

สำมะโนประชากรและเคหะ พ.ศ. 2543

THE 2000 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

กรุงเทพมหานคร

BANGKOK

ด้วยอธิบดี

จาก

สำนักงานสถิติแห่งชาติ



สำนักงานสถิติแห่งชาติ

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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Preface

The 2000 Population and Housing Census is the tenth population census and the fourth housing census of Thailand. The National Statistical Office (NSO) carries out the Population and Housing Census every ten years in accordance with international standards to collect basic data on the number and characteristics of population and housing throughout the country. The data are used for planning and setting policies of the government and private sectors. The census data are also used for population projections. The fieldwork was in April 2000, and the first of April was the census day.

The National Statistical Office released the preliminary report in August 2000. This report presented the preliminary count of population by sex and the number of households. The advanced report was released in December 2000, the result of the this report are based on one percent sample households and presenting demographic, social and economic characteristics of population and housing conditions at national and regional level. The third released in May 2001, is the completed reports based on data from all households, consisting of individual report of 76 provinces, four regions and the Whole Kingdom.

This report is one among the series of the 76 provinces, presenting the data of the Bangkok. After the provincial reports, the NSO will release report of the region and Whole Kingdom.

Key data of the preliminary reports, the advance report and the complete reports can be downloaded from the NSO' s Web Site : www.nso.go.th/pop2000. Each report of the Census will be presented in the CD-ROM and Diskette.

The 2000 Population and Housing Census is a very large data collection operation. The success of the census is due to the dedication of about 46,000 enumerators and supervisors, the cooperation from people, mass media and various government agencies such as Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Defense, National Police Office and particularly the Office of the National Primary Education Commission of the Ministry of Education that permitted its school teachers to be census enumerators and supervisors. The NSO, therefore, would like to express its profound appreciation to those who have kindly provided us assistance and cooperation.

National Statistical Office
Office of the Prime Minister
June 2001

Table of Contents

	Page
Key indicators of the Population and Housing Census 1990 and 2000	1
Summary	19
I. Population	19
1. Size and Location	19
2. Demographic Characteristics	19
2.1 Number of population and its distribution	19
2.2 Population Density	19
2.3 Number of households, average size of household and sex of the household head	21
2.4 Age and sex structure of the population	21
2.5 Nationality and religion	22
2.6 Marital status	25
3. Social and economic characteristics	25
3.1 Education	25
3.2 Last year employment	26
4. Fertility	28
5. Migration	28
II. Housing	29
1. Type of living quarters and construction materials	29
2. Tenure of living quarters and land ownership	29
3. Sources of drinking water	29
4. Toilets	30
5. Cooking fuels	30
6. Durable household appliances	30
Statistical tables	1-221
Commentary notes	(19)
Annexes	(23)
1. Definitions	(23)
2. The estimation of the 2000 Population and Housing Census (20 percent sample)	(31)
3. List of detailed tables in CD-ROM kept at the National Statistical Office	(35)
4. Enumeration form	(41)

Summary Findings

I. Population

1. Size and location

Bangkok is a province (Changwat) among the 76 provinces of Thailand and has an area of 1,568.7 square kilometres. It has common boundary with Nonthaburi and Pathum Thani in the North, Chachoengsao in the East, Smut Prakan in the South, Nakhon Pathom and Samut Sakhon in the West. The climate is moderate throughout the year.

In the year 2000, Bangkok had 50 districts (Khet) and 154 tambons (Kwang). In 1994, there were two new districts: a part of Prawet became Suan Luang; a part of Huai Khwang and Phaya thai became Din Daeng. In 1997, there were six new districts: a part of Don Mueang became Lak Si; a part of Bang Khen became Sai Mai; a part of Bueng Kum became Khan Na Yao; a part of Bueng Kum and Prawet became Saphan Sung; a part of Bang Kapi became Wang Thonglang; a part of Min Buri became Khlong Sam Wa. In 1998, there were six new districts: a part of Khlong toei became Watthana; a part of Phra Khanong became Bang Na; a part of Taling Chan became Thawi Watthana; a part of Phasi Charoen became Bang Khae; a part of Rat Burana became Thung Khru; a part of Bang Khun Thian became Bang Bon.

2. Demographic characteristics

2.1 Number of population and its distribution

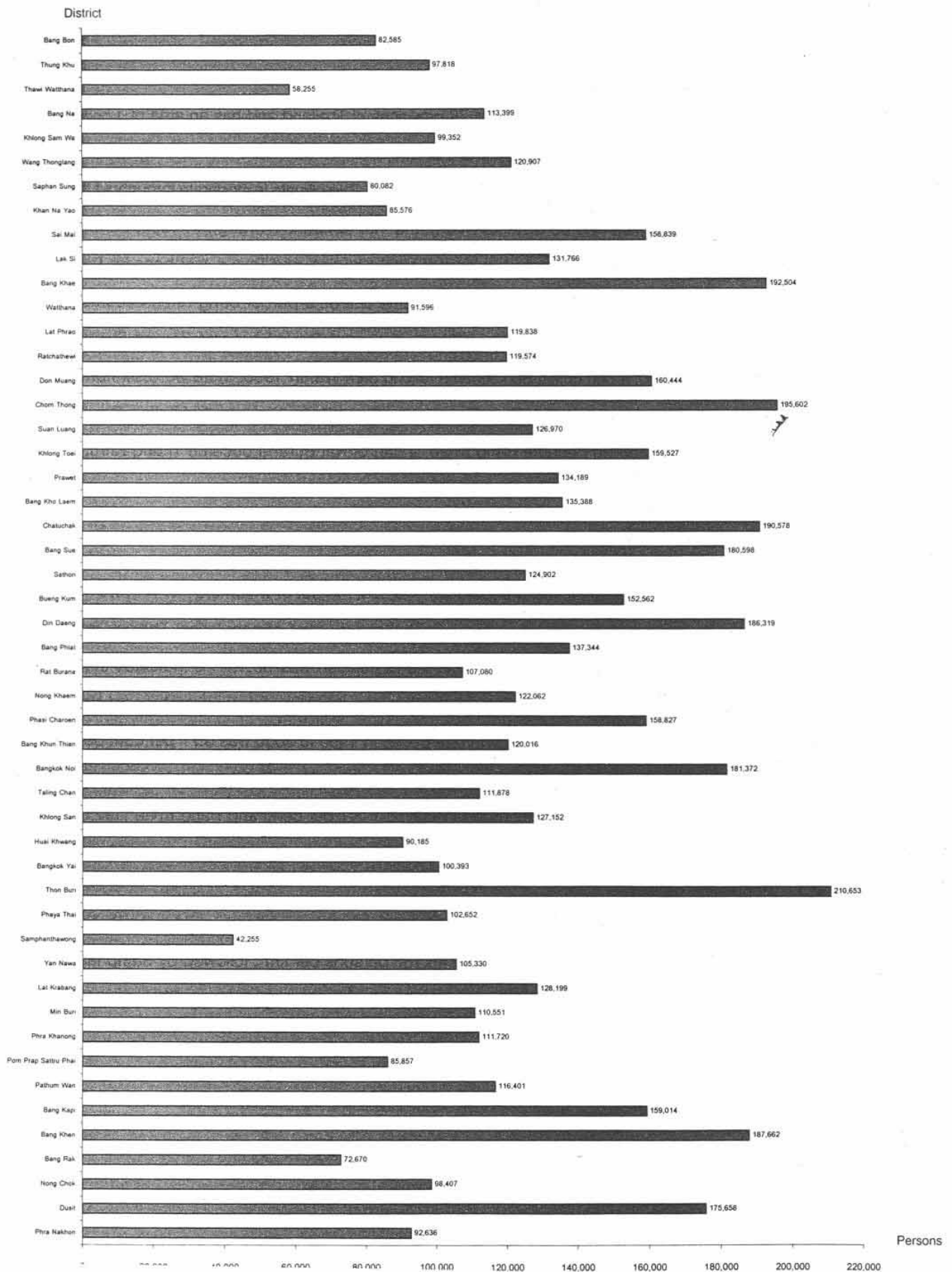
On April 1, 2000, Bangkok had a population of 6,355,144 out of which 3,011,711 were males and 3,343,433 were females. Bangkok was the largest province in Thailand in terms of population. The sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males for every 100 females in the population was 90.1. This indicates that females were slightly more than males. The number of females was higher than males in almost every district except Nong Chok, Chatuchak and Bang Bon. The annual population growth rate between 1990 to 2000 was 0.77 per cent per year.

