The purposes of this thesis is to focus on the service area and its variables in relation to an average distance of the customers and locations of establishments. The arrangement of the sanitary districts hierarchy in the Nakhon Si Thammarat is also expected.

The analysis indicates that of all 9 service areas of the sanitary districts, only 4 of them: Chandi, Nabon, Cha-uat, and Sichon have an above average distance of 7.19 km. the rest : Ronphibun, Khaochumthong, Khanom, Lan Saka and Bangchak have less than 7.19 km. of service area.

Variables in relation to the service area from the samples of customers and the owners of establishments revealed entirely different aspects which are due to spatial differences of population density, diverse geographical factors that allow for many occupational activities and distance from the larger central places.

The arrangement of the hierarchy of the service area constitutes 3 levels. The first order, the central places with the most numerous service functions and establishments, consists of Chandi sanitary district. The second order, the central places with an average number of service functions and establishments, consists of Sichon and Ronphibun sanitary districts. The third order, the last number of service functions and establishments, consists of Cha-uat, Knanom, Na Bon, Khaochumthong, Lan Saka and Bangchak sanitary districts.