

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Increasing of the incidence of DHF early needed the behavior change through the improving of awareness programs and public sustainability awareness independently with social capital approach. The purpose of this research was to find a model of social capital approach in an effort to increase public awareness sustainability of the prevention of DHF in Sidoarjo. **Method:** The design used was a cross sectional with analysis unit for family members who were at the public health centre of Tanggulangin and the public health centre of Buduran with the sample of 296 people. The sampling method was multistage random sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. The data collection was analyzed by using Mann Whitney statistical test, logistic regression and SEM confirmatory analysis. **Result:** The results showed that social capital in both locations there were no differences, for sustainability awareness there were significant difference with $p\text{-value } 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. Of the 12 indicators of social capital, the most influential on the sustainability awareness were values, sense of identity, norms, trusts systems, cooperation, attitudes, perceptions, and expectations. **Discussion and conclusion:** The approach models that could be generated from this study were the factors of trust and norms of a fit model to describe the social capital in Sidoarjo district. Strengthening social capital in improving community sustainability awareness was as a very important renewal approach. Social capital could move society in Sidoarjo district, in preventing and combating the incidence of dengue hemorrhagic fever properly.

Keywords: *social capital, sustainability awareness, dengue hemorrhagic fever*