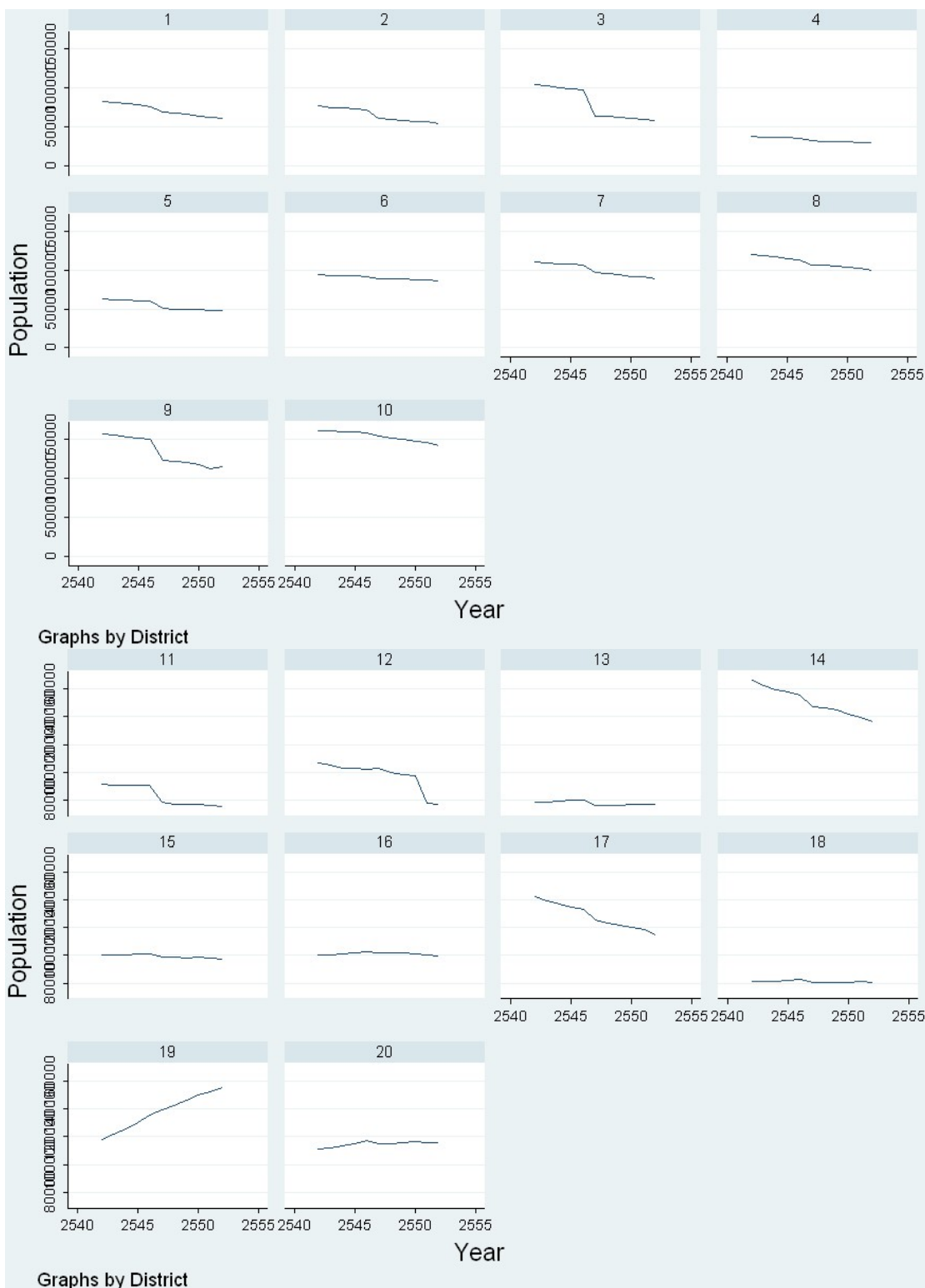
Bangkok Area Group 3

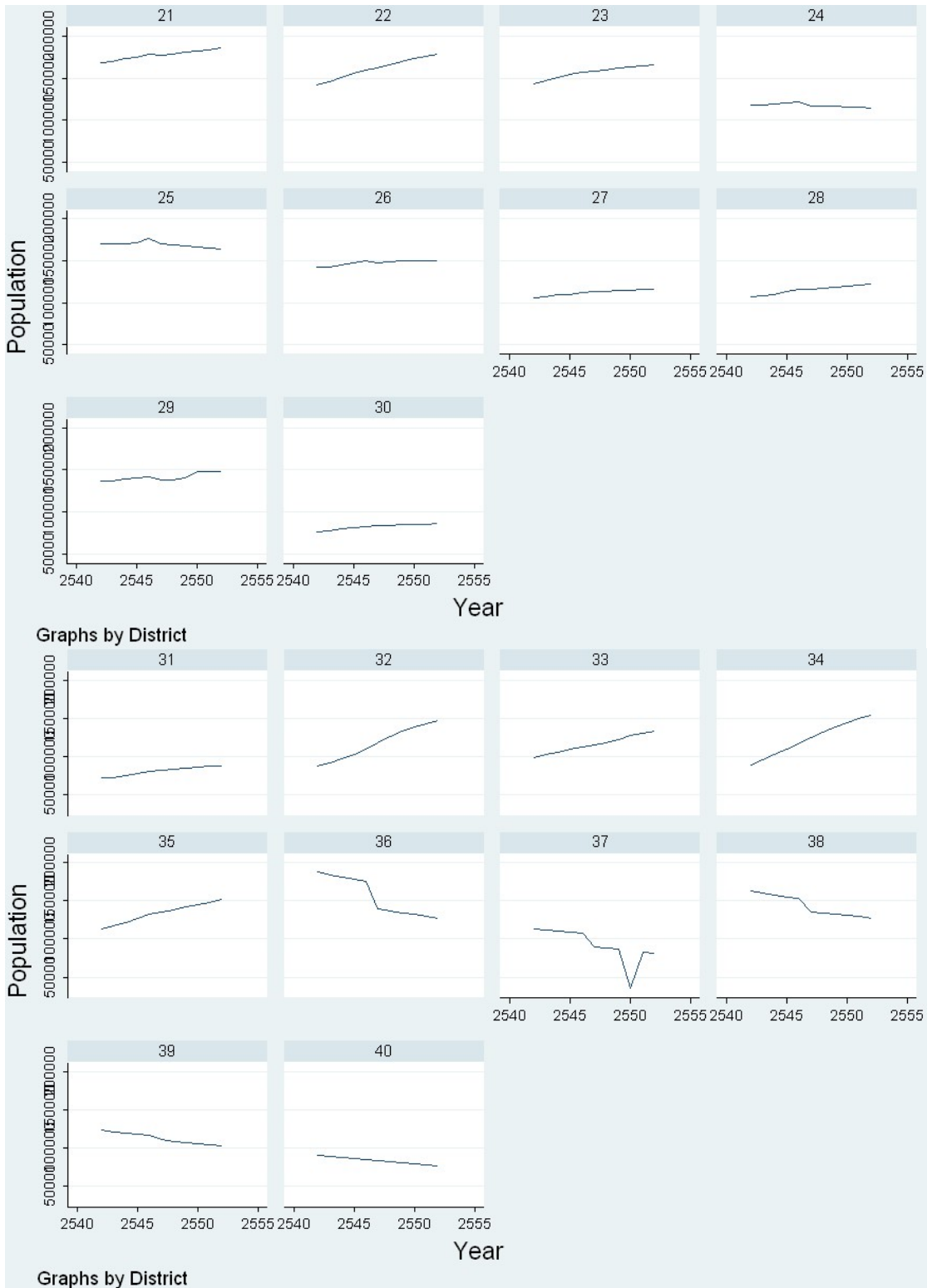
. sum pop

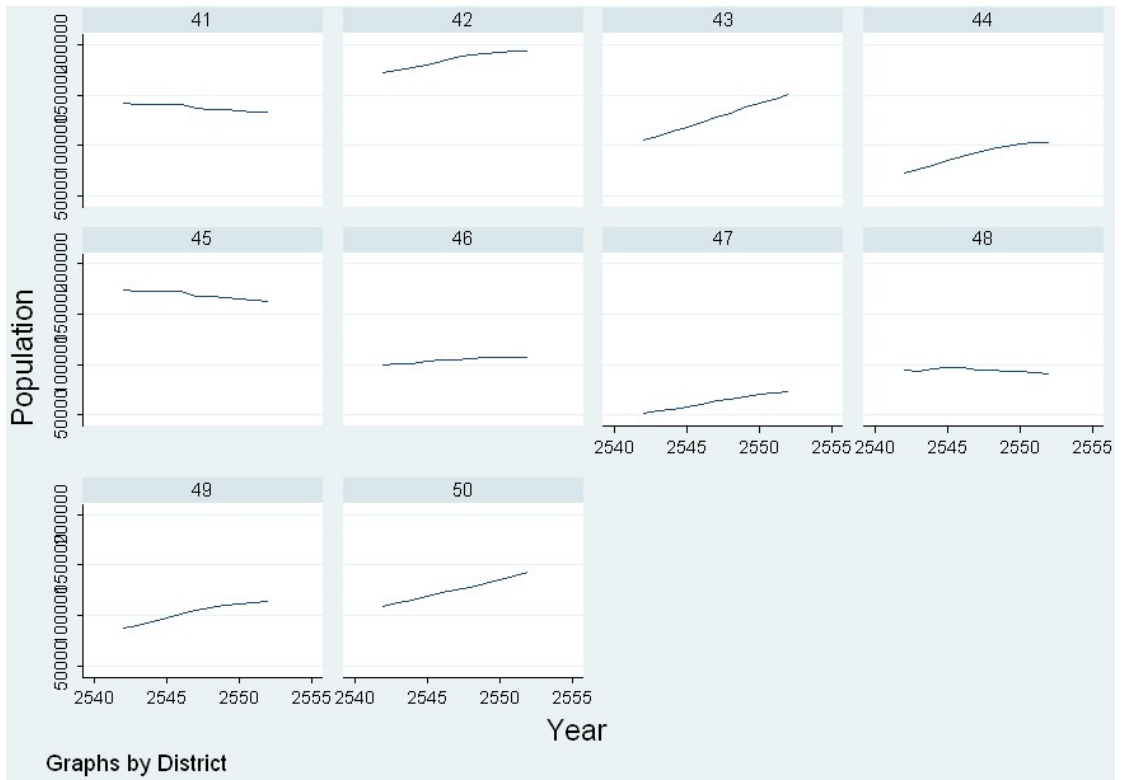
variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pop	121	116161	26269.47	52099	165433

. sum pop,detail

Population					
Percentiles		Smallest			
1%	53801	52099			
5%	66354	53801			
10%	76040	55705	Obs	121	
25%	102564	58004	Sum of wgt.	121	
50%	116922		Mean	116161	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	26269.47	
75%	134834	161600			
90%	149776	163080	Variance	6.90e+08	
95%	157643	164570	Skewness	-.3707995	
99%	164570	165433	Kurtosis	2.794482	







C.3 Population Density

. sum popden

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
popden	550	7742.096	6338.516	372.872	39669.6

. sum popden, detail

Population Density					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	496.845	372.872			
5%	1065.946	390.162			
10%	1503.354	412.176	Obs		550
25%	3623.291	434.113	Sum of wgt.		550
50%	5602.23		Mean		7742.096
			Std. Dev.		6338.516
		Largest			
75%	10734.93	37928.54			
90%	14656.12	38311.24	Variance		4.02e+07
95%	19893.11	38953.91	Skewness		1.970546
99%	31703.78	39669.6	Kurtosis		8.36056

Bangkok Area Group 1

. sum popden

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
popden	231	12753.53	6765.461	4989.972	39669.6

. sum popden, detail

Population Density					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	5062.021	4989.972			
5%	5148.782	5027.288			
10%	5313.045	5062.021	Obs		231
25%	8580.744	5069.713	Sum of wgt.		231
50%	11386.92		Mean		12753.53
			Std. Dev.		6765.461
		Largest			
75%	14518.76	37928.54			
90%	21151.56	38311.24	Variance		4.58e+07
95%	26548.73	38953.91	Skewness		1.665534
99%	38311.24	39669.6	Kurtosis		6.488106

Bangkok Area Group 2

. sum popden

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
popden	198	5187.113	1825.993	2254.334	10830.55

. sum popden, detail

Population Density					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	2313.946	2254.334			
5%	2717.337	2313.946			
10%	2954.41	2397.333	Obs	198	
25%	3709.313	2483.959	Sum of wgt.	198	
50%	5252.025		Mean	5187.113	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	1825.993	
75%	6065.814	10348.68			
90%	7536.559	10453.17	Variance	3334252	
95%	9141.901	10580.99	Skewness	.7654351	
99%	10580.99	10830.55	Kurtosis	3.554571	

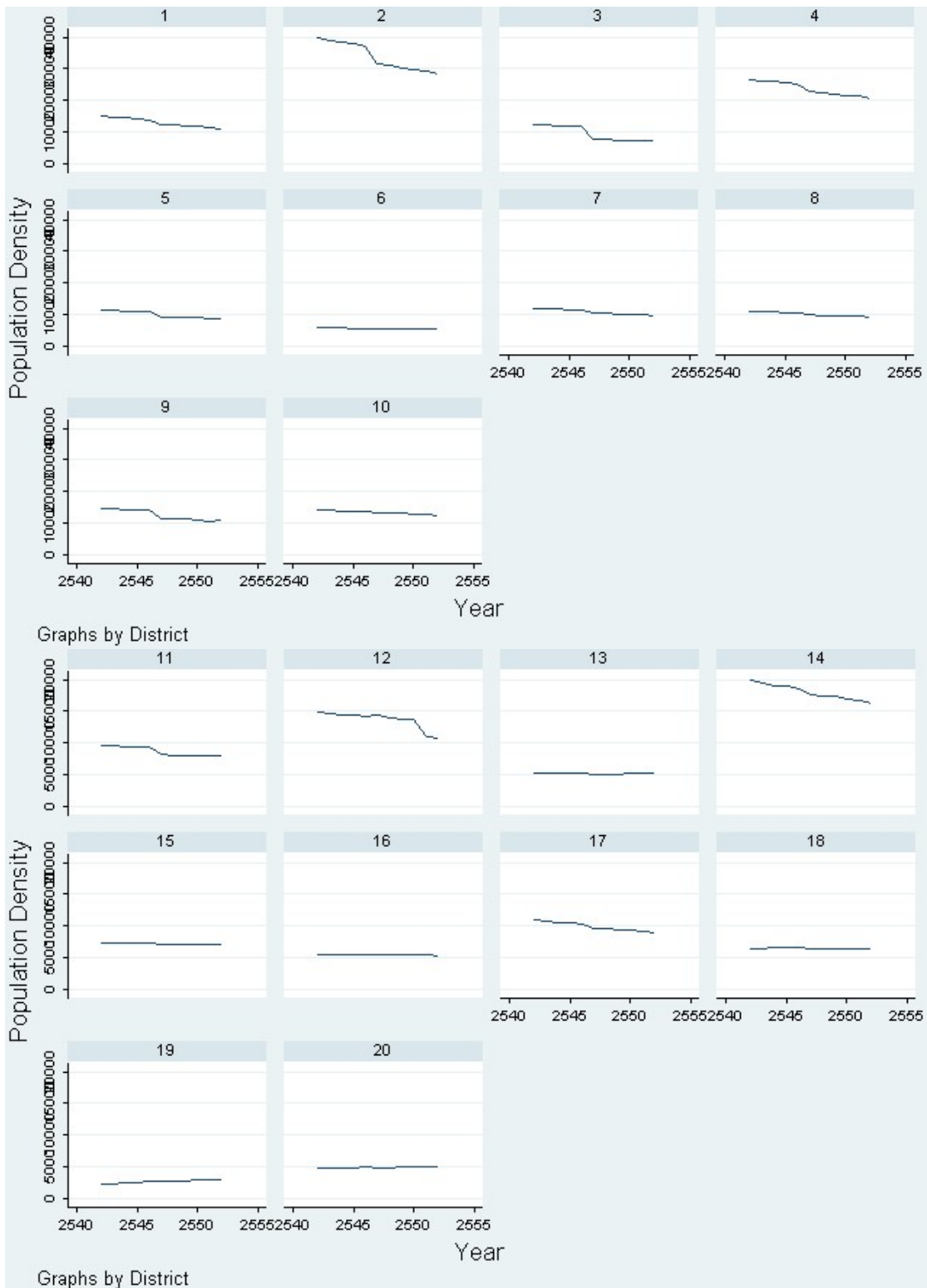
Bangkok Area Group 3

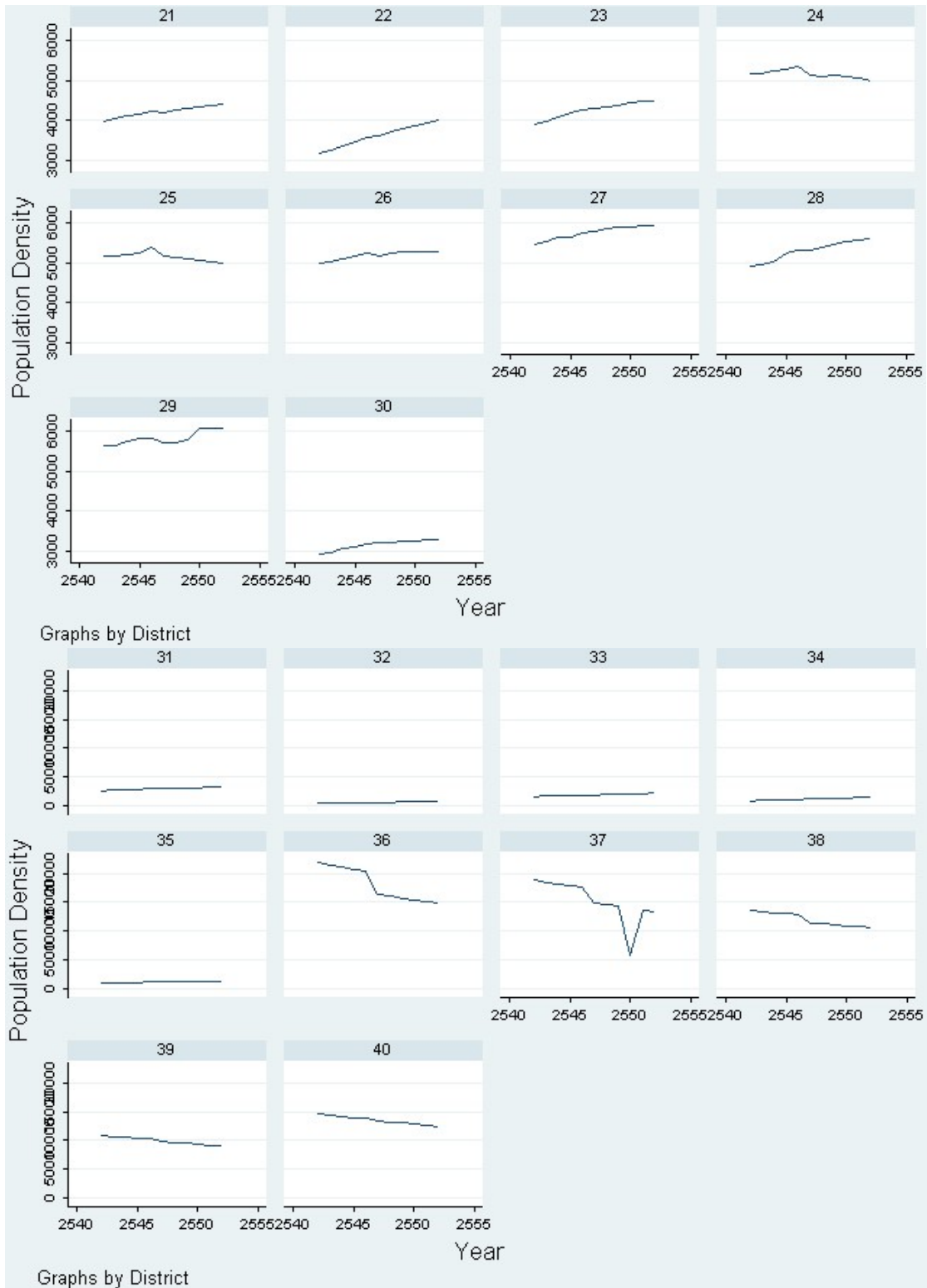
. sum popden

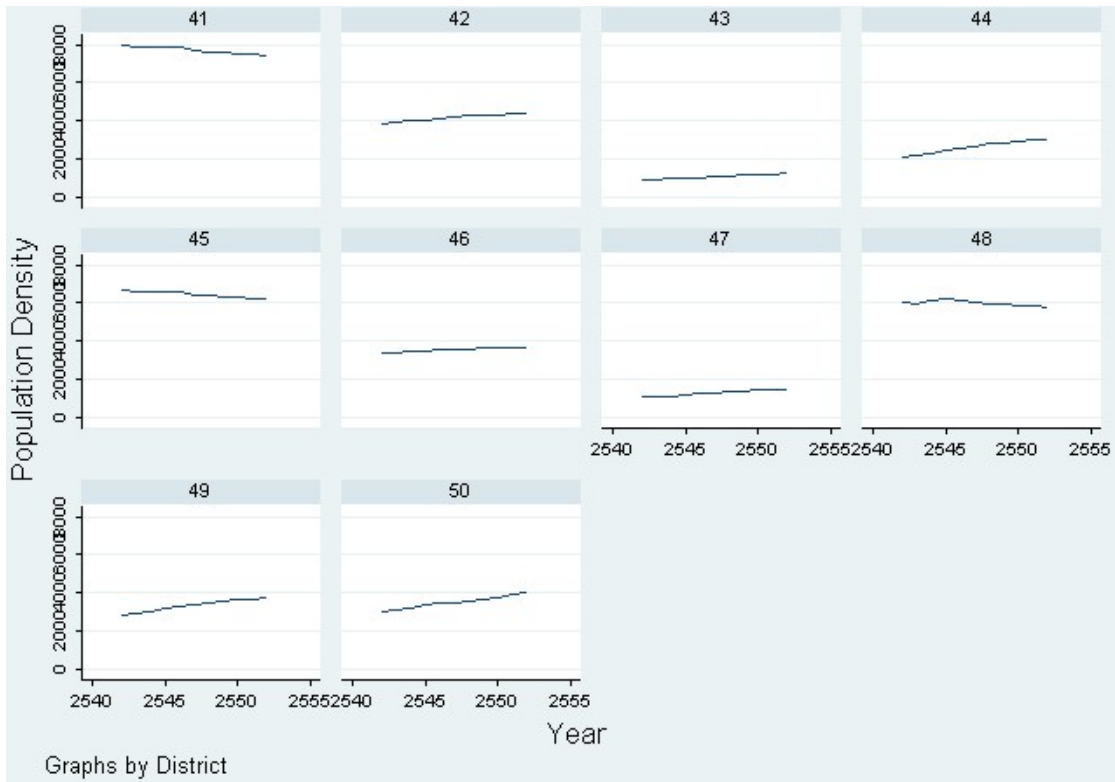
variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
popden	121	2355.69	1494.924	372.872	5333.173

. sum popden, detail

Population Density					
	Percentiles	Smallest			
1%	390.162	372.872			
5%	533.842	390.162			
10%	862.629	412.176	Obs	121	
25%	1096.332	434.113	Sum of wgt.	121	
50%	1810.229		Mean	2355.69	
		Largest	Std. Dev.	1494.924	
75%	3586.685	5161.029			
90%	4471.646	5238.124	Variance	2234798	
95%	5118.953	5286.984	Skewness	.5019406	
99%	5286.984	5333.173	Kurtosis	1.891399	







