Abstract

Surabaya is one of the major cities in East Java Province that the Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF)’s incidence is still quite high. Various efforts have been made to overcome the problem of the DHF’s incidence in Surabaya, but the number of people with this disease still not be decrease effectively. This research shows description and map prone spread dengue incidence making in period 2006-2009. The number of high incidence of dengue disease tends to occur in the first 6 months (January-June). Spread of dengue incidence was likely to occur in the Surabaya region north, central and east. While the comparison of spatial dependency test results by using the index Moran's I and Geary's C provide information that Moran's I index is more sensitive than Geary's C. Some districts that fall into the prone of DBD’s spread category are Genteng, Tegalsari, and Gubeng. Beside some district in the medium category are Pabean Cantikan, Simokerto, Bulak, Mulyorejo, Wonocolo, and T. Mejoyo.

Key words: dengue fever, spread, spatial dependency