Introduction: Myopia especially on children affects their career, social economy, education and intelectuality. Increasing of myopia on kids rises lots of complication such as blindness due to glaucoma and retinal ablation. Elementary schoolchildren are the primary age grup in development of myopia and most number of cases found in this age. It's stated that most number of myopia found in big cities than in the rural areas. The caused of this is due to close reading or nearwork activities. The growth of telecommunication such as television, computer and video game gradually increased and somehow rather incessed the usage of near vision in children. Purpose: The difference myop progression among elementary schoolchildren from the urban and rural area in Yogyakarta. Methode: Elementary schoolchildren aged 7 to 12 years were recruited in a concurrent cohort study for the progression of myopia used subjective refraction. Myopia status of parents, socioeconomic status and nearwork activity were documented in a parent interview. Results: One hundred and twenty seven elementary schoolchildren took in this research. Sixty three children from urban area and 64 children came from rural area. After 6 months 32 children have myop progression consist of 24 (35,1%) children from urban area and 8 (12,5%) children from rural area. It was statistically significant as p=0,02 and RR is 3.04 (95% Confidence Interval =1,48-6.27). The average of myop progression was - 0,83 (Â± 0,24) D in children who lived in urban area and  0,61 (Â± 0,18) D in rural area. There have statistic significant difference in nearwork activities betwen children in urban and rural area, with p=

Keyword :

myopia in children, urban, rural, myopia progression