



Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Kenya Using Panel Data Estimation for System Reliability Assessment

Okoth Cherone¹, Mwanzu Esther^{2,3}, Chepkurui Geoffrey^{1,4}, Kibet Wanjira⁵

¹ Moi University

² Department of Surgery, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT)

³ Department of Pediatrics, Pwani University

⁴ Department of Public Health, Pwani University

⁵ Pwani University

Published: 13 November 2008 | **Received:** 08 July 2008 | **Accepted:** 11 October 2008

Correspondence: ocherone@yahoo.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18875072](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18875072)

Author notes

Okoth Cherone is affiliated with Moi University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Mwanzu Esther is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Chepkurui Geoffrey is affiliated with Moi University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kibet Wanjira is affiliated with Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

This study addresses a current research gap in Medicine concerning Methodological evaluation of public health surveillance systems in Kenya: panel-data estimation for measuring system reliability in Kenya. The objective is to formulate a rigorous model, state verifiable assumptions, and derive results with direct analytical or practical implications. A mixed-methods design was used, combining survey and interview data collected over the study period. The results establish bounded error under perturbation, a convergent estimation process under stated assumptions, and a stable link between the proposed metric and observed outcomes. The findings provide a reproducible analytical basis for subsequent theoretical and applied extensions. Stakeholders should prioritise inclusive, locally grounded strategies and improve data transparency. Methodological evaluation of public health surveillance systems in Kenya: panel-data estimation for measuring system reliability, Kenya, Africa, Medicine, longitudinal study This work contributes a formal specification, transparent assumptions, and mathematically interpretable claims. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Pan-African, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Panel Data Analysis, Cohort Studies, System Reliability, Quantitative Methods, Epidemiology

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ **REQUEST FULL PAPER**

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge