



Methodological Evaluation of Field Research Stations in Tanzania Using Quasi-Experimental Design to Measure Adoption Rates

Emmanuel Makumbi^{1,2}, Abdi Mohamed^{1,3}, Kamile Mawanda^{4,5}

¹ Department of Advanced Studies, Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)

² Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

³ Department of Advanced Studies, Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NM-AIST), Arusha

⁴ Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)

⁵ Department of Advanced Studies, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS), Dar es Salaam

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Correspondence: emakumbi@aol.com

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Author notes

Emmanuel Makumbi is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.

Abdi Mohamed is affiliated with Department of Advanced Studies, Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NM-AIST), Arusha and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.

Kamile Mawanda is affiliated with Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) and focuses on Environmental Science research in Africa.

Abstract

Field research stations are crucial for environmental science in Tanzania, but their effectiveness varies widely. A quasi-experimental design was employed with a sample size of 50 stations. Data on adoption rates were collected through surveys and interviews, analysed using logistic regression. Adoption rates varied significantly by region, with urban areas showing higher adoption compared to rural regions (72% vs. 48%). The quasi-experimental design provided insights into factors influencing the uptake of field research station systems. Future studies should consider regional-specific interventions to increase adoption rates in underserved areas. Quasi-Experimental Design, Adoption Rates, Field Research Stations, Environmental Science, Tanzania The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} p X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: Tanzania, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Quasi-experimental design, Adoption models, Environmental indicators, Sampling methods, Spatial analysis

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