C.4 One-Year Lagged District Public Expenditure Per Capita

. sum lameexppop

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
lameexppop	500	1575.318	676.3816	610.3591	5616.457

. sum lameexppop, detail

One-Year Lagged District Public Expenditure Per
Capita

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	758.2005	610.3591		
5%	884.7487	707.3223		
10%	947.6482	713.5111	Obs	500
25%	1107.176	743.1394	Sum of wgt.	500
50%	1375.549		Mean	1575.318
			Std. Dev.	676.3816
		Largest		
75%	1893.025	4486.573		
90%	2450.038	4579.397	Variance	457492.1
95%	2859.812	4989.463	Skewness	1.892145
99%	4010.312	5616.457	Kurtosis	8.347335

Bangkok Area Group 1

. sum lameexppop

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
lameexppop	210	1850.274	828.3053	610.3591	5616.457

. sum lameexppop, detail

One-Year Lagged District Public Expenditure Per
Capita

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	854.9539	610.3591		
5%	942.5457	803.7338		
10%	1017.57	854.9539	Obs	210
25%	1281.757	874.0234	Sum of wgt.	210
50%	1608.752		Mean	1850.274
			Std. Dev.	828.3053
		Largest		
75%	2330.122	4486.573		
90%	2920.401	4579.397	Variance	686089.7
95%	3542.383	4989.463	Skewness	1.489824
99%	4579.397	5616.457	Kurtosis	5.848973

Bangkok Area Group 2

. sum lameexppop

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
lameexppop	180	1319.957	428.8427	707.3223	2770.418

. sum lameexppop, detail

One-Year Lagged District Public Expenditure Per
Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	713.5111	707.3223		
5%	819.6497	713.5111		
10%	894.0009	743.1394	Obs	180
25%	1020.651	754.3544	Sum of wgt.	180
50%	1223.539		Mean	1319.957
		Largest	Std. Dev.	428.8427
75%	1496.476	2449.934		
90%	1964.678	2608.573	Variance	183906.1
95%	2264.021	2612.405	Skewness	1.15872
99%	2612.405	2770.418	Kurtosis	3.922083

Bangkok Area Group 3

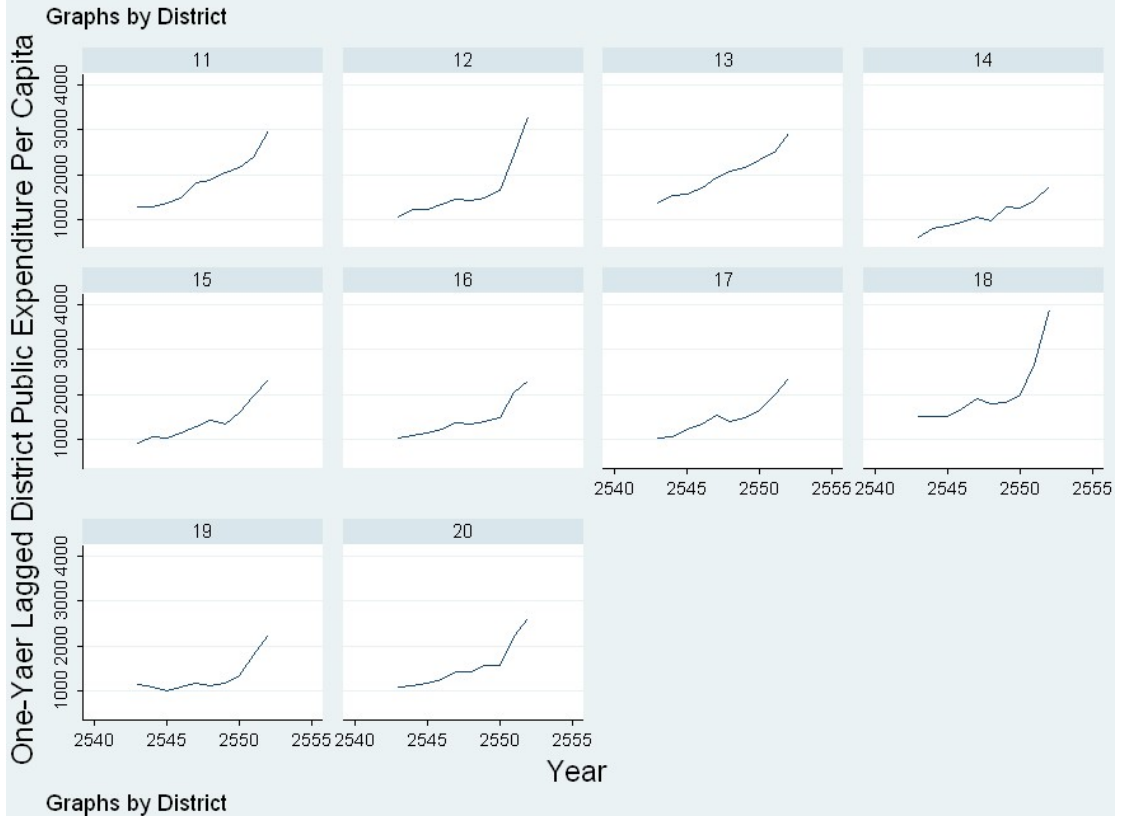
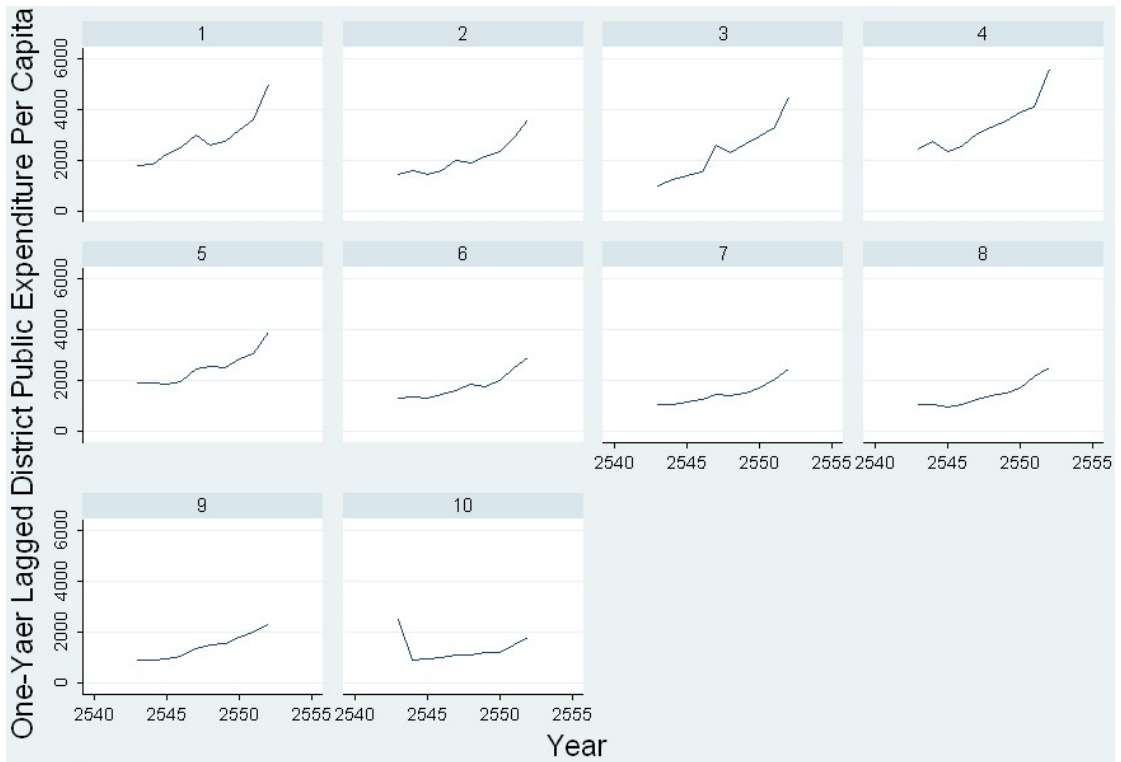
. sum lameexppop

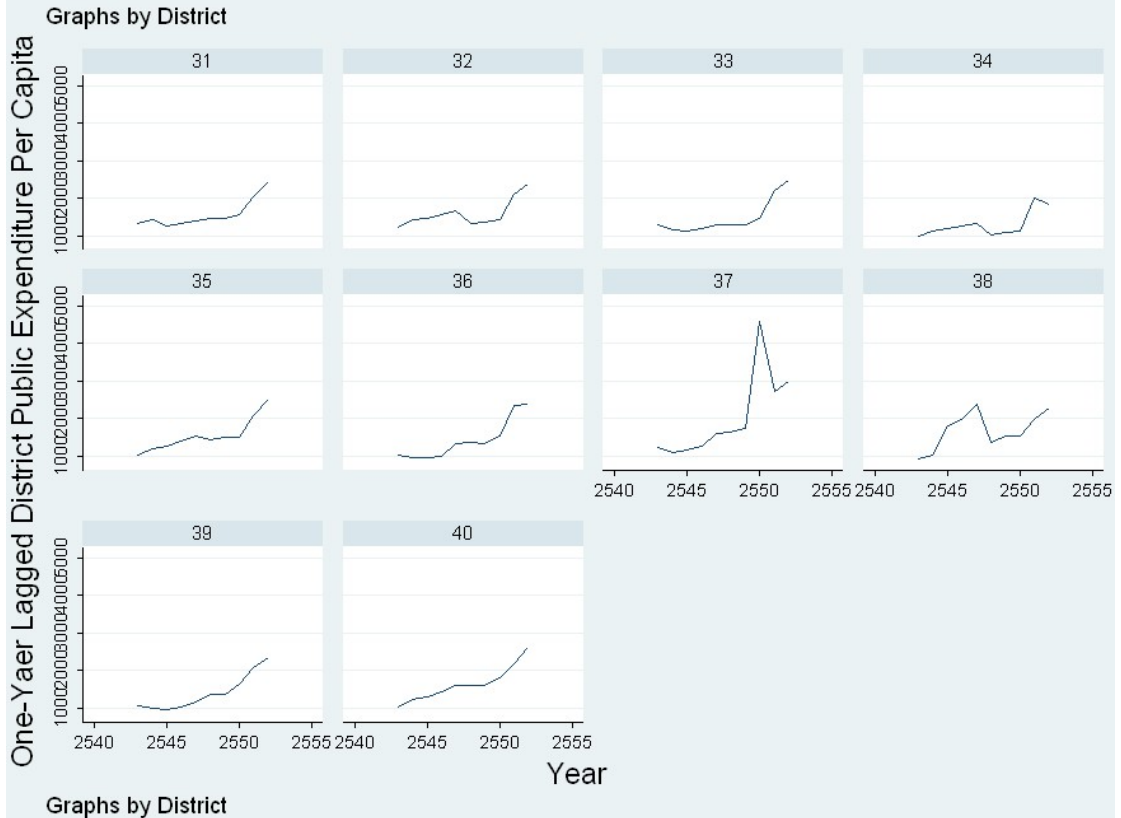
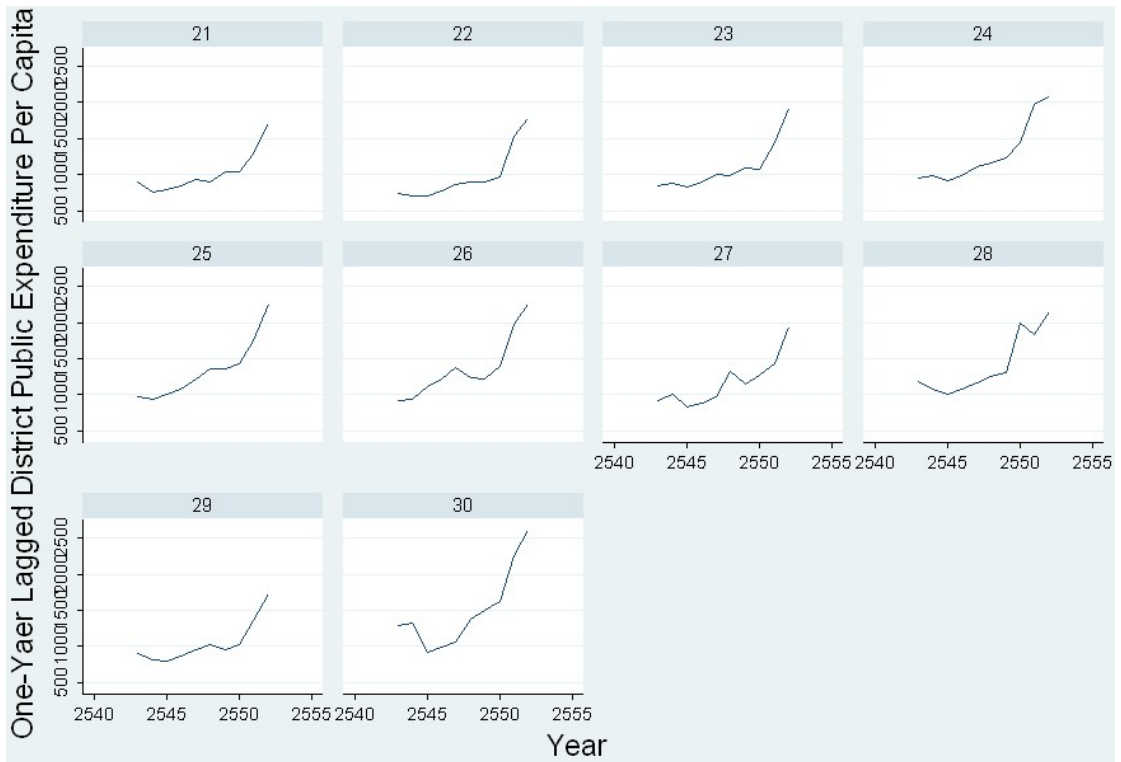
variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
lameexppop	110	1468.265	460.3769	814.9637	3261.775