In comparison of population at district level, it reveals that Thon Buri had the largest population of 210,653 persons or 3.3 per cent, followed by Chom Thong (195,602 or 3.1 per cent) and Bang Khae (192,504 or 3.0 per cent) respectively. Samphanthawong had the smallest population of 42,255 persons or 0.7 per cent (Chart 1)

2.2 Population density

The population density of Bangkok was 4,051 persons per square kilometre (km²). The district that had the highest density was Pom Prap Sattru Phai with 45,188 persons per km², followed by Samphanthawong and Thon Buri with a density of 30,182 and 24,495 persons per km² respectively. Nong Chok was the lowest density district of 416 persons per km².

Chart 1 Number of population by district in Bangkok



2.3 Number of households, average size of household and sex of the household head

There were 1,740,024 private households in Bangkok. The average size of household was 3.6 persons. Considering district differentials, Pom Prap Sattru Phai had the largest average size of household of 4.3 persons, followed by Samphanthawong 4.2 persons. Bang Kapi had the smallest average size of household (3.0 persons).

In private households, there were higher percentage of male headed households than female headed households (Table A).

Table A. Number of households, average household size and household head

Household	Total
Number of private households	1,740,024
Average household size	3.6
Female headed households (%)	32.6

2.4 Age and sex structure of the population

Chart 2 illustrates the population distribution by age and sex in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. It was found that the population structure had gradually changed. That is, the bottom of the pyramid was narrower while the top became wider. As the population was older, the proportion of females was slightly higher than males.

Considering the composition of population in 2000 by age group (Table B), it is found that the young population (aged 0-14) accounted for 17.5 per cent of the total population in Bangkok. The working-age group (aged 15-59) accounted for 74.6 per cent, and the elderly group (aged 60 or more) accounted for 7.9 per cent.

Regarding sex differentials, it is found that males outnumbered females in the young group, (18.9 per cent for males and 16.3 per cent for females) whereas the opposite was true in the working-age (73.9 per cent for males and 75.1 per cent for females) and the elderly group (7.2 per cent for males and 8.6 per cent for females). The median age of the Bangkok population in 2000 was 29.8.

The age dependency ratio, which is the ratio of persons in the dependent ages (under 15 years and 60 years of age and over) to those in the working ages (15-59 years), was 34.1. In other words, there were about 34 persons in the dependent age for every 100 persons in the working ages. The child dependency ratio was 23.5 while the elderly dependency ratio was 10.6.

2.5 Nationality and religion

The majority of population in Bangkok or about 99.0 per cent were Thais whereas other nationalities were Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

