

ABSTRACT

Incidence rate of DHF in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) occupied the fifth highest position in 2013. Depok district, Sleman, Yogyakarta is endemic areas and Moyudan district, Sleman, Yogyakarta is sporadic areas. Differences in the incidence of dengue is caused by many factors. The background of these problems is necessary to determine whether socioeconomic factors, attitudes and behaviors affect the larvae-free number (ABJ) as an indicator of the success of dengue prevention program.

The research design was a descriptive analytic with cross-sectional study design. Subjects were 124 residents in the Caturtunggal village, Depok sub-district, Sleman, Yogyakarta and 120 residents in the Sumbersari village, Moyudan sub-district, Sleman, Yogyakarta. Samples were taken by purposive sampling method followed by quota sampling method. Data were collected through questionnaires and calculated the larva-free number every home directly. The questionnaire used was tested for validity and reliability were analyzed using analysis Contingency Coefficient and Spearman.

The data analysis showed an association between husband's work ($p = 0.000$), wife's work ($p = 0.006$), attitude and behavior ($p = 0.000$) with a larva-free number in both districts. As for each district only husband's work ($p = 0.000$), attitude and behavior ($p = 0.000$) were associated with larva-free number.

The results of this study is correlation between husband's work, wife's work, attitude and behavior of the larva-free numbers in the Caturtunggal village, Depok district and Sumbersari village, Moyudan district.

Keywords: Dengue, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Socioeconomic, Larva-free number