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Modelling of HIV and AIDS Cases in Indonesia Using Bi-response Negative Binomial Regression Approach Based on Local Linear Estimator

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ABSTRACT

As in June 2018, 433 (84.2%) out of 514 districts/cities in 34 provinces in Indonesia reported HIV/AIDS. Therefore, goal of this study was to model the number of HIV and AIDS cases in Indonesia by using bi-response Negative Binomial non-parametric regression based on the local linear estimator. The best model of HIV and AIDS cases with optimal bandwidth of 0.101 and deviance value of 37.73 was obtained. This was smaller than the deviance value of the parametric regression approach i. e. 47.36. It meant that bi-response non-parametric regression approach based on the local linear estimator was better than the parametric regression approach. For example, in Maluku province, if there was an increase in 1% of drug users, the number of HIV cases will increase by 1.51 times than before, and the number of AIDS cases will increase by 1.37 times than before.

Key words : HIV, AIDS, Negative Binomial regression approach, local linear estimator

INTRODUCTION

HIV/AIDS is a contagious disease that occurs in the community that has not found an effective vaccine or drug for the prevention. Globally, in 2017, the number of new HIV infections has declined. New infections (all ages) have gone down from 3.4 million (2.6-4.4 million) in 1996 to 1.8 million (1.4-2.4 million) in 2017. However, in 2020, it should decrease less than 500,000 (UNAIDS, 2018). In 2017, the Asia and Pacific regions were known to be home by around 5.2 million people living with HIV, and Indonesia accounted for nearly three-quarters of them in the region (UNAIDS, 2018). As of June 2018, there were 433 (84.2%) of 514 districts/cities in 34 provinces in Indonesia who reported HIV/AIDS. HIV infections reported as of June 2018 have a cumulative number of 301,959 people (47% of people with HIV/AIDS, namely, ODHA) out of 640,443 and most often in the age group of 25-49 years and 20-24 years. As for the province with the highest number of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infections was DKI Jakarta (55,099), followed by East Java (43,399), West Java (31,293), Papua (30,699) and Central Java (24,757) (Pusdatin, 2018). So, it is exciting to discuss what factors growing up ODHA cases in Indonesia.

Ardani and Handayani (2017) stated that one of the causes the increase ODHA was the use

of unsterile syringes in drug addicts. Bradley *et al.* (2019) stated that increasing HIV cases in West Virginia countries were highly vulnerable to rapid HIV dissemination through injection drug use. Phanuphak *et al.* (2015) stated that HIV epidemics in Asia remained concentrated in nature, affecting mostly higher risk sub-groups, including men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender woman (TG), people who inject drugs (PWID), and female sex workers (FSW). Furthermore, Zule *et al.* (2013) and Syvertsen *et al.* (2015) stated that considerable global morbidity and mortality were influenced by drug injection use associated with HIV and AIDS infections. The analysis used to model the number of HIV and AIDS cases with drug users is regression analysis. Regression analysis is used to analyze the functional relationship between response and predictor variables. In this analysis, not all response variables are continuous but also there are discrete response variables. For discrete response variables, Poisson regression model with certain assumptions was used, for example, in the standard Poisson regression model mean and variance of response variable is equal. But, in fact, this equality assumption is often unrealistic because the variance can be less than the mean called as under-dispersion case, and vice versa called as over-dispersion case. The Negative Binomial regression can be the solution to this over-

dispersion (Hilbe, 2011). Data of the number of HIV and AIDS cases follow the Bivariate Poisson distribution. However, a count variable i. e. several HIV and AIDS frequently show over-dispersion conditions. Therefore, in this study, bi-response Negative Binomial model was applied to analyze the number of HIV and AIDS model. Note that there are two approaches in regression analysis. The parametric regression approach will be used if regression function shape is known, and the relationship between response and predictor variables follows certain curves. However, the non-parametric regression approach will be used if the relationship between these variables does not follow a specific pattern. It is only assumed to be continuous and differentiable.