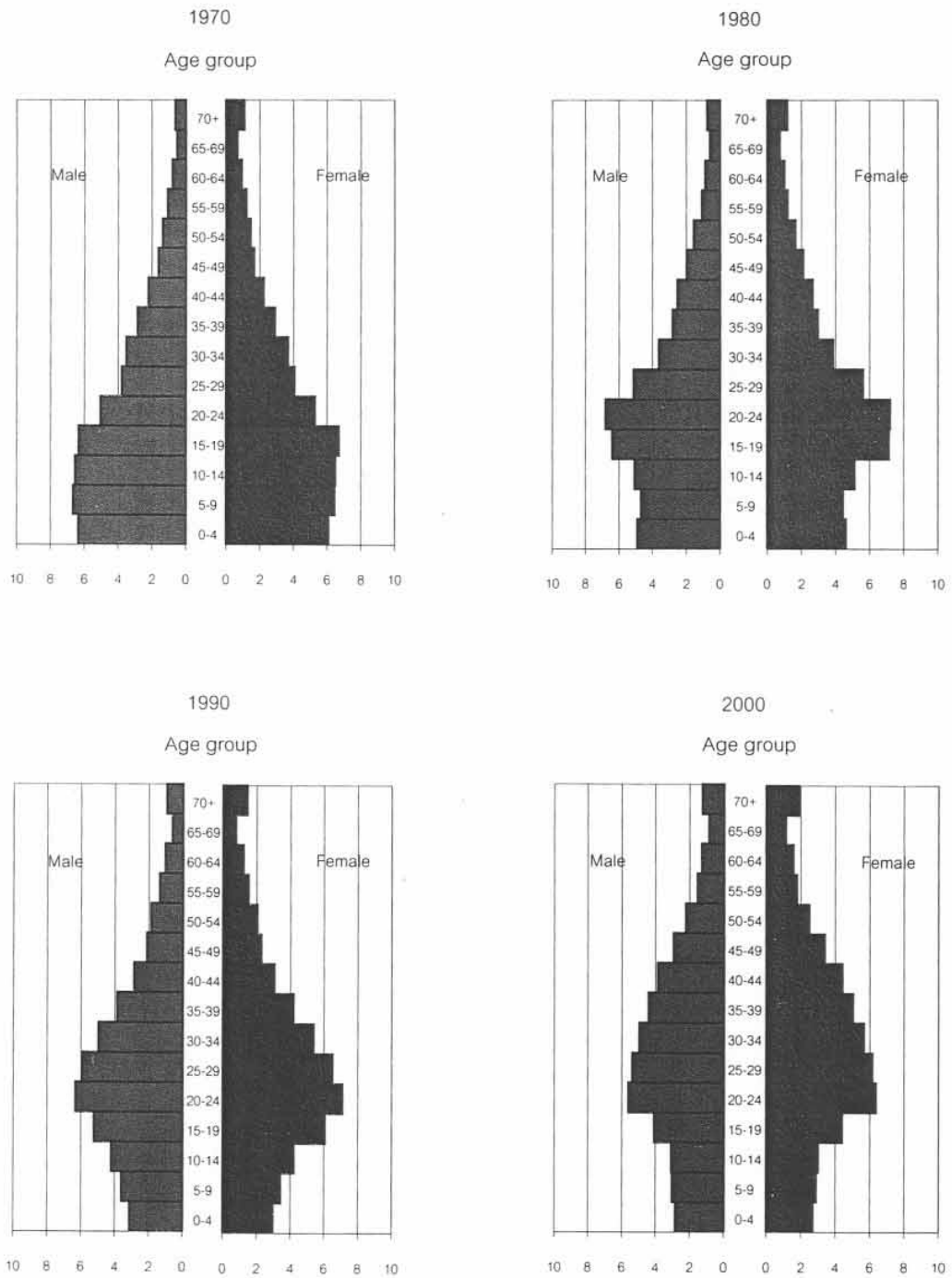
Most of the population were Buddhists (94.5 per cent), followed by Muslims (4.1 per cent) and Christians (1.0 per cent) and the rest was Confucius or others such as Hindus.

Table B. Number and major characteristics of the population

Items	Total
Population Characteristics	
Population	
Total	6,355,144
Males	3,011,711
Females	3,343,433
Age Group (%)	
0-14 years	17.5
15-59 years	74.6
60 years and over	7.9
Median Age (years)	29.8
Sex Ratio (%)	
Total	90.1
0-14 years	104.6
15-59 years	88.6
60 years and over	75.3
Age Dependency Ratio (%)	
Total	34.1
0-14 years	23.5
60 years and over	10.6
Thai nationalities (%)	99.0
Buddhists (%)	94.5
Muslims (%)	4.1
Christians (%)	1.0

Chart 2 Age and sex structure of the population in Bangkok

per cent

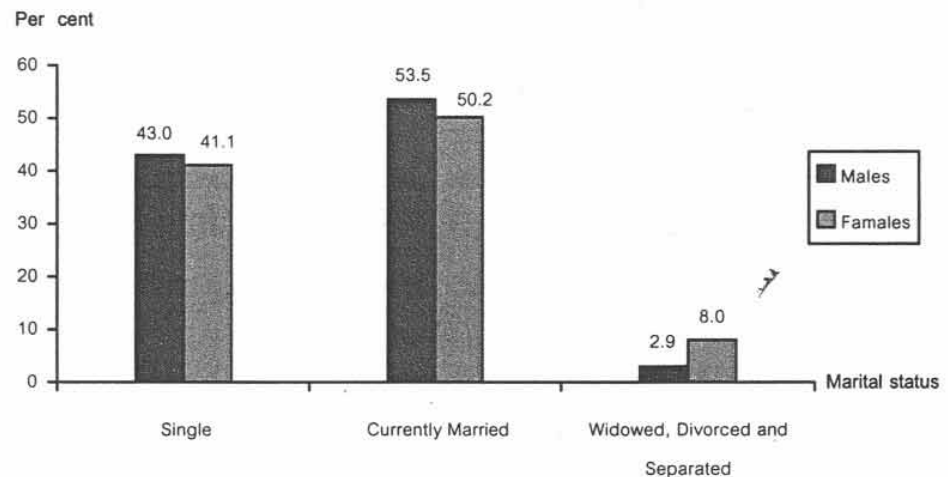


Source : The 1970 - 2000 Population and Housing Census
National Statistical Office, Office of the Prime Minister

