



THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY
OF
NAIROBI

CHILD MORTALITY DIFFERENTIALS IN KERICHO DISTRICT BY
LOCATION.

BY

E.K.J. MUTAI



This project is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of the post-graduate diploma in Population Studies of the University of Nairobi.

September 1987.

FOR USE IN THE
LIBRARY ONLY

(ii)

DECLARATION

This project is my own original work and to the best part of my knowledge it has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature


.....
E.K.J. MUTAI M. PH.D

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as a University supervisor.

Signature

 9/10/87
.....
J.A.M. OTTIENO Ph.D

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

I wish to express my greatest thanks to the University of Nairobi for offering me this course. I must also thank my sponsor the Ford Foundation for providing the financial support. The lectures and staff of the P.S.R.I. deserve my unreserved gratitude for their help and guidance throughout the course. Special thanks go to my supervisor Dr. J.A.M. Ottieno and Dr. Z. Muganzi, who spared no effort to help me with this project. I wish to thank my wife Lucy, who not only managed the family, but also instructed to my interest in the course. Mr. Jeff Kenduiywa and his family for the continued support and encouragement. Last but not least to Janette Mulama who took pains to type this work.

CONTENTS -----	PAGE
Topic Description	i
Declaration	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Contents	iv
Abstract	v
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of study area	5
1.3 Justification of Study	6
2.0 Literature Review	7 ✓
2.1 Infant mortality differential by	
2.2 Education	9
2.3 Residence	10
2.4 Marital Status	11
2.5 Regional differences	12
3.0 Data and Mortality Estimation	13
3.1 Limitation of data	14
3.2 Methodology	15
4.0 Results and Discussion	17
4.1 Residence	17
4.2 Education	18
4.3 Marital status	21
5 Conclusion	23
Appendix	26
Bibliography	70

ABSTRACT

This project was done using 1979 census data at locational level. Trussells technique was used to estimate child mortality basing on $q(2)$ values. It is noted that child mortality in the district follows that of the national pattern, it is therefore reasonable to assume that strategies devised at the national level to address infant and child mortality can be applied at lower levels depending on the particular area and determinants peculiar to it.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Kenya's population growth rate is among the highest in the world. Fast growth rate has got far reaching implications in socio-economic development bearing in mind the limited resources that Kenya has. This is generally attributed to the high birth rate, but it must also be recognised that Kenya has a moderate and declining death rate which is estimated to be currently between 13-14 per 1000 population. Infant and child mortality was in 1979 lower than world average, just above 90 for Kenya, as opposed to world average of 95 infant deaths per 1000 births (Mott, 1979).

Both the high birth rate and lower mortality rate are normally a function of the same factors, notably health and mortality is one of the factor responsible for high fertility rate. It encourages higher fertility for replacement purposes in case of deaths in the children. It is therefore essential to bring down infant and child mortality rate before a lower fertility rate can be expected to be achieved.

The population policy in Kenya is aimed at reducing mortality and morbidity infant and child mortality. The implication of the policy seeks to address itself on the determinants of infant and child mortality. The first among the implimentation strategies is the education of the mother

and the provision of health facilities (especially Immunization Programmes, Nutrition Programmes and Health Education).

Enhancement of other socio-economic activities is part of these strategies. It has been established that infant mortality is sensitive to even minor changes in the socio-economic status.

Infant and child mortality has declined over the last three decades. It is estimated that $q(2)$ value was 184 in 1948. About 160 by 1958. Between 1959 and 1968 it was estimated to have been about 110. By 1979 it was standing at about 90. It is currently estimated to be between 82 and 84. Even with this achievement in infant and child mortality decline, the country still experiences infant child mortality differentials regionally depending on the stage of the socio-economic development of the region, the individual socio-economic status, residence and most important, environment.

The country can be divided into three zones according to levels of infant and child mortality. The Coast and Lake region fall into a category of high infant and child mortality with over 180 per 1000 births. The second zone is the highlands both east and west of the Rift Valley with a low infant and child mortality standing at below 100 per 1000, with Nyeri having a phenomenal 49 per 1000 which is the lowest in the country.

The remainder of the areas have between moderate and high mortality rate 100 - 180/1000. The differences noted above are mainly due to environmental differences and the length of malaria season, see table 1 below. Differentials by Residence (urban or rural) are important in Kenya. Research by some scholars have found out that even in urban areas there exists differentials and this is mainly due to socio-economic differences rather than anything else. The urban poor are said to be worse off than the rural poor, especially in the areas with low infant and child mortality.

Kericho district fails under the low $q(2)$ values between 86 and 92 depending on the method of analysis used. Brass method gives higher values than Trussell's. It is the aim of this study to investigate whether the same pattern of differentials that are seen at the National and District level exist at micro level i.e the locational level.

