

## ABSTRACT

### APPLICATION OF THE ROBUST SPATIAL AUTOREGRESSIVE METHOD TO TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN NORTH SUMATERA

By

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Indonesia Robust Spatial Autoregressive (RSAR) M-Estimator is a regression method used when residuals are not normally distributed or when outliers influence the model. The parameter estimation is obtained by minimizing the objective function  $\rho$ , namely  $\min_{\beta} \rho(u_i)$ . This study applies the RSAR method to model Tuberculosis (TB) cases across regencies and municipalities in North Sumatra Province with the aim of obtaining the best model and identifying factors affecting TB cases. The data used are secondary data from 2022, with the predictor variables consisting of the number of smokers aged over 15 years ( $X_1$ ), the number of medical personnel ( $X_2$ ), and the number of malnutrition cases ( $X_3$ ). The modeling process was carried out through spatial pattern analysis, multicollinearity testing, the construction of spatial weight matrices using two approaches, namely queen contiguity and K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN), spatial effect testing, Spatial Autoregressive (SAR) modeling, model selection based on the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), and spatial outlier detection using Moran's scatterplot. When spatial outliers were detected, the analysis was continued using the Robust Spatial Autoregressive (RSAR) method. The results showed that the RSAR model with the queen contiguity spatial weight matrix provided more stable estimation results by overcoming the influence of outliers in the data and produced the best model based on the AIC value.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Robust Spatial Autoregressive, Spatial Autoregressive, Queen Contiguity, K-Nearest Neighbor.

## ABSTRAK

### PENERAPAN METODE *ROBUST SPATIAL AUTOREGRESSIVE* PADA KASUS PENYAKIT TUBERKULOSIS DI SUMATERA UTARA

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*Robust Spatial Autoregressive (RSAR) M-Estimator* merupakan metode regresi yang digunakan ketika residual tidak berdistribusi normal atau ada beberapa pencilan yang memengaruhi model dengan estimasi meminimumkan fungsi obyektif  $\rho$  yaitu  $\min_{\beta} \rho(u_i)$ . Penelitian ini menerapkan metode RSAR untuk memodelkan kasus penyakit Tuberkulosis (TBC) kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Sumatera Utara dengan tujuan memperoleh model terbaik serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kasus penyakit TBC. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder tahun 2022 dengan variabel prediktor yaitu jumlah perokok di atas 15 tahun ( $X_1$ ), jumlah tenaga medis ( $X_2$ ), dan jumlah gizi buruk ( $X_3$ ). Pemodelan dilakukan melalui *spatial pattern*, uji multikolinearitas, pembentukan matriks pembobot spasial dengan dua pendekatan matriks pembobot spasial, yaitu *queen contiguity* dan *K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)*, uji efek spasial, pemodelan *Spatial Autoregressive (SAR)*, pemilihan model terbaik dengan nilai *Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)*, pendeteksian pencilan spasial menggunakan *moran scatterplot* serta jika terjadi pencilan spasial dilanjutkan metode *Robust Spatial Autoregressive (RSAR)*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model RSAR dengan matriks pembobot spasial *queen contiguity* memberikan hasil estimasi yang lebih stabil karena mengatasi pengaruh *outlier* dalam data dengan nilai AIC.

**Kata Kunci:** Tuberkulosis, *Robust Spatial Autoregressive*, *Spatial Autoregressive*, *Queen Contiguity*, *K-Nearest Neighbor*