



Early Childhood Education and Dropout Rates in Nairobi's Informal Settlements: A Comparative Study,

Mbugua Kibet¹

¹ Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

Published: 09 July 2001 | **Received:** 30 April 2001 | **Accepted:** 23 June 2001

Correspondence: mkibet@yahoo.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18736138](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18736138)

Author notes

Mbugua Kibet is affiliated with Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) and focuses on Business research in Africa.

Abstract

The prevalence of early childhood education (ECE) in Nairobi's informal settlements remains low despite its recognised benefits for academic performance and long-term economic prospects. The research employed a comparative analysis of data from government records and surveys conducted in four randomly selected informal settlements, covering the period from to . A notable finding was that children enrolled in ECE had a dropout rate 30% lower than those not attending any form of early education ($p < 0.05$). Early childhood education significantly reduces school dropout rates, particularly among Nairobi's informal settlement populations. Governments and educational institutions should increase investment in ECE to mitigate the high dropout rates observed in these communities.

Keywords: *Kenya, Informal Settlements, Early Childhood Education, Dropout Rates, Socioeconomic Factors, Qualitative Research, Longitudinal Studies*

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