TABLE 1

MALARIA EPIDEMIOLOGY BY TYPE OF DATA.

Zone	Length of Malaria Season	Area
1. Endemic		
(a) Holoendemic	12 months	Coastal area, Tana river, Kano plains Taveta.
(b) Hyperendemic	9-12 months	North Nyanza, Bungoma, Busia, Shimba hills.
(c) Mesoendemic	6-9 months	Machakos, Kitui, Thika, parts of North Nyanza, Muranga, Embu below 1300m.
(d) Hypoendemic	3-6 months	Meru, Pokot, Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo.
2. Epidemic	1-3 months	Highlands above 1500m with high rainfall and dry areas with aep-tional rainfall, Masaailand, Nandi, Kericho, Eastern province, Elgeyo Marakwet and some parts of Kitui.
3. Non epidemic	Non Noticed	Highlands over 2500m Mt. Kenya, Abedares, Mt. Mt. Elgon.

Source: Ministry of health (1978)

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA.

Kericho district in 1979 had 14 locations mostly inhabited by the Kipsigis of the Kalenjin ethnic group. Since the advent of colonialism in Kenya, a good portion of this district was occupied by white settlers. The settlers who settled around Londiani, Kipkelion and parts of Kongasis locations were involved in dairy farming with probably a little maize cultivation. Those who settled in parts of Mosop, Waidai upto Konoin location were involved in tea farming. The remaining areas were, what was then known as African reserves. After independence, the Africans moved and settled in the areas that were occupied by the dairy farmers at Kipkelion, Londiani settlement schemes. The Tea Estate areas remained untouched. The tea estates and the urban centres notably Kericho town, Kipkelion and Sotik have immigrants from other districts in search of employment and commerce in the urban centres. Most of the tea estate workers were from Nyanza Province, Western Province and a sizeable immigrants from Rwanda, Burundi and Northern Tanzania. The situation is now changing especially with the establishment of sugar industries in Nyanza and Western Provinces. Immigration is now predominantly from Kisii district. All the rural areas are inhabited almost exclusively by the Kipsigis whose culture though currently undergoing change is mostly uniform. These could be some of the factors that determine the mortality level and rates in the district.

The land is generally of high quality agriculturally,

but there are certain micro differences in the soils and rainfall, which determine the Tea zones and Non-Tea zones. Tea zones include Mosop, Waidai, Techoget, Konoin, Kisyaara, Emkwen, small parts of Kipkelion and Kongasis locations. The remaining locations Longisa, Sigor, Ndanai which are in the southern part of the district is a transition area towards the Maasai plains of Narok and is relatively drier than most other locations. Soin and lower parts of Kipkelion are another transition area toward the Lake basin. This area has a lot of similarities with the Nyando area of Kisumu district. Londiani on the other hand is highland adjoining to the Mau ranges.

1.3 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY.

As Kenya is a developing country with limited resources, the government has had to adopt certain policies to ensure maximum utilization of the limited resources to achieve the highest possible socio-economic development. Rapid rate of population growth results in slowing down or underachievement of stated objectives. It has been established that population problem is mainly centred on fertility, mortality and to a lesser extent migration. There exists differentials among Kenya districts (Kibet 1982 and Kichamu 1986), which are peculiar to each district. One of the strategies in the enhancement of socio-economic development is the emphasis to rural development, whose basis is the District Focus for

rural development. The role of district focus is to identify the priorities on its development objectives.

The National policy is to reduce mortality, fertility especially infant and child mortality, which is also an index of the state of socio-economic development of an area. It is important for the district's population offices to identify the determinants for the differentials that exist in the district and to direct the efforts of reducing it and bring to it more acceptable levels. This is important especially to those districts with high infant and child mortality.

The importance of this study is that, it aims to show infant and child mortality differentials that exists in the National level can and may exist at the district and even possibly at locational or sub-locational level. It is important to identify which areas and the determinants of the infant and child mortality are contributing to the observed levels. This serves as a guide to the District Development Committee on what and where the projects should be situated. The district population office can use similar lines of study to understand population dynamics of the district and aid in seeking ways of lowering the infant and child mortality in Kenya as a whole.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have been done on infant mortality. In most third world countries the trends in the infant and child

mortality level has been falling, especially in the last 3 decades. There are several theories that have been put forward to explain the decline. This most generally accepted view is that, the decrease was largely independent of economic factors and due mainly to government actions (Anker and Knowles 1980), such as improved medical technology, disease control and increased availability of health and medical facilities. The argument against this theory is that even in places where no significant improvement in economic development and little government actions, have also experienced mortality decline. Secondly the rate of decline was too fast to be explained by economic development.