In statistical modelling, there has been no development of a non-parametric regression model with a local linear approach in the case of bi-response with Negative Binomial distribution. So far, the regression with a parametric approach has been developed by researchers. Some of these studies include Masson (2012), Husain and Bagmar (2015), Hall and Tarko (2019) and Tohari *et al.* (2019). Non-parametric approaches with continuous responses in bi-response and multi-response cases have also been developed by several researchers. They are Chamidah and Saifudin (2013), Chamidah and Lestari (2016), Chamidah and Rifada (2016a, b), Lestari *et al.* (2018 a, b; 2019 a to 2019 f), Ana *et al.* (2019), Chamidah and Lestari (2019), Chamidah *et al.* (2019a, b), Islamiyati *et al.* (2019), Murbarani *et al.* (2019), Puspitawati and Chamidah (2019) and Ramadan *et al.* (2019). Whereas the non-parametric regression of discrete responses is still limited to the Poisson distribution response variable, such studies include Shim and Hwang (2011) used the kernel estimator, Lian *et al.* (2015) used spline estimator, Chee (2018) used kernel estimator, Darnah *et al.* (2019) used local linear estimator and Astuti *et al.* (2013) used local polynomial estimator in generalized Poisson regression. The goal of this study was to estimate the regression function which drew relationship between the number of HIV and AIDS cases and percentage of drug users in Indonesia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The secondary data used in this study were

data of the number of HIV and AIDS cases and drug users in Indonesia recorded in 2017 by the Ministry of Health and the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia. To model the data by using bi-response Negative Binomial regression based on local linear estimator following steps were undertaken : (a) Testing the correlation between response variables, (b) Giving paired data (x_i, y_{1i}, y_{2i}) , $i=1,2,\dots,n$ and estimating the parameters of bi-response Negative Binomial regression model (Tohari *et al.*, 2019) by using locally weighted maximum likelihood method and (c) If from step (b) failed then Newton-Raphson method was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Coefficient of correlation between response variables was 64.9%. It meant that the correlation between the number of HIV cases and the number of AIDS cases was high enough. Next, optimal bandwidth value based on maximum value of maximum likelihood cross-validation (MLCV) was obtained (Table 1), and plot of MLCV versus bandwidth (h ; Fig. 1). Based on Fig. 1, the optimal bandwidth was 0.101 with maximum MLCV of 3310790. Further, the estimated models had different coefficients depending on the location. One of the estimated models was obtained in Maluku province as follows :

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \exp(6.571 + 0.411(x - 1.16)), 1.059 < x < 1.261 \dots (1)$$

$$\hat{\mu}_2 = \exp(4.610 + 0.313(x - 1.16)), 1.059 < x < 1.261 \dots (2)$$

Equation 1 shows that every addition by 1% of drug users gave the number of HIV cases by 1.51 times over the previous case. Next, Equation 2 shows that every addition by 1% of drug users gave the number of AIDS cases by 1.37 times over the previous case. Estimated models in 1 and 2 were used to

Table 1. Optimal bandwidth and MLCV values

Bandwidth	MLCV
0.001	2.44E-14
0.101	3310790
0.201	2066545
0.301	1373954
0.401	908818
0.501	755331
0.601	712432
0.701	387611
0.801	334703
0.901	301052

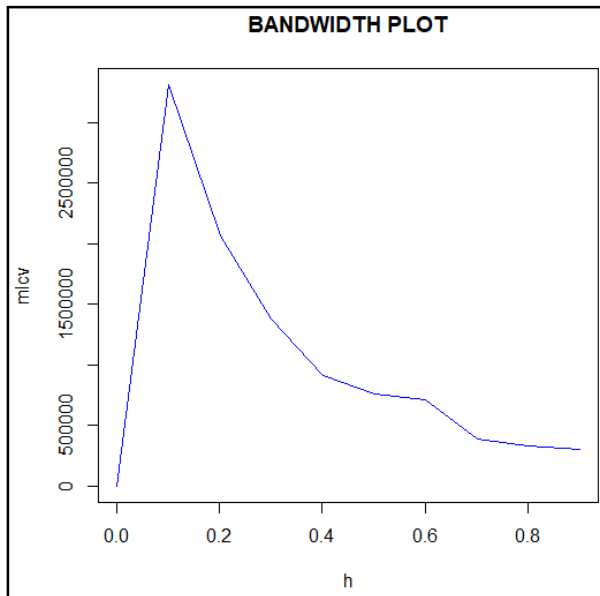


Fig. 1. Plot of MLCV versus bandwidth (h).