2.6 Marital status

Chart 3 shows that more than half of the total population 13 years of age and over were currently married. The proportion of single and currently married were higher for males than females. However the proportion of widowed, divorced and separated were higher for females than that of males.

Chart 3 Percentage of population 13 years of age and over by marital status and sex



3. Social and economic characteristics

3.1 Education

Literacy. Table C shows that about 96.2 per cent of the population 15 years of age and over were literate. Male literacy rate was relatively higher than female literacy rate (97.6 per cent for males and 94.9 per cent for females).

School attendance and education attainment. Population aged 6-24 years were those who should be enrolled in school at each educational level. Table C indicated that approximately 35.3 per cent of population 6-24 years of age were not attending school. The proportion of females who were not attending school was higher than males (35.9 per cent for females and 34.7 per cent for males).

With respect to educational attainment, the results reveal that about 62.8 per cent of those 15 years of age and over attained more than primary school. Considering sex differentials, the proportion of males who completed more than primary school was higher than females (66.5 per cent for males compared to 59.5 per cent for females).

Table C. Population by education and sex

Education	Total
Percentage of literate persons aged 15 years and over	
Total	96.2
Males	97.6
Females	94.9
Percentage of persons aged 6-24 years who were not attending school	
Total	35.3
Males	34.7
Females	35.9
Percentage of persons aged 15 years and over who attained more than primary school	
Total	62.8
Males	66.5
Females	59.5

3.2 Last year employment

3.2.1 Last year industries

The population aged 15 years and over who were employed last year (April 1, 1999 – March 31, 2000) was 3,225,657 of which 1,704,449 or 52.8 per cent were males and 1,521,208 or 47.2 per cent were female (Table D). The largest number of employed persons was in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods which accounted for 26.0 per cent of the total employed. The next largest number of the total employed was manufacturing (20.0 per cent). Considering employed persons by sex, it is found that most employed males and females were in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods (25.4 per cent for males and 26.6 per cent for females), followed by manufacturing (18.4 per cent for males and 21.8 per cent for females).

3.2.2 Work status

The highest proportion of the employed were employees (government, government enterprise and private employees) or about 70.3 per cent, followed by own account workers (17.9 per cent).

Regarding sex differentials, the majority of the employed males and females were employees (70.4 per cent for males and 70.3 per cent for females). The second highest proportion of work status was own account workers (19.2 per cent for males and 16.4 per cent for females).

Table D. Percentage of employed population 15 years of age and over by last year industry, work status and sex

Items	Total
Last year industries (%)	
Total	
1. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	26.0
2. Manufacturing	20.0
Males	
1. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	25.4
2. Manufacturing	18.4
Females	
1. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	26.6
2. Manufacturing	21.8
Work Status (%) ^{1/}	
Employers	4.4
Own account workers	17.9
Employees	70.3
Unpaid family workers	7.2
Members of producers' cooperatives	0.2

^{1/} Excluding unknown work status

4. Fertility

Table E shows that average number of children ever born per ever-married woman aged 15-49 years was 1.51. Considering the mean age at first marriage, it reveals that women married at an earlier age than men. The singulate mean age at first marriage of women was about 27.0 years compared with 29.2 years of men.

5. Migration

In the 2000 Population and Housing Census, the questions on birth place of population, duration of residence in current place, place of previous residence and reasons for migration were asked. These data can be studied the migration of population into two types: 1) lifetime migration or migration from the place of birth, i.e., people who were born outside their provinces of residence on the census date and 2) migration during the period of 5 years, i.e., migration across villages or municipalities in the period of 5 years before the census date.

Table E shows that in 2000 about 37.3 per cent of the population in Bangkok were born outside this province. The number of migrants who migrated during 1995-2000 was 526,373 or 8.2 per cent of the total population in Bangkok (excluding those with unknown length of current residence).

