

Use of socioeconomic neighborhood matrices in STARMA class models applied to epidemiological data.

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Abstract: Neighborhood matrices were obtained based on two socioeconomic variables: IDH and average annual investment in basic health. Considering the matrices obtained, STARMA models were adjusted for the incidence rate of tuberculosis observed in nine geographically distant cities of Minas Gerais, between 2002 and 2017.

Keywords: Socioeconomic neighborhood matrix; STARMA; Tuberculosis.

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