



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Tanzania: A Multilevel Regression Analysis for Efficiency Gains

Nyariki Kiburi<sup>1,2</sup>, Chizima Chiza<sup>1,3</sup>, Kamija Mwiraria<sup>4</sup>, Simba Makanga<sup>4,5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)

<sup>2</sup> National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR)

<sup>3</sup> Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS)

<sup>4</sup> University of Dar es Salaam

<sup>5</sup> Department of Clinical Research, State University of Zanzibar (SUZA)

**Published:** 22 August 2008 | **Received:** 25 May 2008 | **Accepted:** 14 July 2008

**Correspondence:** [nkiburi@hotmail.com](mailto:nkiburi@hotmail.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18867855](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18867855)

## Author notes

*Nyariki Kiburi is affiliated with State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa. Chizima Chiza is affiliated with Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Kamija Mwiraria is affiliated with University of Dar es Salaam and focuses on Medicine research in Africa. Simba Makanga is affiliated with University of Dar es Salaam and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Tanzania are crucial for monitoring infectious diseases and ensuring effective response strategies. A multilevel regression model will be employed to analyse surveillance system performance across different levels (national and sub-national). We found that incorporating community feedback significantly improved the accuracy of disease reporting by 15% in the most recent year. The findings suggest that integrating community-based data can enhance the efficiency and reliability of public health surveillance systems. Public health authorities should prioritise community engagement to refine surveillance strategies for better performance. public health, surveillance system, multilevel regression, Tanzania Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, Africa, Epidemiology, Multilevel, Analysis, Growth*

## 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](mailto: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](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge