



# Methodological Assessment of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Ethiopia: A Quasi-Experimental Design for Risk Reduction Evaluation

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## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are crucial for monitoring infectious diseases in low- to middle-income countries like Ethiopia. However, their effectiveness can be compromised by various factors. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including quantitative data analysis and qualitative interviews. The quasi-experimental design allowed for assessing system performance without controlled intervention. The analysis revealed an average improvement of 15% in disease detection rates post-intervention period compared to baseline data. The findings suggest that improving surveillance infrastructure can significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of public health systems in Ethiopia. Policy recommendations include investing in training programmes for healthcare workers and upgrading IT systems to improve real-time reporting capabilities. Public Health Surveillance, Quasi-Experimental Design, Risk Reduction, Ethiopia Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Ethiopia, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Quasi-Experimental Design, Surveillance, Evaluation, Public Health, Spatial Analysis

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