



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Ethiopia Using Multilevel Regression Analysis

Getachew Woldemariam<sup>1</sup>, Amanuel Tekalign<sup>2</sup>, Mekdes Debeyeha<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU)

<sup>2</sup> Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)

<sup>3</sup> Department of Epidemiology, Bahir Dar University

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

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## Author notes

*Getachew Woldemariam is affiliated with Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Amanuel Tekalign is affiliated with Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Mekdes Debeyeha is affiliated with Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are crucial for monitoring diseases and threats to public health in Ethiopia. A systematic literature review was conducted using multilevel regression analysis to assess the effectiveness and reliability of surveillance data reported by various actors. The multilevel regression analysis indicated an adoption rate of 75% for routine reporting systems, with significant variance explained by stakeholder type ( $p < 0.05$ ). Multilevel regression analysis revealed that stakeholders in rural areas were less likely to adopt surveillance systems compared to urban settings. Strengthening communication and training programmes could improve adoption rates among underserved populations. 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, public health, surveillance systems, multilevel models, regression analysis, geographic information systems, spatial-temporal patterns*

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