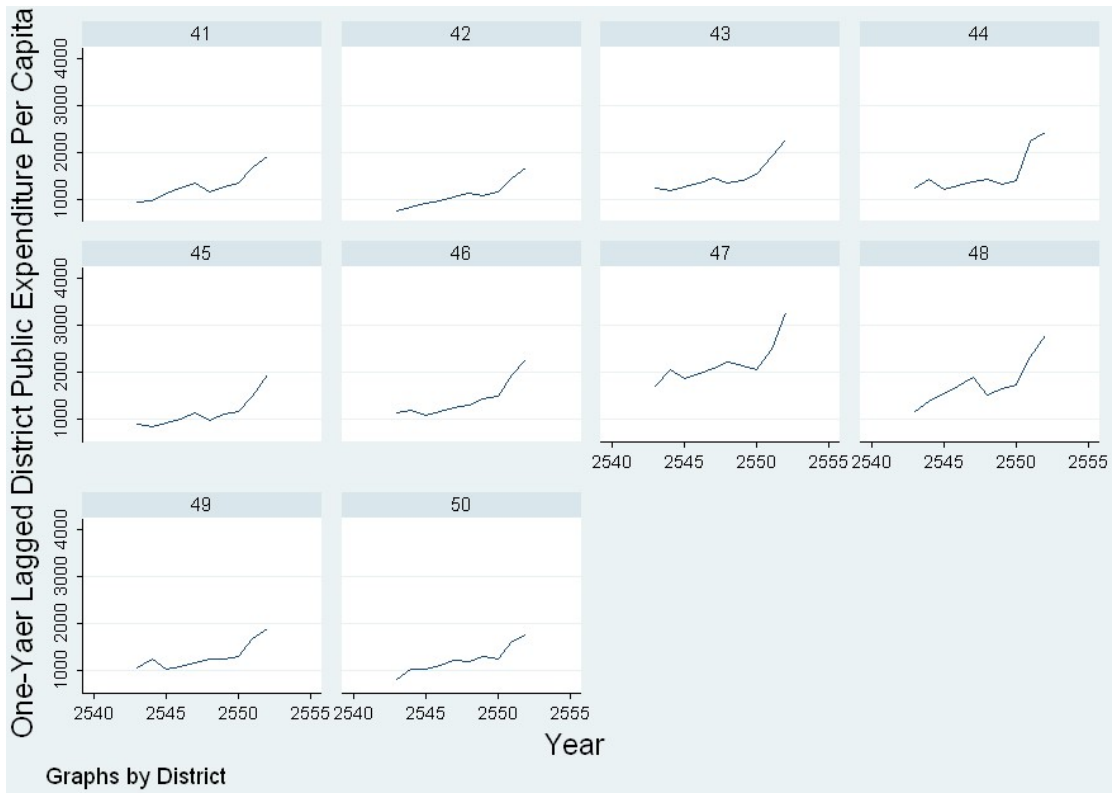
. sum lameexppop, detail

One-Year Lagged District Public Expenditure Per
Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	825.1214	814.9637		
5%	913.367	825.1214		
10%	998.2758	847.2902	Obs	110
25%	1155.535	879.3558	Sum of wgt.	110
50%	1325.441		Mean	1468.265
		Largest	Std. Dev.	460.3769
75%	1698.751	2478.272		
90%	2169.244	2481.856	Variance	211946.9
95%	2382.029	2512.604	Skewness	1.148367
99%	2512.604	3261.775	Kurtosis	4.118659







C.5 Political Participants

```
. mvdecode pp,mv(0)
```

```
pp: 350 missing values generated
```

```
. sum pp
```

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pp	200	56.9634	5.268194	45.94	68.42

```
. sum pp,detail
```

Political Participants

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	46.905	45.94		
5%	49.075	46.48		
10%	49.87	47.33	Obs	200
25%	52.375	47.59	Sum of wgt.	200
50%	56.385		Mean	56.9634
		Largest	Std. Dev.	5.268194
75%	61.09	66.34		
90%	64.045	67.41	Variance	27.75386
95%	65.33	68.17	Skewness	.0759706
99%	67.79	68.42	Kurtosis	1.994532

Bangkok Area Group 1

```
. sum pp
```

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pp	84	55.98393	5.097521	45.94	65.97

```
. sum pp,detail
```

Political Participants

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	45.94	45.94		
5%	48.82	46.48		
10%	49.16	47.33	Obs	84
25%	51.975	47.84	Sum of wgt.	84
50%	56.005		Mean	55.98393
		Largest	Std. Dev.	5.097521
75%	60.295	65.18		
90%	63.35	65.19	Variance	25.98472
95%	65	65.37	Skewness	.0756475
99%	65.97	65.97	Kurtosis	2.086994

Bangkok Area Group 2

. sum pp

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pp	72	57.29569	5.165119	47.59	68.17

. sum pp,detail

Political Participants

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	47.59	47.59		
5%	49.39	48.82		
10%	50.56	48.86	Obs	72
25%	52.655	49.39	Sum of wgt.	72
50%	57.855		Mean	57.29569
			Std. Dev.	5.165119
75%	61.77	65.29		
90%	63.93	65.49	Variance	26.67845
95%	65.29	65.86	Skewness	.0106346
99%	68.17	68.17	Kurtosis	1.890851

Bangkok Area Group 3

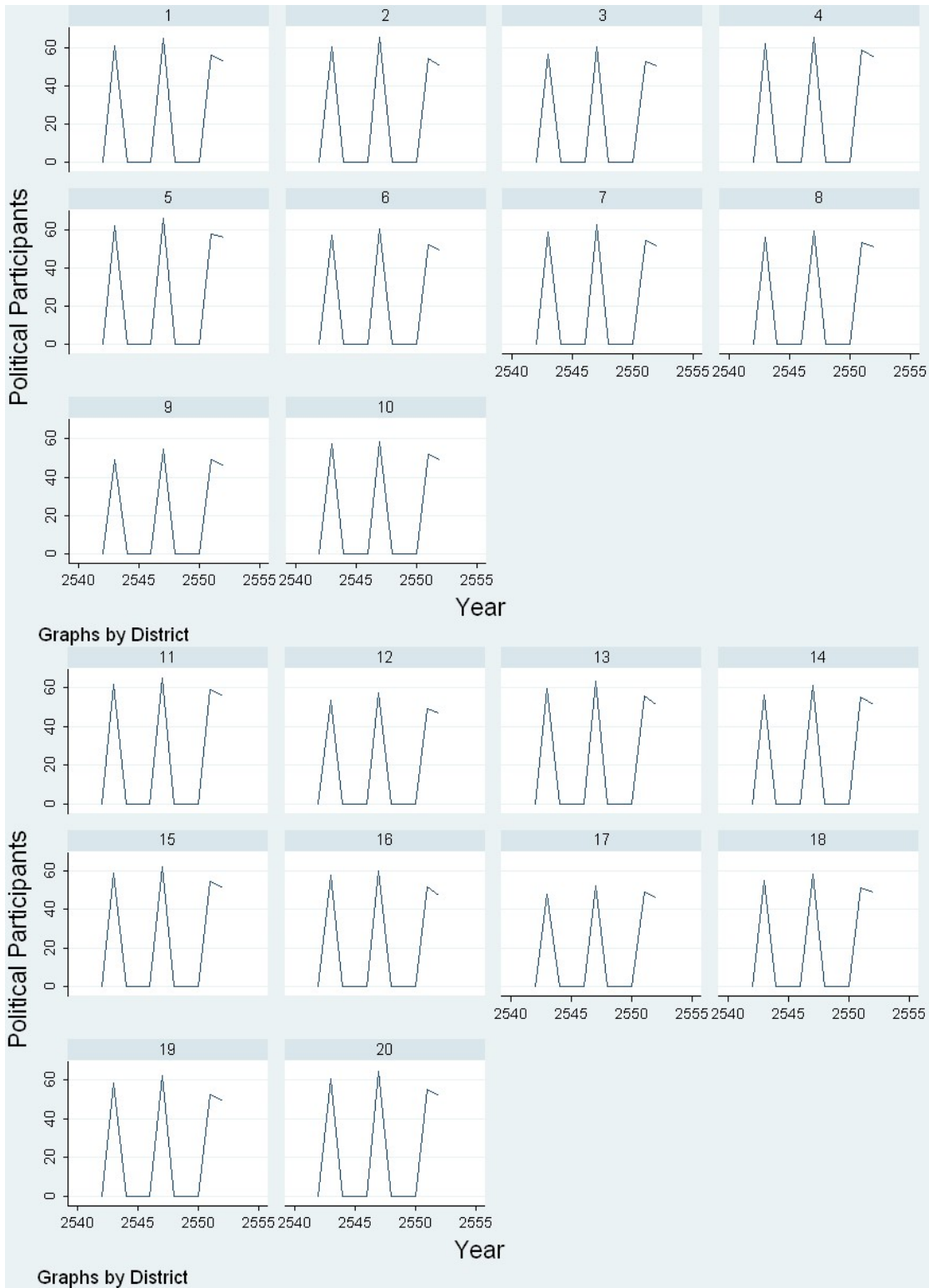
. sum pp

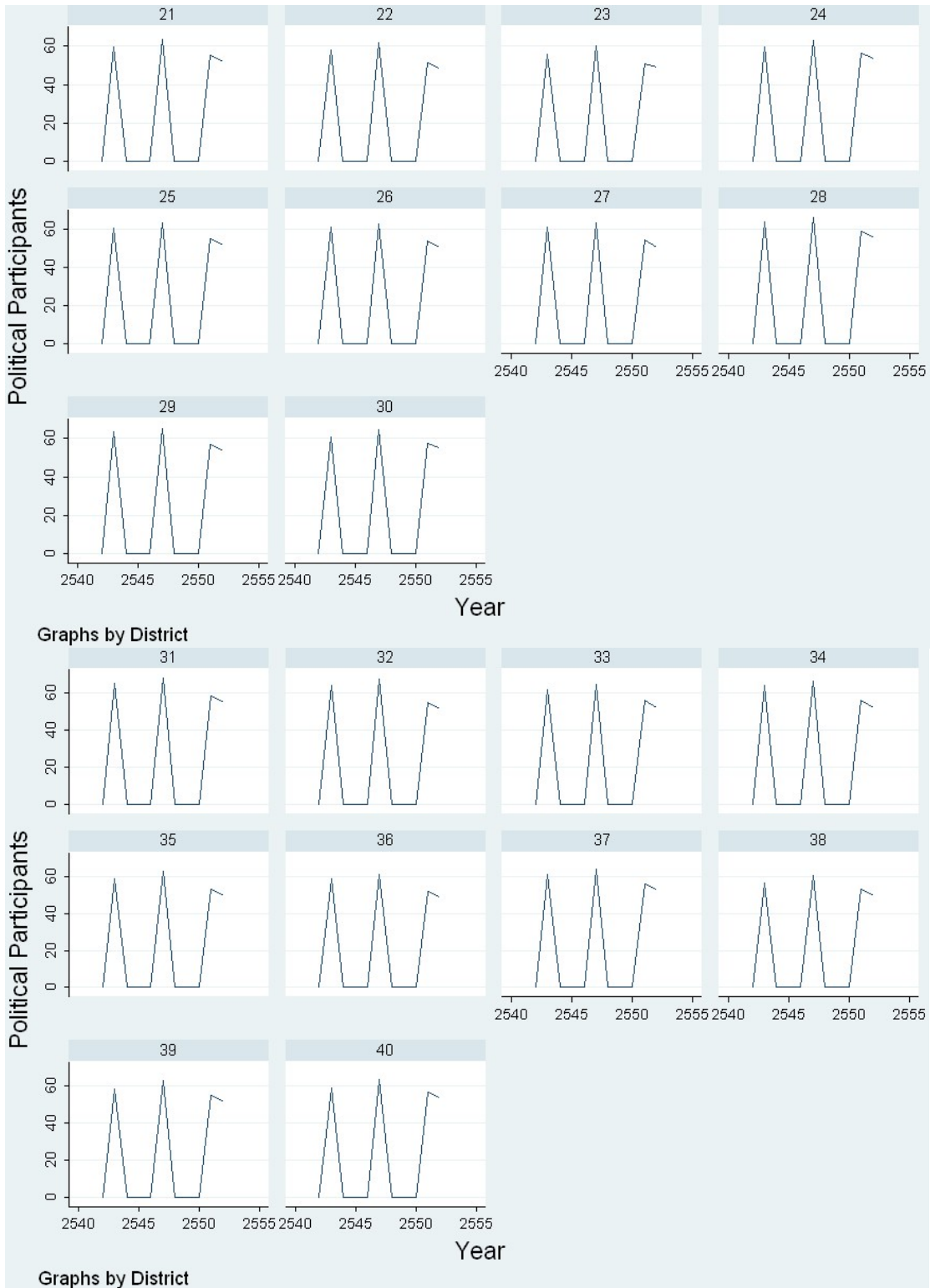
variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
pp	44	58.28955	5.511508	49.06	68.42

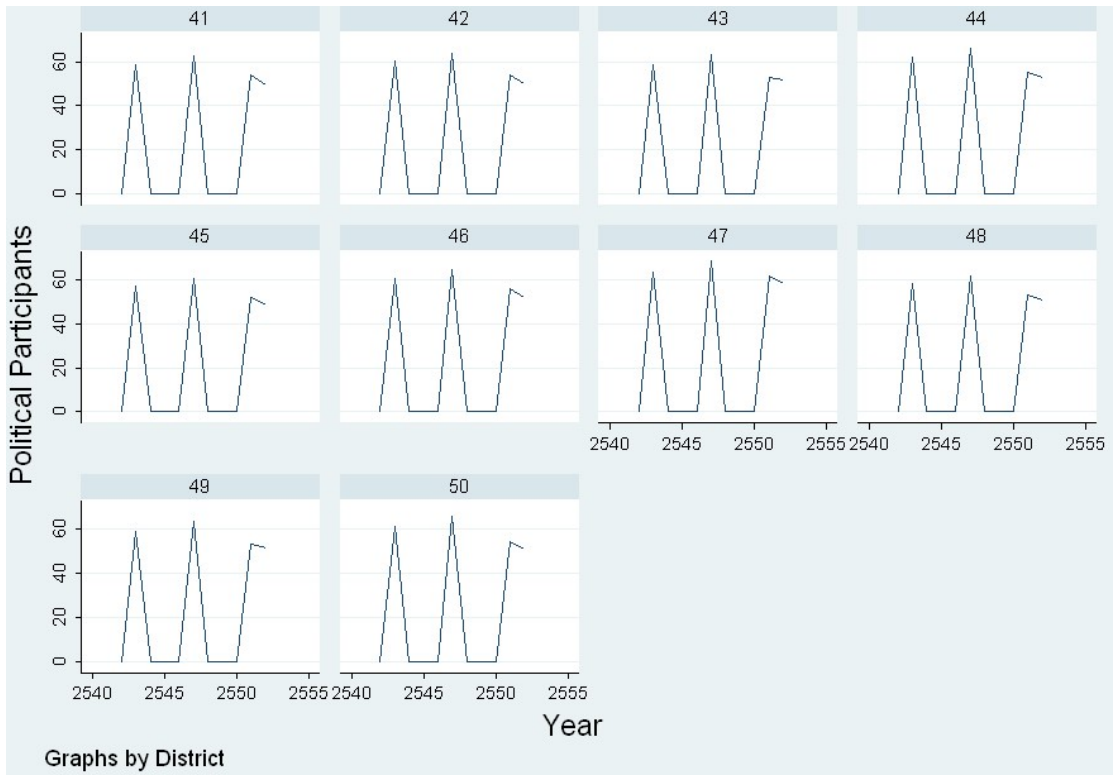
. sum pp,detail

Political Participants

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	49.06	49.06		
5%	50.84	49.68		
10%	51.39	50.84	Obs	44
25%	52.8	51.25	Sum of wgt.	44
50%	58.645		Mean	58.28955
			Std. Dev.	5.511508
75%	63.15	66.1		
90%	65.86	66.34	Variance	30.37672
95%	66.34	67.41	Skewness	.0704047
99%	68.42	68.42	Kurtosis	1.732734







Graphs by District

C.6 Bureaucrats

. sum bur

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bur	550	770.66	143.1533	489	1269

. sum bur,detail

Bureaucrats					
Percentiles		Smallest			
1%	509	489			
5%	562	500			
10%	607	505	Obs	550	
25%	667	506	Sum of wgt.	550	
50%	756		Mean	770.66	
			Std. Dev.	143.1533	
75%	860	1206			
90%	966.5	1233	Variance	20492.88	
95%	1006	1254	Skewness	.7770292	
99%	1180	1269	Kurtosis	3.749735	

Bangkok Area Group 1

. sum bur

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bur	231	835.1991	150.9811	554	1269

. sum bur,detail

Bureaucrats					
Percentiles		Smallest			
1%	557	554			
5%	633	557			
10%	663	557	Obs	231	
25%	742	558	Sum of wgt.	231	
50%	818		Mean	835.1991	
			Std. Dev.	150.9811	
75%	896	1206			
90%	1007	1233	Variance	22795.3	
95%	1164	1254	Skewness	.6932604	
99%	1233	1269	Kurtosis	3.431419	

Bangkok Area Group 2

. sum bur

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bur	198	732.7374	120.4672	489	1005

. sum bur,detail

Bureaucrats

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	505	489		
5%	556	505		
10%	598	507	Obs	198
25%	638	509	Sum of wgt.	198
50%	712.5		Mean	732.7374
			Std. Dev.	120.4672
75%	825	987		
90%	889	987	Variance	14512.35
95%	979	994	Skewness	.3345172
99%	994	1005	Kurtosis	2.387052

Bangkok Area Group 3

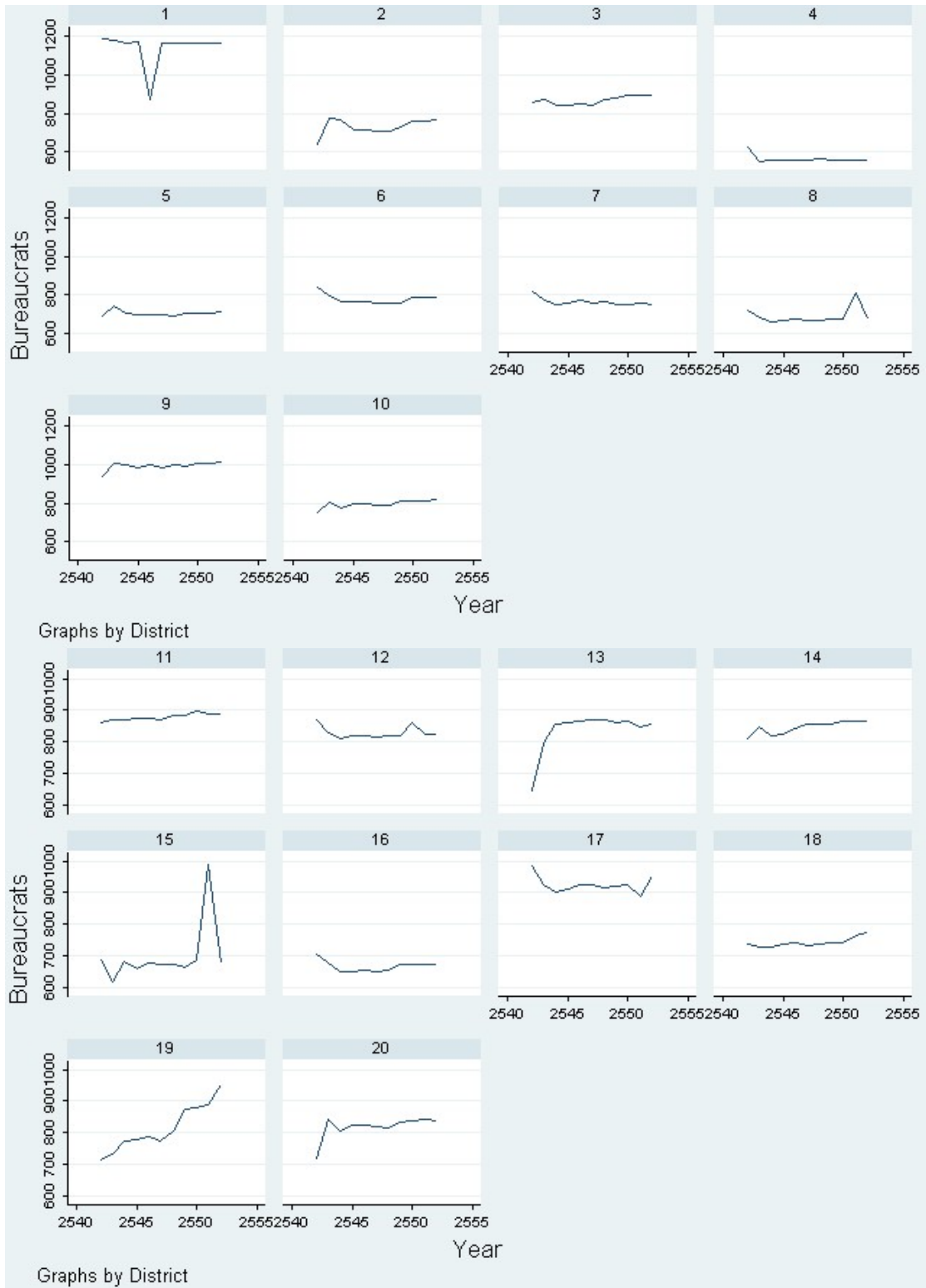
. sum bur

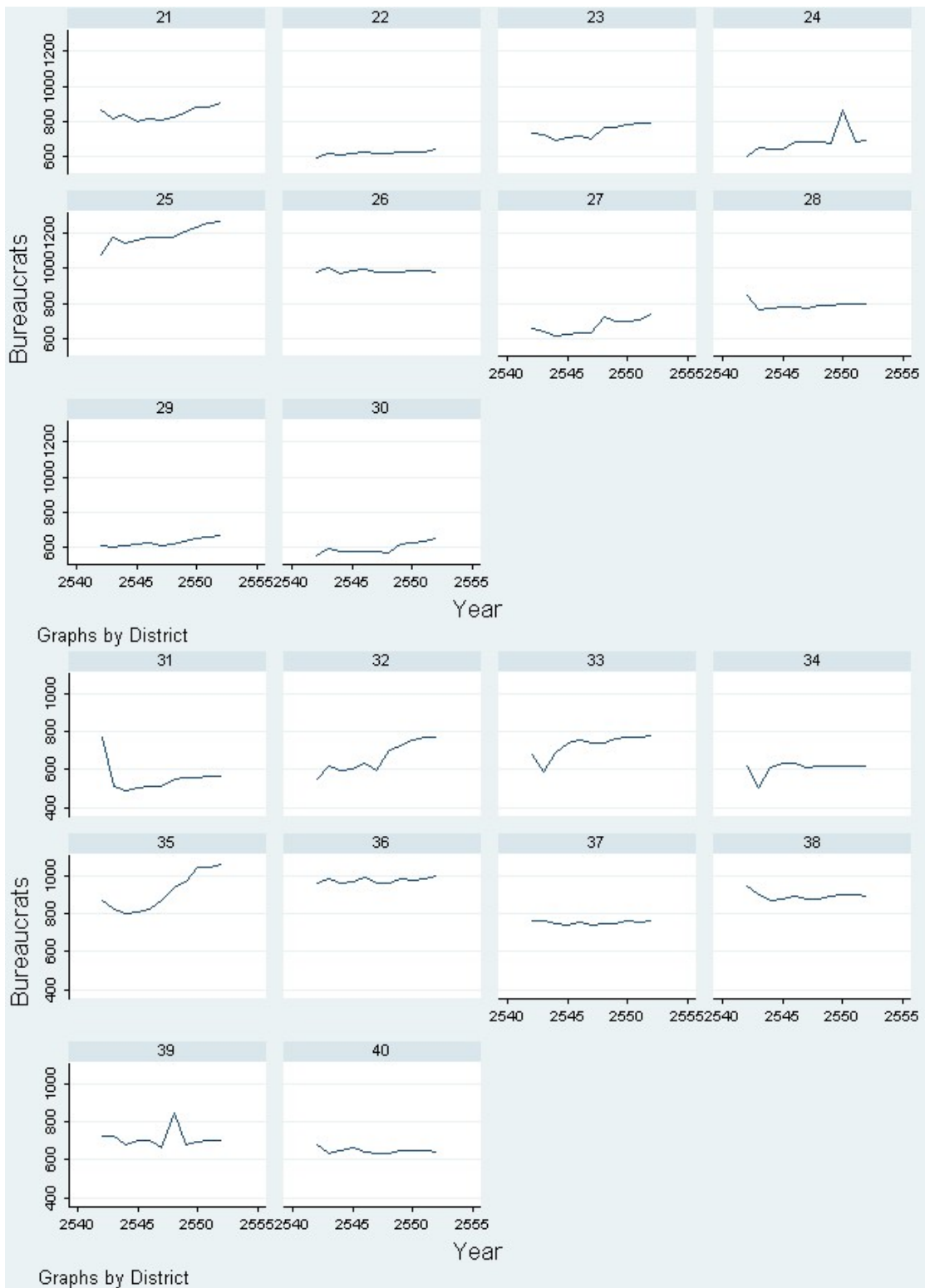
variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bur	121	709.5041	109.8962	500	1063

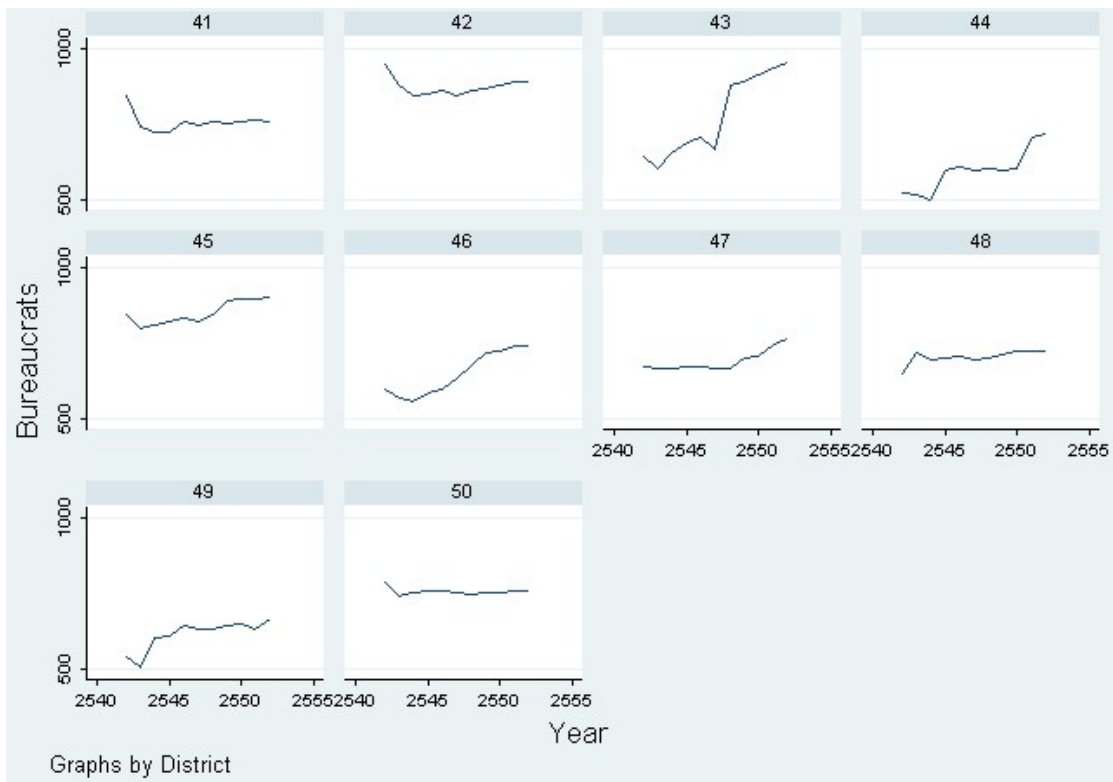
. sum bur,detail

Bureaucrats

Percentiles		Smallest		
1%	506	500		
5%	566	506		
10%	597	513	Obs	121
25%	620	519	Sum of wgt.	121
50%	703		Mean	709.5041
			Std. Dev.	109.8962
75%	759	970		
90%	861	1042	Variance	12077.19
95%	934	1048	Skewness	.8840255
99%	1048	1063	Kurtosis	4.155334







C.7 Bangkok Distrit Public Expenditure Per Capita

. sum meexppop

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
meexppop	550	1808.139	794.545	594.9888	6837.575

. sum meexppop, detail

Bangkok District Public Expenditure Per Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	865.2278	594.9888		
5%	966.6074	765.054		
10%	1064.178	765.0541	Obs	550
25%	1269.356	839.259	Sum of wgt.	550
50%	1571.502		Mean	1808.139
			Std. Dev.	794.545
75%	2171.626	5502.886		
90%	2743.642	5546.005	Variance	631301.8
95%	3338.153	6040.525	Skewness	1.973884
99%	4955.17	6837.575	Kurtosis	9.295853

Bangkok Area Group 1

. sum meexppop

variable	obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
meexppop	231	2040.05	979.3899	594.9888	6837.575

. sum meexppop, detail

Bangkok District Public Expenditure Per Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	894.1404	594.9888		
5%	1016.745	890.6236		
10%	1079.319	894.1404	Obs	231
25%	1366.378	918.1155	Sum of wgt.	231
50%	1779.324		Mean	2040.05
			Std. Dev.	979.3899
75%	2483.393	5502.886		
90%	3338.153	5546.005	Variance	959204.5
95%	3911.234	6040.525	Skewness	1.719629
99%	5546.005	6837.575	Kurtosis	7.042771

Bangkok Area Group 2

. sum meexppop

variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
meexppop	198	1552.7	536.417	765.054	3565.938

. sum meexppop, detail

Bangkok District Public Expenditure Per Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	765.0541	765.054		
5%	921.5207	765.0541		
10%	991.7288	865.2278	obs	198
25%	1152.076	867.9163	Sum of wgt.	198
50%	1420.694		Mean	1552.7
		Largest	Std. Dev.	536.417
75%	1824.861	2862.788		
90%	2434.022	2865.125	Variance	287743.2
95%	2691.917	3127.826	Skewness	1.05573
99%	3127.826	3565.938	Kurtosis	3.594766

Bangkok Area Group 3

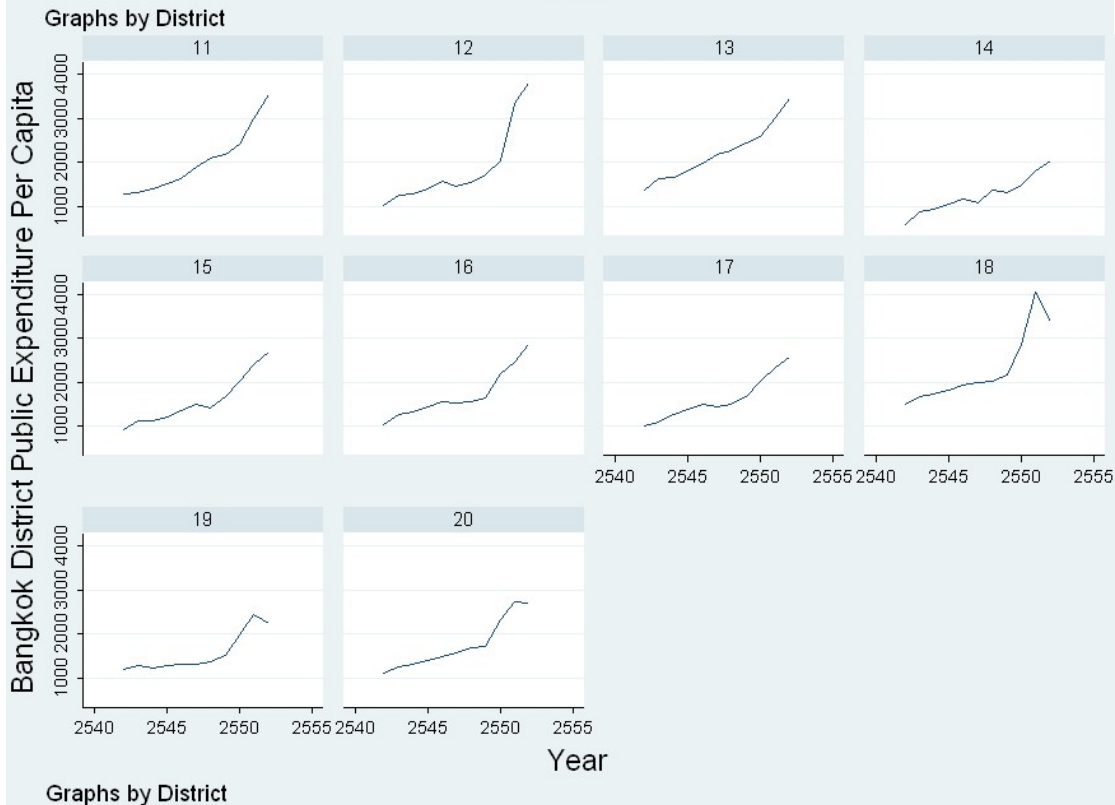
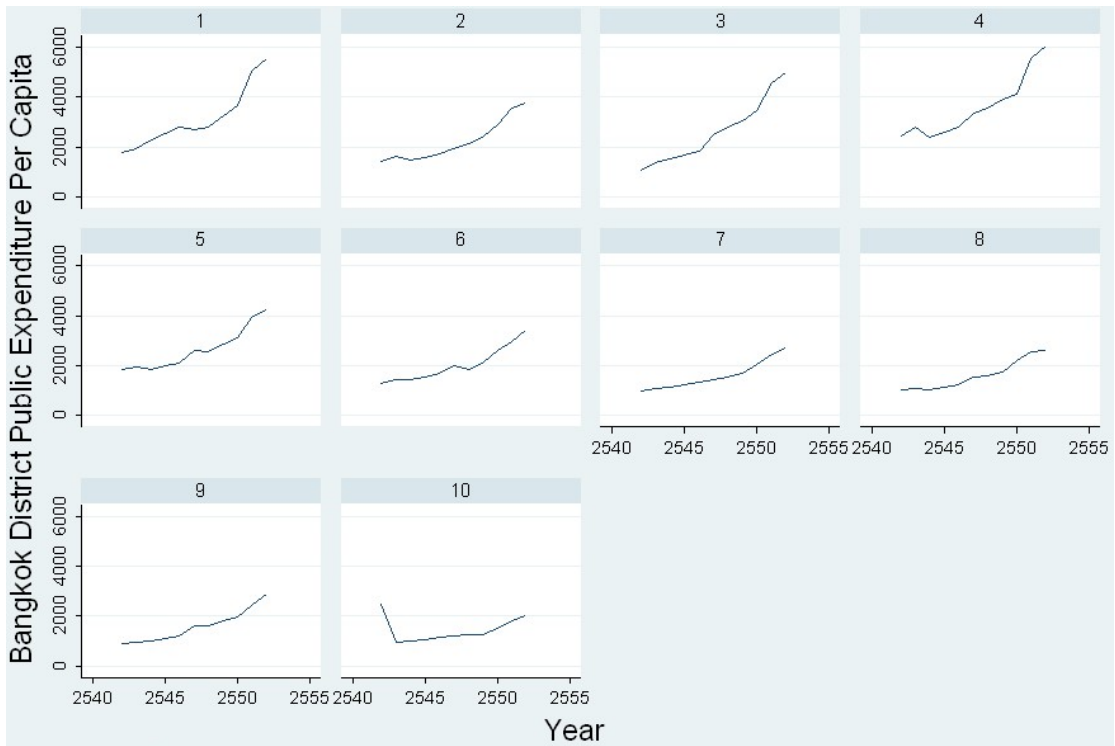
. sum meexppop

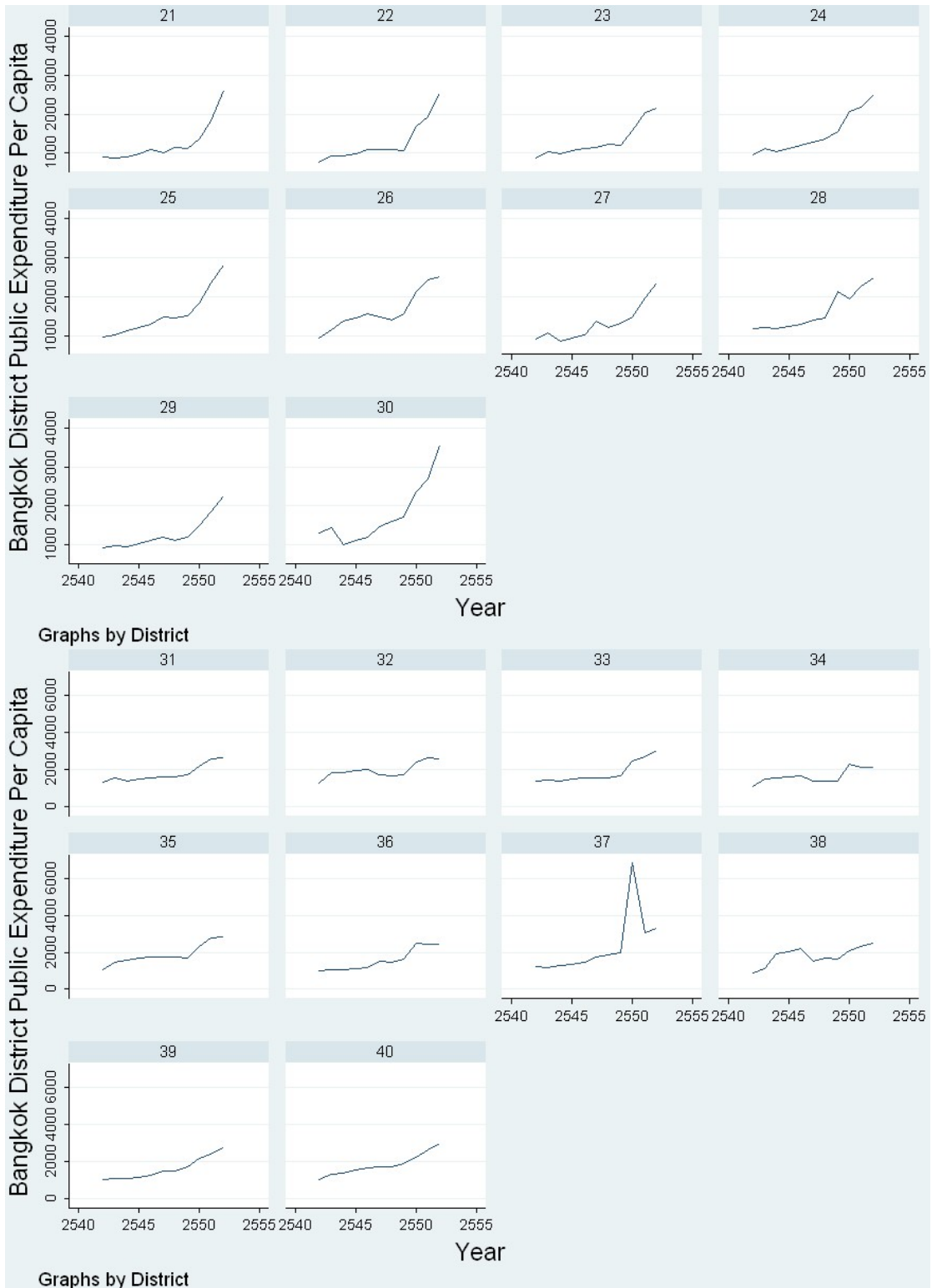
variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
meexppop	121	1783.39	604.5998	839.259	4150.926

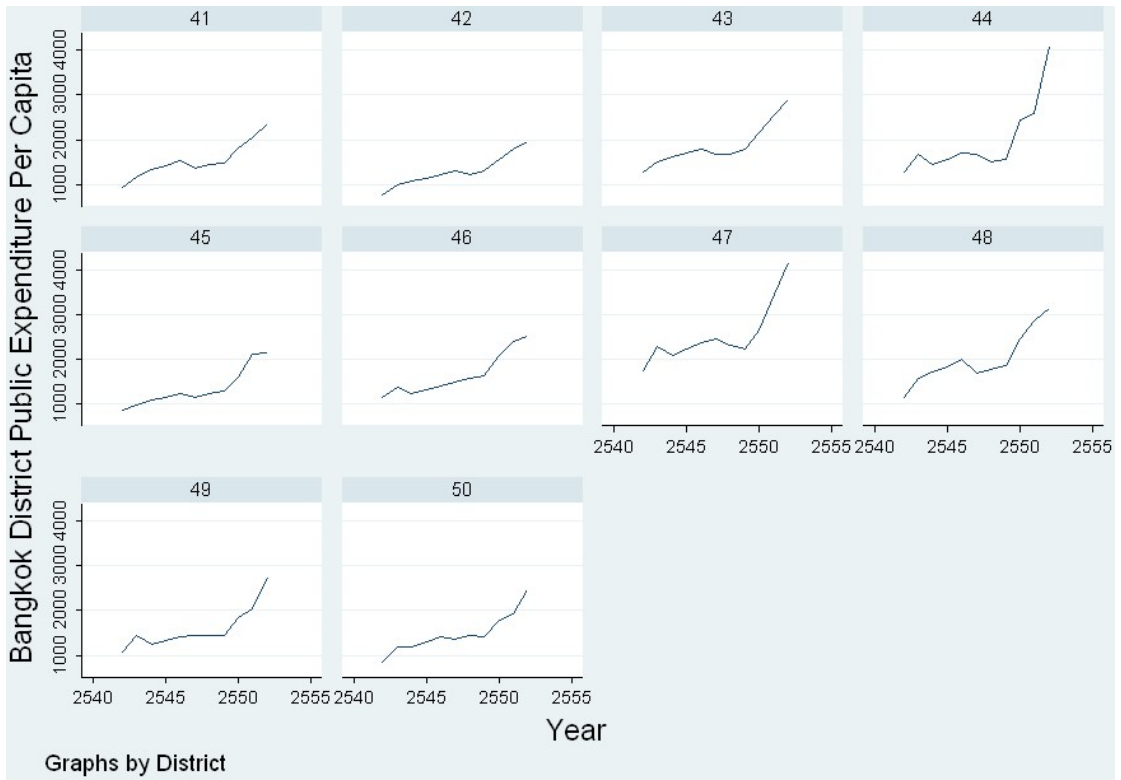
. sum meexppop, detail

Bangkok District Public Expenditure Per Capita

	Percentiles	Smallest		
1%	863.7247	839.259		
5%	1051.201	863.7247		
10%	1148.479	950.9588	obs	121
25%	1364.389	988.9354	Sum of wgt.	121
50%	1664.907		Mean	1783.39
		Largest	Std. Dev.	604.5998
75%	2150.017	3018.838		
90%	2542.49	3451.207	Variance	365541
95%	2790.846	4095.421	Skewness	1.284243
99%	4095.421	4150.926	Kurtosis	5.349239







Appendix D

Test of Appropriate Experimental Model

The Value Assessment of Fixed Effect Model (The variable of BUR)

. xtreg burln mecapln pop popden lameexp pp, fe

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression              Number of obs   =   500
Group variable: district                   Number of groups =   50

R-sq:  within = 0.3692                      obs per group: min =   10
        between = 0.1532                      avg =   10.0
        overall = 0.1686                      max =   10

corr(u_i, xb) = -0.2839                      F(5, 445)       =   52.10
                                                Prob > F        =   0.0000
    
```

burln	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
meicapln	.035204	.0091263	3.86	0.000	.017268	.05314
pop	2.37e-06	3.59e-07	6.59	0.000	1.66e-06	3.07e-06
popden	-9.08e-06	3.13e-06	-2.90	0.004	-.0000152	-2.94e-06
lameexp	3.89e-10	6.12e-11	6.36	0.000	2.69e-10	5.10e-10
pp	-.000148	.0000844	-1.75	0.080	-.0003138	.0000179
_cons	5.723199	.1643253	34.83	0.000	5.400249	6.046149
sigma_u	.1658626					
sigma_e	.04746375					
rho	.92430899 (fraction of variance due to u_i)					

F test that all u_i=0: F(49, 445) = 60.50 Prob > F = 0.0000

The above shown the test of appropriate aiming to “Fixed Effect Model” found that the value of $F(49,445) = 60.50$ whereas it shows P-Value equally 0.0000 that shows significantly less than 0.05. The alternative hypothesis is accepted, therefore, it has shown the “Fixed Effect Model” can be actually occurred.

The Value Assessment of Random Effect Model (The variable of BUR)

