

Thesis Title Factors Influencing Latrine Construction of The Rural Villagers In Sukhothai Province:Comparative Study Among The High, Moderate and Low Construction Percentage

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Abstract

The survey research was to analyse influencing factors for latrine construction in Sukhothai Province through comparison of influencing factors among the high moderate and low construction percentage groups. Each group contained 200 households making total study population of 600 households. Questionnaire was constructed and interview was made for data collection. The statistics used was multiple classification analysis (MCA). Eighteen variables was suspected to influencing factors for latrine construction.

The study showed that:

1. The high construction percentage group:

1.1 Personal characteristic factors-the most important factor was information received while the other influencing factors were : highest education level of member of household; occupation; and attitude toward latrine construction respectively.

1.2 Social and economic factors-the most important factor was purchasing power for needed material while the other

influencing factors were : type of housing ; social status ; member of household average income; sanitation group membership ; and social support respectively.

1.3 Environment and natural resource factors-the most important factor was distance between house and source of water. The other influencing factors were: availability of natural material needed for latrine construction ; duration of water availability ; land form of housing location ; and housing surrounding area respectively.

2. The moderate construction percentage group:

2.1 Personal characteristic factors-the most important factor was information received. The other influencing factors were : highest education level of member of household; occupation; attitude toward latrine construction ; age of household head ; and highest educational level of household head respectively.

2.2 Social and economic factors-the most important factor was purchasing power for needed material. The other influencing factors were: social status; type of housing ; member of household average income ; sanitation group membership and social support respectively.

2.3 Environment and natural resource factors-the most important factor was distance between house and source of water. The other influencing factors were: availability of natural material needed for construction;land form of housing location; duration of water availability ; and type of housing surrounding area respectively.

3. The low construction percentage group:

3.1 Personal characteristic factors-the most important factors was information received while the other influencing factors were:age of household head ; occupation; highest education

level of household head; Attitude toward latrine construction and highest education level of member of household respectively.

3.2 Social and economic factors-the most important factor was purchasing power for needed material. The other influencing factors were: members of household average income; social support; sanitation group membership; type of house ; and social status respectively.

3.3 Environment and natural resource factors-the most important factor was land form of housing location. The other influencing factors were: type of housing surrounding area ; availability of natural material needed for construction ; distance between house and source of water; and duration of water availability respectively.

In conclusion, it is recommended that in order to increase the latrine construction coverage in Sukhothai Province, implementation methodology should be closely related to the existing problem in each community. Particulary , the low latrine construction percentage group identified land form of housing location as the most important obstruction factor for latrine construction. The plans for this problem solving should, then be the development suitable of latrine type for each area such as flood plain area and elevated hill area. However the increase in latrine construction coverage only was not the sole answer to community diarrhoeal. The health workers should teach community in proper toilet using, food sanitation, personal hygiene, ways and means to get access to safe drinking water and other neccessary health education to support the effectiveness of diarrhoeal disease prevention.