predict the number of HIV and AIDS cases that occur in certain provinces of Indonesia based on percentage of drug users. As an example, in 2017, the percentage of drug users in Maluku province was 1.16 with 420 HIV cases and 81 AIDS cases. In 2018, according to National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (BNN), the percentage of drug users in Maluku province was 1.9. Thus, in 2018, in Maluku province, the predicted values were 968 for HIV and 127 for AIDS cases. Thus, it can be concluded that HIV cases in Maluku province changed from 420 to 968 cases or the number of HIV cases in 2018 had changed by 1.67 times from those cases in 2017, and AIDS cases in Maluku province changed from 81 to 127 cases or the number of AIDS cases in 2018 has changed by 1.57 times from those cases in 2017. Goodness of fit testing for estimated model gave deviation value of 37.73 which was smaller than 80.23. It meant that the estimated model was appropriate (Figs. 2 and 3).

Figs. 2 and 3 show that the observation data were given in red dot and the estimation results were given in green line for non-parametric regression estimate and in blue line for parametric regression estimates. Comparing the green line plot with blue line plot, it appeared that the green line followed the red dot pattern. This meant that the estimation results by using bi-response Negative Binomial non-parametric regression approach based on local linear estimator was better than that by

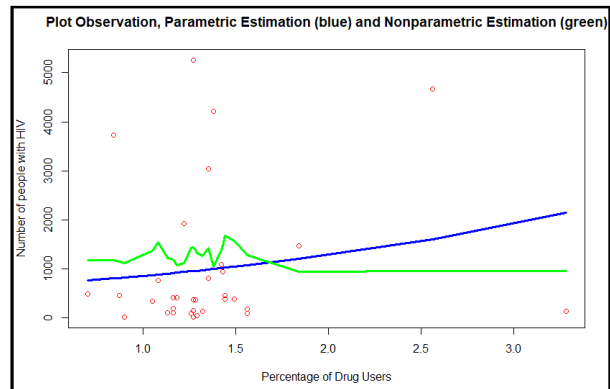


Fig. 2. Plots of estimation results and observations of HIV cases.

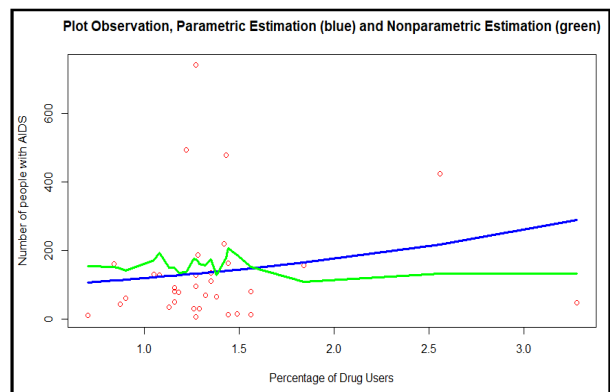


Fig. 3. Plots of estimation results and observations of AIDS cases.

using the bi-response Negative Binomial parametric regression approach.

CONCLUSION

Bi-response Negative Binomial non-parametric regression model approach based on local linear estimator was more appropriate than bi-response negative binomial parametric regression model approach for modelling the number of HIV and AIDS cases in Indonesia, because it had deviance value smaller than that of parametric regression model approach. The obtained model can be used to predict the number of HIV and AIDS cases occurring in certain provinces of Indonesia based on the percentage of drug users. Rising the percentage of drug users will raise the number of HIV and AIDS cases in Indonesia so that the government must continue to suppress drug abuse.

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