Modeling of Infant Mortality Rate in East Java Province Using Mixed Geographically Weighted Regression Approach for Improving Quality of Health Services

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Keywords: East Java Province, Infant Mortality Rate, Mixed Geographically Weighted Regression

Abstract: Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby aged less than one year old. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) program is a sustainable development program in which there are 17 goals and 169 measurable targets with specified deadlines. One of the targets to be achieved by the year 2030 is to be able to reduce infant mortality at least up to 12 every 1,000 live births. Infant Mortality Rate in East Java Province still shows a high number of 5,196 babies die every year. It shows that as many as 13 babies die every day. The mixed geographically weighted regression (MGWR) model is a combination between global regression and local regression models where some predictor variables affect globally and the others affect locally to the response. This study aims to select the best model based on the smallest AICc (Akaike Information Criterion corrected) value using fixed Gaussian weighted. The variable that affect globally is percentage of pregnant mothers visit. While other predictor variables that affect locally are percentage of Integrated Health Services (Posyandu), percentage of number of households with decent sanitation, and percentage of low birth weight infants.

1 INTRODUCTION

Infant mortality is the death of a baby aged less than one year old. Infant mortality is measured as the infant mortality rate, which is the number of child deaths under one year per 1000 births in one year (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012). SDGs is a sustainable development program in which there are 17 goals with 169 measurable targets with specified deadlines. SDGs is a world development agenda aimed at human and planetary welfare. One of the goals of SDGs is good health, which ensures a healthy life and promotes well-being for all people of all ages. The goal has 13 targets, one of which is by 2030 ending preventable infant and toddler deaths with all countries trying to reduce infant mortality by at least 12 per 1,000 live births (Annisa, 2013). The condition of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Neonatal Mortality Rate in East Java Province is relatively small, however, the absolute mortality rate still shows a high number of 5,196 toddlers per year. It shows that as many as 13 babies died and 14 toddlers die every day. The Mixed Geographically Weighted Regression (MGWR) model is a combination model of global regression with Global Weighted Regression (GWR) considering the situation where some predictor variables affecting the response are global and other predictor variables are localized according to the location of the data observation (Asih et al, 2013).

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) describes the number of infant mortality of less than one year per 1000 live births in a given year. IMR is one indicator of health development successes that has been declared in National Health System and even used as a central indicator of success of health development in Indonesia (Azizah, 2013). Besides, IMR also reflects the level of maternal health, environmental health, and general level of socio-economic development of the community because the IMR is very sensitive to...
2.2. Mixed Geographically Weighted Regression Model

Mixed Geographically Weighted Regression (MGWR) is a combination of global linear regression model with GWR model. Thus, the MGWR model will produce parameter estimators that are partly global and some others are localized according to the location of observation (Fotheringham et al. 2002). The parameter estimation on MGWR model can be done by WLS (Weighted Least Square) method as in GWR model (May et al., 2004). The general MGWR model can be written in the form of:

$$ y_i = \sum_{q=1}^{P} \beta_q y_i + \sum_{q=1}^{P} \beta_q (u_i, v_i) x_{q} + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, 2, ..., n $$

(1)

Estimation of MGWR model parameters with Weighted Least Square (WLS) approach. Estimation of MGWR model parameters is as follows:

$$ y = X_{g} \beta_{g} + X_{l} \beta_{l} + \varepsilon $$(2)
given that $X_{g}$ is the global predictor variable matrix, $X_{l}$ is the local predictor variable matrix, $\beta_{g}$ is the global predictor variable parameter vector and $\beta_{l}(u_i, v_i)$ is the local predictor variable parameter matrix.

2.3. Test The Suitable of Model MGWR

Test the suitability of the MGWR model is aimed to find out which model is suitable or not. The hypothesis is as follows:

$$ H_{3}: \beta_{k} (u_i, v_i) = \beta_{k} $$(3)

Sustainability test of the MGWR model is aimed to find out which model is suitable or not. The hypothesis is as follows:

$$ F(1) = \frac{\bar{y}^2 [(I-S) (I-S)^T] y_{i} y_{i}}{y^2 (I-S)^T (I-S)y_{i} y_{i}} $$(4)

2.4. Concurrent Test of Global Parameter

The simultaneous hypothesis test is intended to know the significance of predictor variables in the MGWR model simultaneously on the parameter of global predictor variable $x_{k}(1 \leq k \leq p)$. The collision hypothesis in this test is:

$$ H_{0}: \beta_{q+1} = \beta_{q+2} = \cdots = \beta_{p} = 0 $$(5)

Statistical test used in the simultaneous test of global parameters is as follows:

$$ F(2) = \frac{\bar{y}^2 [(I-S) (I-S)^T] y_{i} y_{i}}{y^2 (I-S)^T (I-S)y_{i} y_{i}} $$(6)

2.5. Concurrent Test of Local Parameters $x_{k}(1 \leq k \leq q)$

In the simultaneous test, this local parameter uses the following hypothesis:

$$ H_{0}: \beta_{l} (u_i, v_i) = \beta_{l} (u_i, v_i) = \cdots = \beta_{q} (u_i, v_i) = 0 $$

(7)

statistical test used in the simultaneous test of local parameters is as follows:

$$ F(3) = \frac{\bar{y}^2 [(I-S) (I-S)^T] y_{i} y_{i}}{y^2 (I-S)^T (I-S)y_{i} y_{i}} $$(8)

2.6. Partial Test of Global Parameters $x_{k}(q + 1 \leq k \leq p)$

In partial test, this local parameter uses hypothesis as follows:

$$ H_{0}: \beta_{k} = 0 $$(9)

statistical test used in the partial test of this global parameter is:

$$ T_{g} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_{k}}{s_{\beta_{k}}} $$(10)

2.7. Partial Test of Local Parameters

The hypothesis in this local partial test is as follows:

$$ H_{0}: \beta_{k} (u_i, v_i) = 0 $$(11)

statistical test and partial test of local parameters can be calculated using the following formula:

$$ T_{l} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_{k} (u_i, v_i)}{s_{\beta_{k}}} $$(12)
3 MATERIAL AND METHODS

3.1. Source of Data

The data used in this study is secondary data obtained from the publication Health Profile of East Java Province 2016. The observation unit used is 38 administrative areas in East Java Province consisting of 29 districts and 9 cities.

