Background: breast milk is an ideal source of nutrients and the safest baby food during the first four until six months of life. breast milk contains anti-infective substances that protect baby against foodborne diarrhea and exposure of foodborne pathogens. coverage of infants aged 0-6 months who were exclusively breastfed in 2012 in sleman still below the target to be achieved (80%). to determine the factors associated with exclusive breastfeeding in sleman district daerah istimewa yogyakarta, this research should be conducted.

Methods: this research was a quantitative study using cross-sectional study. the secondary data derived from health demography and surveillance system (hdss) sleman cycle i and ii was used. samples in this study were 218 mothers. sampling was using purposive sampling method. subjects were mothers who had children aged seven months until less than 24 months. the data was analysed using chi square test (p value < 0.05) and logistic regression test.

Results: ownership of health insurance and the use of bottle/dot/ kempengan significantly associated with exclusive breastfeeding. Mothers age, mothers education, and mothers employment did not significantly associated with exclusive breastfeeding. mothers who had health insurance had 2.14 times more likely to practice exclusive breastfeeding. infants who had never used bottle/dot/kempengan before six months of age had a 5.14 times more likely to obtain exclusive breastfeeding.

Conclusion: the most dominant factor associated with exclusive breastfeeding was the use of bottle/dot/kempengan (p = 0.000; or = 5.14; 95% ci = 2.81-9.38).