Table E. Fertility and migration

Items	Total
Fertility	
Mean number of children ever born (per ever married women 15-49 years)	1.51
Singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM)	
Males	29.2
Females	27.0
Migration (%)	
Population who were born outside the province of residence	37.3
Population who were migrated within previous 5 years (1995-2000)	8.2

II. Housing

1. Type of living quarters and construction materials

The information on housing characteristics in 2000 such as quality of living quarters, tenure of living quarters and tenure of land where living quarters located, and ownership of household appliances can be used as the indicators on level of living of the population in Bangkok. Table F shows that most private households were detached and row houses and brick row houses (32.3 per cent).

Regarding construction materials, it is found that about 95.8 per cent of private households occupied living quarters constructed with permanent materials.

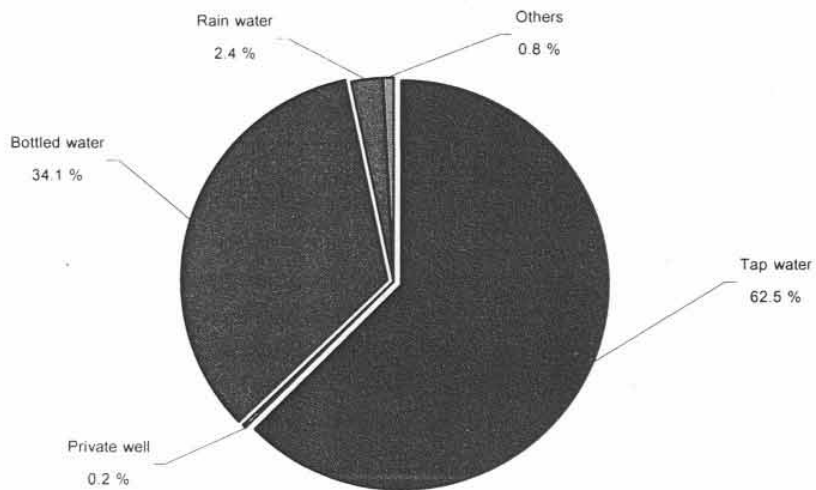
2. Tenure of living quarters and land ownership

When consideration is given to tenure of living quarters and tenure of land where living quarters located, the results demonstrate that approximately 55.6 per cent of living quarters and 88.3 per cent of land were occupied by owners and hire purchasers.

3. Source of drinking water

Chart 4 shows the percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water. About 99.2 per cent of private households in Bangkok have accessed to safe drinking water (including bottled drinking water, tap water, rain water or private well). Tap water was reported as the highest percentage source of drinking water in this province (62.5 per cent).

Chart 4 Percentage of private households by major source of drinking water



4. Toilets

With respect to toilet facility, flush latrine and moulded bucket latrine, are generally considered as sanitary toilets. The proportion of households with these types of toilet was about 99.8 per cent.

5. Cooking fuels

Most of the households use gas and electricity as main fuel for cooking (94.9 per cent). These two sources are considered as the cleanest and most convenient source for cooking.

6. Durable household appliances

Regarding the possession on some types of durable household appliances, it is found that most households in Bangkok had electric fan (96.6 per cent), television (95.5 per cent), radio (88.8 per cent), refrigerator (85.6 per cent) and telephone (72.9 per cent). Some types of durable household appliances were found more, they were washing machine, car, air-conditioner and motorcycle.

Table F. Percentage of standard living quarters

Standard of living quarters (%)	Total
Detached house	32.3
Row house and brick row house	32.3
Permanent construction materials ^{1/}	95.8
House owner ^{2/}	55.6
Land owner ^{2/}	88.3
Safe drinking water ^{3/}	99.2
Sanitary types of toilet ^{4/}	99.8
Cooking fuel used gas and electricity	94.9
Color / black and white television	95.5
Radio, radio-tape	88.8
Refrigerator	85.6
Washing machine	49.8
Telephone	72.9
Air conditioner	37.8
Electric fan	96.6
Motor car	39.9
Motorcycle	29.5
Bicycle	26.1
Agricultural machine	0.9
Local farm truck	0.6

