



Methodological Assessment of Community Health Centre Systems in Tanzania: A Randomized Field Trial

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Abstract

Community health centres in Tanzania are pivotal for delivering primary healthcare services to underserved populations. However, their effectiveness and cost-effectiveness remain uncertain. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data collection via surveys with qualitative insights from interviews was employed. Randomization ensured balanced comparison groups for evaluating system performance and resource allocation efficiency. The findings indicate that the intervention model significantly reduced healthcare costs by 15% (95% CI: -20%, -10%) compared to standard care, demonstrating a notable cost-saving trend in community health centres. This study provides robust evidence supporting the effectiveness and efficiency of randomized interventions for improving healthcare delivery systems in Tanzania. The findings suggest that continued investment and further research into tailored intervention models are warranted to maximise cost-effectiveness and improve health outcomes. Community Health Centres, Cost-Effectiveness, Randomized Field Trial, Primary Healthcare, Tanzania Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Tanzania, Geographic Variation, Health Systems, Randomized Control Trial, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Outcome Measurement, Community Engagement

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