



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Senegal: Multilevel Regression Analysis for Adoption Rates

Madani Diop<sup>1</sup>, Mamar Mbowe<sup>2,3</sup>, Siddikou Sarr<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Clinical Research, Université Gaston Berger (UGB), Saint-Louis

<sup>2</sup> African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal

<sup>3</sup> Université Gaston Berger (UGB), Saint-Louis

**Published:** 19 July 2008 | **Received:** 11 May 2008 | **Accepted:** 13 June 2008

**Correspondence:** [mdiop@outlook.com](mailto:mdiop@outlook.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18862274](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18862274)

## Author notes

*Madani Diop is affiliated with Department of Clinical Research, Université Gaston Berger (UGB), Saint-Louis and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Mamar Mbowe is affiliated with African Institute for Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) Senegal and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Siddikou Sarr is affiliated with Université Gaston Berger (UGB), Saint-Louis and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are crucial for monitoring disease prevalence and guiding public health interventions in Senegal. Multilevel regression analysis was employed to assess the influence of various factors on the adoption rates of public health surveillance systems in Senegal, stratified by geographical and administrative divisions. The analysis revealed significant differences in adoption rates between urban and rural areas, with an estimated average difference of 20% (95% CI: [15%, 25%]) favoring urban regions. Multilevel regression analysis provided insights into the factors affecting the adoption rates of public health surveillance systems, highlighting regional disparities in implementation. Future research should prioritise targeted interventions to enhance system adoption in underserved rural areas and improve overall efficiency. Public Health Surveillance, Senegal, Multilevel Regression Analysis, Adoption Rates Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Sub-Saharan, Geographic, Multilevel, Regression, Surveillance, Evaluation, Public Health

## 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