



System Reliability Assessment in Tanzania's Community Health Centres: A Panel Data Evaluation

Shadni Njenga^{1,2}, Munizatu Kamanzi^{3,4}, Kamwili Muhamed¹

¹ Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

² Department of Epidemiology, Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS)

³ Department of Pediatrics, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

⁴ Department of Pediatrics, Catholic University of Health and Allied Sciences (CUHAS)

Published: 11 April 2008 | **Received:** 21 January 2008 | **Accepted:** 22 March 2008

Correspondence: snjenga@aol.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18869759](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18869759)

Author notes

Shadni Njenga is affiliated with Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Munizatu Kamanzi is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kamwili Muhamed is affiliated with Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Community health centres in Tanzania play a vital role in providing primary healthcare services to rural communities. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative econometric techniques with qualitative field observations was employed. Panel data from 20 community health centres over five years were analysed using a fixed effects model to assess system reliability. The panel data revealed that the average annual service utilization rate across all health centres was 45%, indicating moderate patient engagement in healthcare services. However, there was significant variability in utilisation rates between different health centres. The findings suggest that while overall system performance is satisfactory, there are notable disparities and areas for improvement within the community health network. To enhance reliability, targeted interventions focusing on improving service quality and accessibility should be implemented. Additionally, ongoing monitoring and periodic assessments of healthcare centres' operational effectiveness are recommended. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Panel data, Econometrics, Health systems, Community health centres, Panel analysis, Reliability assessment, Africa*

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