3.2. Research Variable

Variables used in this study include 8 variables consisting of one response variable and 7 predictor variables as follows:

- $Y$: Infant Mortality Rate
- $X_1$: Percentage of Infants Gaining Exclusive Breast Milk
- $X_2$: Percentage of Integrated Health Services (Posyandu)
- $X_3$: Percentage of Pregnant Mothers Visit
- $X_4$: Percentage of Infants Gaining Health Services
- $X_5$: Percentage of Households Gaining Clean Drinking Water
- $X_6$: Percentage of Number of Households with Decent Sanitation
- $X_7$: Percentage of Low Birth Weight Infants

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Modeling of Infant Mortality Rate in East Java with MGWR

4.1.1 Classic Assumption Test

Classic assumption test consists of 4 subjects namely normality testing, multicollinearity testing, heterogeneity testing, and spatial dependency testing. Based on the results obtained, the data used meet the classical assumption.

4.1.2 Geographically Weighted Regression Modeling (GWR) Modeling

The selection of the kernel function weights used was conducted by doing a comparison of the smallest AICc values based on the four kernel function weights (Fixed Gaussian, Fixed Bisquare, Adaptive Gaussian and Adaptive Bisquare) to obtain the best weights. The best weights were used to estimate the parameters in each regency / city in East Java Province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kernel Weighted Function</th>
<th>$R^2$</th>
<th>Minimum AICc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Gaussian</td>
<td>0.47061</td>
<td>256.523715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 4.1, the best kernel-weighted function is Fixed Gaussian which has the smallest AICc value that is 256,523715 so that Fixed Gaussian kernel weighting function was used to estimate the best GWR model in this research.

4.1.3 Mixed Geographically weighted Regression (MGWR) Modeling

The determination of the kernel function weights is do the smallest Minimum AICc value comparison based on the three kernel functional weights that are Fixed Gaussian, Fixed Bisquare, and Adaptive Bisquare to obtain the best functional weights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kernel Weighted Function</th>
<th>$R^2$</th>
<th>Minimum AICc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Gaussian</td>
<td>0.572701</td>
<td>254,705810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 4.2 above, it can be seen that the best Kernel functional weights is Fixed Gaussian because it has the smallest minimum AICc value. It is equal to 254,705810, with $R^2$ equals to 57.27%.

After obtaining the best Kernel weighted functionality on the GWR model and the MGWR model, the next step was to compare the best model of both models from the minimal AICc value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>AICc minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GWR</td>
<td>256,523715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGWR</td>
<td>254,705810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on Table 4.5, the AICc value of the MGWR model is smaller than the AICc GWR model value of 254,705810. Thus, the MGWR model is the most appropriate for modeling infant mortality rate in East Java. Based on testing using GWR 4.0 software obtained the test results of conformity MGWR model.

Table 4: MGWR conformity model test results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Residual</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24664,70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWR Improvement</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>8503,5,42</td>
<td>3713,337</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWR Residual</td>
<td>27,71</td>
<td>16161,16</td>
<td>583,25</td>
<td>6,36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4 shows that the F value of 6.3688 > F ((30,27,710; 0,05)) is 1.88. Then, the decision taken was Reject so that it can be concluded that the obtained MGWR spatial regression model is appropriate. Once the most appropriate model was obtained, the next step was to examine the global parameter significance using GWR 4.0 software.

Table 5: Global parameter estimation results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Estimation</th>
<th>Standard Residual</th>
<th>t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X_3</td>
<td>-1.533768</td>
<td>0.69718</td>
<td>-2.19996</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 4.5, the global parameter X_3 has significant effect on infant mortality rate in East Java since the value of \(| t_{countage} = \text{big} | -2.19996 | > 2.04227\). Local parameter testing of the spatial regression MGWR model is partially performed at each i-location. This test was conducted to determine the regression parameters that affect infant mortality rate in each district/city in East Java. For example, we will analyze the estimation model in areas with the highest infant mortality rate namely Probolinggo and the lowest infant mortality rate, Situbondo. The MGWR model for Probolinggo City is:

\[ Y = 359.517 - 3.069231X_3 - 3.17522X_6 \]

MGWR model for Situbondo Regency are:

\[ Y = 359.401 - 1.70053X_2 - 1.533768X_3 - 3.17469X_6 + 1.83614X_7 \]

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion that has been performed, the conclusions as follows:

1. The best model obtained for Infant Mortality Rate in East Java 2016 is Mixed Geographically Weighted Regression Model (MGWR) with Gaussian Kernel weighted function. The MGWR model can explain the diversity of response variables of 57.27% with an AICc value of 254,705810.

2. Globally affecting factors of Infant Mortality Rate in East Java Province is the Percentage of Pregnant Mothers Visit. While the factors that influence locally is the Percentage of Integrated Health Services (Posyandu), Percentage of Number of Households with Decent Sanitation and Percentage of Low Birth Weight Infants.

REFERENCES


