

ABSTRACT

The characteristics and habits of children factors and residential environments contribute to the incidence of malaria in children of elementary school age in the Kambowa District of North Buton South east Sulawesi Province. This research aims to determine the prevalence of malaria and *Plasmodium* species infecting most elementary school age children as well as to analyze the risk factors associated with the incidence of malaria in children of elementary school age.

This research is analytic survey with cross sectional design . The sample size in this study were 208 elementary school age children in six schools and six selected villages at random. Furthermore, respondents were elected time in school will be taken directly address and home visit at their homes to observe the condition of the home environment and residential environment to obtain data on the research variables.

The results of this research showed that the prevalence of malaria in children of elementary school age was 10.1 %. The are *Plasmodium falciparum* 66.67 % and *Plasmodium vivax* 33.33 %, while the risk factors associated with the incidence of malaria in children of elementary school age in Subdistrict Kambowa were the level of knowledge , the use of nets , habits at outside the home , the condition of the walls of the house , the condition of the floor of the house, where ventilation , presence of breeding place and mangrove forests.

While that were not shown to be associated with the incidence of malaria were a factor of age , sex , use of mosquito repellent , house building form , where the trees and the presence of cattle sheds.

Key words : Malaria, children of elementary school age, determinant.