

ABSTRACT
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Background : Malocclusion is a faulty contact between the upper and lower teeth when the jaw is closed. It may affect a person's appearance, speech, and/or ability to eat. This condition is detected since early childhood and become more severe if it's not immediately and well treated. Many studies found that the malocclusion prevalence of Indonesian schoolchildren is considerably high. Due to the improvement of information media, schoolchildren are more aware to their dental aesthetic problems. **Purpose** : This study observes the severity malocclusion and the need of orthodontic treatment of schoolchildren (urban and sub-urban area) in Surabaya using the Dental Health Component (DHC) of the Index of Orthodontic Treatment (IOTN). **Method** : This descriptive observational study was involving 23 samples of SDN Kenjeran 248 (using total sampling technique) and 30 samples of SDN Kertajaya (using simple random sampling technique). **Result** : The study results that the highest percentage (47,85 %) of SDN Kenjeran 248 is group 4-5 (highly treatment need), whereas SDN Kertajaya has the highest percentage (46,66%) of group 3 (borderline treatment need). For the z-proporsional calculate, it's been found total z for group 1-2 (no treatment need / slightly treatment) is $3,89 > 1,96$ which means the h_0 is rejected. For the group 3 (borderline treatment), total $z = 0,857 < 1,96$ which means the h_0 is accepted. The same h_0 result is found in group 4-5 (highly treatment need) with total $z = -0,3125 < 1,96$. **Conclusion** : there is a significant different of samples whose no treatment need / slightly treatment need between SDN Kenjeran 248 and SDN Kertajaya with the large number of SDN Kertajaya, no significant different of samples whose borderline treatment need as well as whose highly treatment need between SDN Kenjeran 248 and SDN Kertajaya. It also shows that SDN Kenjeran 248 has more severe malocclusion than SDN Kertajaya, whereas SDN Kertajaya has higher frequency of samples with no treatment need. **Key Words** : Malocclusion; Index of Orthodontic Treatment Need; Dental Health Component; Urban and Sub-urban.