Note : 1/ Permanent materials was wood and cement or brick

2/ House and Land owner was owner and hire purchaser

3/ Safe drinking water was bottled water, tap water, rain water or private well

4/ Sanitary types of toilet was flush and moulded bucket latrine

Each household may has more than one household appliance

รายชื่อตาราง

List of tables

ตารางประชากร		หน้า
Population tables		Page
ตารางที่ 1	ประชากรจำแนกตามเพศ ครัวเรือนจำแนกตามประเภทของครัวเรือน และอำเภอ	2
Table 1	Population by sex, household by type of households and amphoe	2
ตารางที่ 2	ประชากรจำแนกตามอายุรายปี เพศ และเขตการปกครอง	8
Table 2	Population by single year of age, sex and area	8
ตารางที่ 3	ประชากรจำแนกตามหมวดอายุ เพศ อำเภอ และเขตการปกครอง	14
Table 3	Population by age group, sex, amphoe and area	14
ตารางที่ 4	ประชากรอายุ 13 ปีขึ้นไป จำแนกตามสถานภาพสมรส หมวดอายุ และเพศ	66
Table 4	Population 13 years of age and over by marital status, age group and sex	66
ตารางที่ 5	ประชากรจำแนกตามศาสนา หมวดอายุ และเพศ	70
Table 5	Population by religion, age group and sex	70
ตารางที่ 6	ประชากรจำแนกตามสัญชาติ หมวดอายุ และเพศ	74
Table 6	Population by nationality, age group and sex	74
ตารางที่ 7	ประชากรอายุ 5 ปีขึ้นไป จำแนกตามภาษาที่ใช้พูดในครัวเรือน หมวดอายุ และเพศ	80
Table 7	Population 5 years of age and over by usual languages spoken at home, age group and sex	80
ตารางที่ 8	ประชากรอายุ 6 ปีขึ้นไป จำแนกตามการอ่านออกเขียนได้ หมวดอายุ และเพศ	86
Table 8	Population 6 years of age and over by literacy, age group and sex	86
ตารางที่ 9	ประชากรอายุ 6-29 ปี จำแนกตามระดับชั้นที่กำลังเรียน ในวันที่ 1 มกราคม 2543 หมวดอายุ และเพศ	88
Table 9	Population 6-29 years of age by educational attendance as January 1, 2000, age group and sex	88
ตารางที่ 10	ประชากรอายุ 6 ปีขึ้นไป จำแนกตามระดับชั้นที่เรียนสำเร็จ หมวดอายุ และเพศ	100
Table 10	Population 6 years of age and over by educational attainment, age group and sex	100
ตารางที่ 11	ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป จำแนกตามการทำงานในรอบสัปดาห์ หมวดอายุ และเพศ *	112
Table 11	Population 15 years of age and over by current activity status, age group and sex *	112
ตารางที่ 12	ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปทำงานในรอบสัปดาห์ จำแนกตามหมวดอาชีพ หมวดอายุ และเพศ *	116
Table 12	Currently economically active population 15 years of age and over by occupation, age group and sex *	116
ตารางที่ 13	ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปทำงานในรอบปี จำแนกตามหมวดอาชีพ หมวดอายุ และเพศ	118
Table 13	Usually economically active population 15 years of age and over by occupation, age group and sex	118

