



village health volunteer, accessibility and availability of water).

A cross sectional survey was conducted at two villages Sam-Ngam and Wang bua from Klong Khlung district of Kamphaeng Phet province. A standard interview questionnaire was used for data collection. By systematic random method 200 respondent (Head of the household 106 (53%) or housewives 94 (47%) users or non users of waterseal latrines were selected as study sample.

For data analysis, the descriptive statistical analysis was used to determine the frequency and percentage variables. Regarding association, used Chi-square test and Fisher exact probability test. The significance level was set 0.05. The result of the study showed that 176 (88%) of household used watersealed latrine and 24 (12%) did not use watersealed latrine. Out of these 24 (12%) household 21 household (10.5%) still used openfield for their defecation purposes.

This study found significant association between occupation, expenditure, house properties, knowledge, attitudes availability of construction materials, availability of land around house with utilization of waterseal latrines.

Other factors, such as age, membership of village committee, monthly family income, education, family member,

availability of craftsman, had no association with the utilization of waterseal latrines.

Perceived performance of health volunteers by the respondent 117 (58.5%) was found moderately active and showed no significant association with the use of waterseal latrine.