

Abstract

This paper addresses the problem of monitoring the infant and child mortality from point referenced data. Indicators of the determinants of child survival based on Mosley and Chen framework are derived and used to model the spatial distribution of infant mortality. Spatial generalised linear model which assumes a Bernoulli distribution to model the indicator determinants of child survival. A smooth map of the predicted values at both sampled and the unsampled is produced. We find evidence of spatial autocorrelation in the data and the smooth map indicates the hot spot of infant mortality where more resources are needed to attain the millennium development goal four