



Community-Driven Maternal Health Education Workshops in Nairobi Slums: A Longitudinal Impact Study

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Abstract

Maternal health in Nairobi slums is a critical public health issue, with low rates of maternal education and healthcare utilization. A quasi-experimental design was employed to assess pre- and post-workshop changes. Data were collected through structured interviews, with a sample size of 150 participants randomly selected from the target population. Participants demonstrated significant increases in knowledge about maternal health (mean increase: 32%, CI [25%, 40%]) and reported higher intentions to seek medical care (68%, CI [59%, 77%] for those who attended all sessions). The workshops had a positive but variable impact, warranting further optimization of delivery methods. Further research should focus on replicating the model in different communities and exploring longer-term outcomes. Maternal Health Education, Nairobi Slums, Community Engagement, Longitudinal Impact Study Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African Geography, Community Health Education, Maternal Mortality Reduction, Longitudinal Study, Quasi-Experimental Design, Slum Living Conditions, Vulnerable Populations*

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