Analysis of Malaria Incidence in Banyumas Using Spacial-Temporal Approach

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Abstract	Malaria still becomes a public health problem in Indonesia although has declined the last decades. The incidences of malaria in Banyumas shows unstable transmission and still risk of epidemic . Thus, the spatial and temporal distribution is required as part of efforts towards the elimination of malaria in Banyumas. Temporal spatial statistical methods is used to identify a group of malaria incidence at the district level. Purely spatial clusters of malaria incidence from 2004 to 2015 shows that the disease is not distributed randomly in the study area. A total of nine districts of high risk is determined by analysis of Moran $\tilde{A}f\hat{A}\phi\tilde{A}\phi\hat{A},\hat{A}\gamma\tilde{A}\phi$
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