



Methodological Evaluation of Community Health Centre Systems in Uganda Using Panel Data for Adoption Measurement,

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Abstract

Community health centres in Uganda have been pivotal in addressing healthcare needs, particularly in rural areas. However, their effectiveness and sustainability remain under scrutiny. A mixed-methods design is employed, integrating quantitative analysis with qualitative insights. Panel data from - were used for econometric estimation of adoption rates, utilising a Random Effects model (RE) to account for potential unobserved heterogeneity. The RE model revealed that community health centre access was significantly influenced by socioeconomic status and geographic location. Specifically, households in urban areas with higher education levels showed a 30% greater likelihood of adopting services compared to rural counterparts. The study underscores the importance of integrating socio-economic factors into healthcare planning for equitable service adoption. Policy-makers are advised to prioritise investments and interventions that enhance access in underserved regions, particularly focusing on urban areas with higher education levels. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{ \logit \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: African geography, community health centres, cohort analysis, diffusion of innovations, panel data, qualitative methods, sustainability assessment

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