



Maternal Mortality Reduction in Nairobi Slums Through Community Health Worker Programmes: A Longitudinal Analysis

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Abstract

Maternal mortality remains a significant public health concern in Nairobi slums, despite recent improvements. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data from healthcare records and qualitative insights from focus group discussions was employed. During the study period, there was a statistically significant reduction in maternal mortality ($p < 0.05$) with an estimated risk ratio of 0.76 (95% CI: 0.62-0.93). Community health worker programmes effectively contributed to reducing maternal mortality rates, highlighting their importance for future public health interventions. Continuation and expansion of community-based healthcare services are recommended based on the observed effectiveness. maternal mortality, Nairobi slums, community health workers, longitudinal study The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta}^{-} p X + varepsilon$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: *African Geography, Maternal Health, Community-Based Interventions, Qualitative Research, Quantitative Data Analysis, Health Worker Programmes, Longitudinal Studies*

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