	หน้า Page
ตารางที่ 14 ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปทำงานในรอบปี จำแนกตามหมวดอุตสาหกรรม หมวดอายุ และเพศ	122
Table 14 Usually economically active population 15 years of age and over by industry, age group and sex	122
ตารางที่ 15 ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปทำงานในรอบปี จำแนกตามหมวดอาชีพ อุตสาหกรรม และเพศ	128
Table 15 Usually economically active population 15 years of age and over by occupation, industry and sex	128
ตารางที่ 16 ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปทำงานในรอบปี จำแนกตามสถานภาพการทำงาน หมวดอายุ และเพศ	132
Table 16 Usually economically active population 15 years of age and over by work status, age group and sex	132
ตารางที่ 17 ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปทำงานในรอบปี จำแนกตามหมวดอาชีพ สถานภาพการทำงาน และเพศ	136
Table 17 Usually economically active population 15 years of age and over by occupation, work status and sex	136
ตารางที่ 18 ประชากรอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไปทำงานในรอบปี จำแนกตามหมวดอุตสาหกรรม สถานภาพการทำงาน และเพศ	140
Table 18 Usually economically active population 15 years of age and over by industry, work status and sex	140
ตารางที่ 19 หญิงเคยสมรสอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป จำแนกตามจำนวนบุตรเกิดรอด จำนวนบุตรเกิดรอดโดยเฉลี่ย และหมวดอายุของหญิง*	146
Table 19 Ever-married women 15 years of age and over by number of children ever born, average number of children ever born and age group of women *	146
ตารางที่ 20 หญิงเคยสมรสอายุ 15 ปีขึ้นไป จำแนกตามจำนวนบุตรที่มีชีวิตอยู่ จำนวนบุตรที่มีชีวิตอยู่โดยเฉลี่ย และหมวดอายุของหญิง*	148
Table 20 Ever-married women 15 years of age and over by number of children still living, average number of children still living and age group of women *	148
ตารางที่ 21 ประชากรจำแนกตามสถานที่เกิด หมวดอายุ และเพศ*	150
Table 21 Population by place of birth, age group and sex*	150
ตารางที่ 22 ประชากรที่ย้ายถิ่นภายใน 5 ปี จำแนกตามสถานที่เกิด หมวดอายุ และเพศ*	168
Table 22 Population who migrated within previous five years by place of birth, age group and sex*	168
ตารางที่ 23 ประชากรที่ย้ายถิ่นภายใน 5 ปี จำแนกตามสถานที่อยู่ก่อนย้าย หมวดอายุ และเพศ*	172
Table 23 Population who migrated within previous five years by previous place of residence, age group and sex*	172
ตารางที่ 24 ประชากรที่ย้ายถิ่นภายใน 5 ปี จำแนกตามเหตุผลของการย้ายถิ่น สถานที่อยู่ก่อนย้าย และเพศ*	190
Table 24 Population who migrated within previous five years by reasons for migration, previous place of residence and sex*	190
ตารางที่ 25 โครงสร้างของครัวเรือนจำแนกตามประเภทครอบครัว หมวดอายุ และเพศของหัวหน้าครัวเรือน	208
Table 25 Household structure by type of family, age group and sex of household head	208

ตารางเคหะ

Housing tables

หน้า

Page

ตารางที่ 1	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย การครอบครองที่อยู่อาศัย และเขตการปกครอง*	212
Table 1	Private households by type of living quarters, tenure of living quarters and area*	212
ตารางที่ 2	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย และวัสดุที่ใช้ในการก่อสร้าง *	213
Table 2	Private households by type of living quarters and construction materials of dwelling unit *	213
ตารางที่ 3	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามการครอบครองที่อยู่อาศัย และประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย *	214
Table 3	Private households by tenure of living quarters and type of living quarters *	214
ตารางที่ 4	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามการถือกรรมสิทธิ์ที่ดิน และประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย (เฉพาะครัวเรือนที่เป็นเจ้าของหรือเช่าซื้อที่อยู่อาศัย) *	215
Table 4	Private households by land ownership and type of living quarters (For owner or hire purchaser of living quarters only)*	215
ตารางที่ 5	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามขนาดของครัวเรือน และประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย *	216
Table 5	Private households by size of household and type of living quarters *	216
ตารางที่ 6	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามเชื้อเพลิงส่วนใหญ่ที่ใช้ในการประกอบอาหาร และประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย *	217
Table 6	Private households by major of source cooking fuel and type of living quarters *	217
ตารางที่ 7	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามลักษณะการใช้ส้วม และประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย *	218
Table 7	Private households by toilet facility and type of living quarters *	218
ตารางที่ 8	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามแหล่งที่มาของน้ำดื่ม น้ำใช้ส่วนใหญ่ และประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย *	219
Table 8	Private households by major source of drinking water and water supply and type of living quarters*	219
ตารางที่ 9	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามประเภทบริภัณฑ์ และประเภทของที่อยู่อาศัย *	220
Table 9	Private households by type of durable household appliances and type of living quarters *	220
ตารางที่ 10	ครัวเรือนส่วนบุคคล จำแนกตามประเภทและจำนวนบริภัณฑ์ *	221
Table 10	Private households by type and number of durable household appliances *	221

หมายเหตุ : * ประมวลผลจากข้อมูลครัวเรือนตัวอย่างร้อยละ 20

Note : * Estimated from 20 percent sample households