```
. xtreg burln mecapln pop popden lameexp pp, re
```

```
Random-effects GLS regression           Number of obs   =       500
Group variable: district              Number of groups =        50

R-sq:  within = 0.3526                 Obs per group:  min =       10
        between = 0.5170                 avg =      10.0
        overall  = 0.4835                 max =       10

Random effects u_i ~ Gaussian          wald chi2(4)    =         .
corr(u_i, X)      = 0 (assumed)         Prob > chi2     =         .
```

	Coef.	std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
burln						
mecapln	.0555584	.0083266	6.67	0.000	-.0392386	.0718782
pop	1.59e-06	2.28e-07	6.94	0.000	1.14e-06	2.03e-06
popden	8.58e-07	1.67e-06	0.52	0.606	-2.41e-06	4.12e-06
lameexp	4.07e-10	6.15e-11	6.61	0.000	2.86e-10	5.27e-10
pp	-.000155	.0000891	-1.74	0.082	-.0003296	.0000196
_cons	5.358669	.1521298	35.22	0.000	5.060501	5.656838
sigma_u	.08970622					
sigma_e	.04746375					
rho	.78128112	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
. xttest0
```

```
Breusch and Pagan Lagrangian multiplier test for random effects
```

```
burln[district,t] = xb + u[district] + e[district,t]
```

```
Estimated results:
```

	var	sd = sqrt(var)
burln	.0322877	.1796879
e	.0022528	.0474637
u	.0080472	.0897062

```
Test: var(u) = 0
```

```
chi2(1) = 1323.43  
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

The above shown the test of appropriate aiming to “RandomEffect Model” found that the value of $\chi^2(1) = 1323.43$ whereas it shows P-Value significantly less than 0.05. The alternative hypothesis is accepted, therefore, it has shown the “RandomEffect Model” can be actually occurred.

```
. hausman fixed random
```

Note: the rank of the differenced variance matrix (3) does not equal the number of coefficients being tested (5); be sure this is what you expect, or there may be problems computing the test. Examine the output of your estimators for anything unexpected and possibly consider scaling your variables so that the coefficients are on a similar scale.

	— Coefficients —		(b-B) Difference	sqrt(diag(v_b-v_B)) S.E.
	(b) fixed	(B) random		
mecapln	.035204	.0555584	-.0203543	.003736
pop	2.37e-06	1.59e-06	7.79e-07	2.77e-07
popden	-9.08e-06	8.58e-07	-9.94e-06	2.65e-06
lameexp	3.89e-10	4.07e-10	-1.73e-11	.
pp	-.000148	-.000155	6.99e-06	.

b = consistent under Ho and Ha; obtained from xtreg
 B = inconsistent under Ha, efficient under Ho; obtained from xtreg

Test: Ho: difference in coefficients not systematic

chi2(3) = (b-B)'[(v_b-v_B)^(-1)](b-B)
 = 30.14
 Prob>chi2 = 0.0000
 (v_b-v_B is not positive definite)

However, it is necessary to compare approximately the value between Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect Model by using the Hausman Test.

As the observed value of $\chi^2(3) = 30.14$ whereas it shows P-Value equally 0.0000 that shows significantly less than 0.05. The alternative hypothesis is accepted, therefore, it has shown the “Fixed Effect Model” can be actually occurred.

The Value Assessment of Fixed Effect Model (The Variable of MEEEXP)

```
. xtreg meexpln burln mecapln pop popden lameexp pp,fe
```

```
Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs   =    500
Group variable: district            Number of groups =    50

R-sq:  within = 0.8095                Obs per group:  min =    10
        between = 0.5677                avg   =   10.0
        overall = 0.6134                max   =    10

corr(u_i, xb) = -0.6784                F(6, 444)      =   314.47
                                                Prob > F        =   0.0000
```

meexpln	Coef.	std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
burln	.5324383	.1259863	4.23	0.000	.2848348	.7800418
mecapln	.2052778	.024657	8.33	0.000	.1568188	.2537367
pop	9.82e-07	1.00e-06	0.98	0.326	-9.83e-07	2.95e-06
popden	-.0000271	8.39e-06	-3.22	0.001	-.0000436	-.0000106
lameexp	3.69e-09	1.70e-10	21.73	0.000	3.36e-09	4.03e-09
pp	-.0000462	.000225	-0.21	0.837	-.0004885	.000396
_cons	11.22879	.8429908	13.32	0.000	9.57204	12.88554
sigma_u	.22714974					
sigma_e	.12614361					
rho	.76429573	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
F test that all u_i=0:      F(49, 444) =    3.51      Prob > F = 0.0000
```

The above shown the test of appropriate aiming to “Fixed Effect Model” found that the value of F (49,444) =3.51 whereas it shows P-Value equally 0.0000 that shows significantly less than 0.05. The alternative hypothesis is accepted, therefore, it has shown the “Fixed Effect Model” can be actually occurred.

The Value Assessment of Random Effect Model (The variable of MEEEXP)

```
. xtreg meexpln burln mecapln pop popden lameexp pp, re
```

```
Random-effects GLS regression           Number of obs   =       500
Group variable: district              Number of groups =        50

R-sq:  within = 0.7627                 obs per group:  min =       10
        between = 0.9392                 avg =      10.0
        overall = 0.8170                 max =       10

Random effects u_i ~ Gaussian          wald chi2(5)    =         .
corr(u_i, X)      = 0 (assumed)        Prob > chi2     =         .
```

meexpln	Coef.	std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
burln	.1246815	.0529392	2.36	0.019	.0209225	.2284405
mecapln	.0088427	.0095565	0.93	0.355	-.0098877	.0275732
pop	6.83e-07	2.32e-07	2.95	0.003	2.29e-07	1.14e-06
popden	-6.66e-06	1.16e-06	-5.76	0.000	-8.93e-06	-4.39e-06
lameexp	4.81e-09	1.46e-10	33.01	0.000	4.52e-09	5.09e-09
pp	-.0005317	.000243	-2.19	0.029	-.0010079	-.0000555
_cons	17.25007	.284538	60.62	0.000	16.69239	17.80775
sigma_u	.0139162					
sigma_e	.12614361					
rho	.01202422	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
. xttest0
```

```
Breusch and Pagan Lagrangian multiplier test for random effects
```

```
meexpln[district,t] = xb + u[district] + e[district,t]
```

```
Estimated results:
```

	Var	sd = sqrt(Var)
meexpln	.1073581	.3276554
e	.0159122	.1261436
u	.0001937	.0139162

```
Test: var(u) = 0
```

```
chi2(1) = 0.01
Prob > chi2 = 0.9386
```

The above shown the test of appropriate aiming to “Random Effect Model” found that the value of $\chi^2(1) = 0.01$ whereas it shows P-Value significantly less than 0.05. The alternative hypothesis is accepted, therefore, it has shown the “Random Effect Model” can be actually occurred.

```

. hausman fixed random

Note: the rank of the differenced variance matrix (3) does not equal the number of coefficients being tested
(6); be sure this is what you expect, or there may be problems computing the test. Examine the output
of your estimators for anything unexpected and possibly consider scaling your variables so that the
coefficients are on a similar scale.

      _____ coefficients _____
      (b)          (B)          (b-B)          sqrt(diag(v_b-v_B))
      fixed       random       Difference       S.E.
-----+-----
burln      .5324383      .1246815      .4077568      .114324
mecapln    .2052778      .0088427      .196435       .0227297
pop        9.82e-07       6.83e-07       2.99e-07       9.73e-07
popden    -.0000271       -6.66e-06      -.0000204      8.31e-06
lameexp    3.69e-09       4.81e-09      -1.12e-09      8.74e-11
pp        -.0000462      -.0005317      .0004855       .

      b = consistent under Ho and Ha; obtained from xtreg
      B = inconsistent under Ha, efficient under Ho; obtained from xtreg

Test: Ho: difference in coefficients not systematic

      chi2(3) = (b-B)'[(v_b-v_B)^(-1)](b-B)
              =          94.35
      Prob>chi2 =          0.0000
      (v_b-v_B is not positive definite)

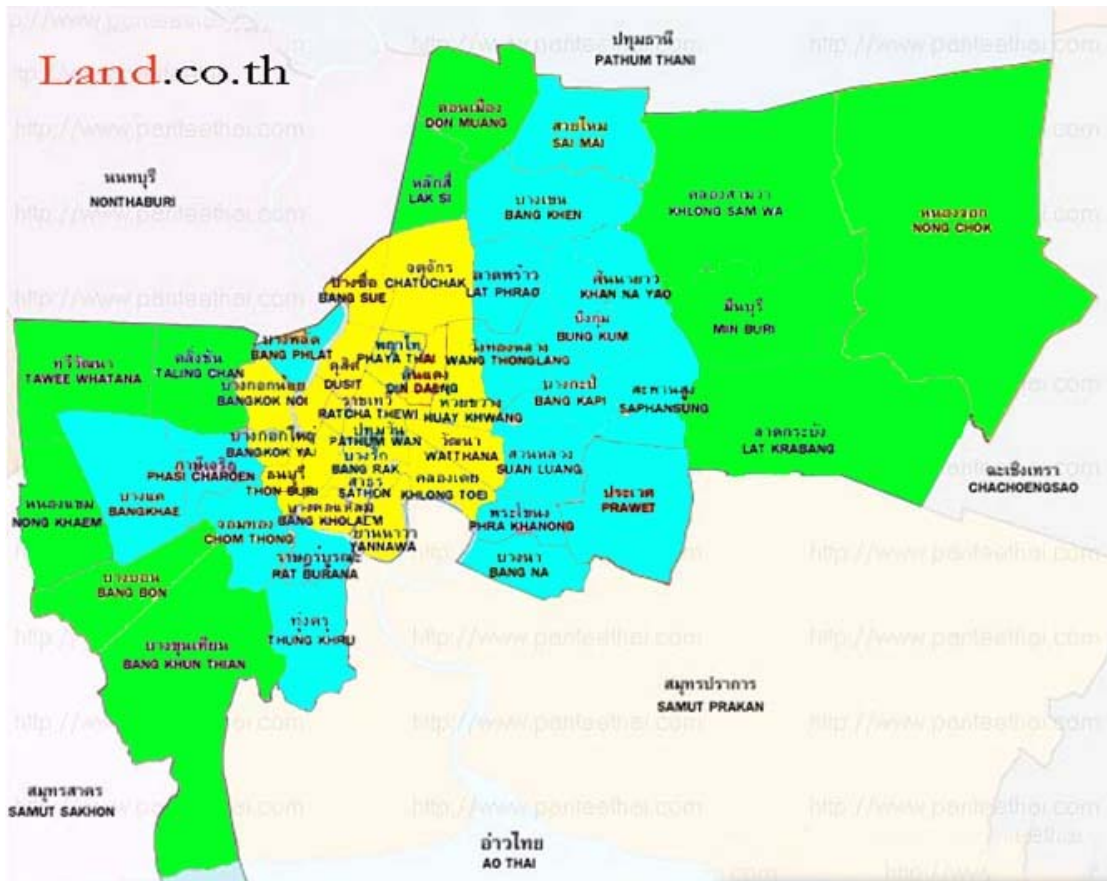
```




However, it is necessary to compare approximately the value between Fixed Effect Model and Random Effect Model by using the Hausman Test.

As the observed value of $\chi^2(3) = 94.35$ whereas it shows P-Value significantly less than 0.05. The alternative hypothesis is accepted, therefore, it has shown the “Fixed Effect Model” can be actually occurred.

Appendix E

Location of Bangkok Districts



-  Bangkok Area Group 1
-  Bangkok Area Group 2
-  Bangkok Area Group 3

Source: Real Estate Management Company, 2012.

Note: Painted by the researcher

BIOGRAPHY

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M.B.A. (Finance and Marketing),
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PRESENT POSITION

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EXPERIENCES

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