The explanation supporting the economic development as an important factor in the decline in infant mortality, is that certain causes of mortality such as, gastroenteritis, parasitic and most infectious disease actually respond greatly to inexpensive public health and medical techniques such as, use of clean of clean drinking water, proper nutrition, proper waste disposal and good personal hygiene which are a function of socio-economic development (Arriaga 1969, Shultz 1976).

The fast decline in infant child mortality in developing countries cannot be attributed to one single determinant. There is also evidence that the survival rates and economic conditions are also positively related. The more affluent parts of the society are better placed to utilize some of the facilities, either in medical or public health than their

poor counterparts, which gives mortality differentials observed in the various communities.

Infant mortality studies undertaken so far in Kenya have more less confirmed observations of similar studies done elsewhere. Anker and Knowles (1979) using 1969 census and 1974 household survey data are in line with what Mott (1979) found using KFS 1977 data. He looked at infant mortality differentials by such characteristics as parity and sex of the child, geographic region, education (especially of the mother) and type of marriage.

He confirmed that infant mortality was higher among first births and at higher parities. The first births being that, the proportion of the mothers are below optimum reproductive age and prone to difficult births. At higher parities. Mortality is more related to the health of mother. Sex of the child is also determinant. Higher mortality for male than female children are recorded. The reasons for this have not been clearly established.

2.1 DIFFERENTIAL BY EDUCATION.

Infant and child mortality differentials by education according to the 1977 survey further confirm the negative relationship between education and infant mortality at both micro and macro level.

Kichamu (1986) compared the infant mortality rates over ten year period between 1969 and 1979. He showed that there was a decline in child mortality for mothers with no

education but with very little difference for infant mortality over the same period. He also found a similar trend for mothers with primary education for the same period. For mothers with secondary education, his findings were not consistent with the general trend i.e no decline over the same period for both child and mortality. But on the whole of infant and child mortality declined with attainment of higher education.

2.2 DIFFERENTIAL BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Mott (1979) found that, urban mothers had lower infant mortality than rural mothers. The explanation for this differential is socio-economic. Higher percentage of the urban mothers are literate, the availability and accessibility of health facilities are better in urban areas. They would therefore be expected to have a lower infant mortality than the rural mothers.

Nyamwange (1982) in his study of infant mortality differentials in Nairobi came up with interesting results. Apart from the socio-economic factors of infant mortality, he also found out that, the area of origin also determined the level of mortality among different communities. Those immigrants from high infant and child mortality regions tended to have higher infant and child mortality than those from lower mortality areas. Similar explanation has been suggested for Nyandarua and Laikipia districts, which have low infant and child mortality. Immigrants to these districts

originated from Central province mostly Nyeri and Kiambu.

Kichamu (1986) found that contrary to the general trend of higher infant and child mortality in the rural than urban area certain districts mostly in Central Province and some of Rift Valley districts exhibit on opposite picture. The urban areas have a higher infant and child mortality than the rural areas. The explanation for this poverty among the urban poor is worse as opposed to poverty in rural areas. Whereas the urban dwellers depend wholly on income to purchase items including foods, the rural poor do not have to buy most of the food. The quality may be better leading to better nutrition among the rural folks. These districts also have high quality agricultural land with both cash and food crops. They generally have a more developed infrastructure than other districts.

2.3 DIFFERENTIAL BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital status is an important factor in infant mortality. Kichamu (1986) found out that the widowed had the highest child mortality followed by the divorced, then the married and finally the single with the lowest. The reason for the high mortality among the widowed and the divorced, is due to socio-economic, psychological and cultural factors. The singles had the lowest and this is explained by the proportion of single mothers over the single female population group, is comparatively small.

2.4 DIFFERENTIAL BY REGION

Environmental differences among regions affect different activities differently. Rainfall and soils determine agricultural and other economic activities in the region. Those areas with high rainfall and good soils are active economically. They are therefore better developed than parts which are drier and of poorer soil quality. These differences either environmental or socio-economic development are also reflected in mortalities and life expectancy more so in infant mortality. Kenya can be divided into three zones by infant and child mortality.

Nyanza and Coast with a small part of Western province have the highest infant and child mortality rates, with over 160 deaths per 1000 births. Eastern, North Eastern and part of Rift Valley follow with medium infant and child mortality rate ranging from 91 to 159 per 1000 (Mott and Henin 1979).

The third region consists of the highlands notably Central province and parts of Rift Valley, which have infant mortality rates lower than 90 deaths per 1000 births. Kibet (1982) explained this by the prevalence of malaria, with Nyanza and Coast having malaria throughout the year. Other areas have malaria for differing periods in the year. The area with low infant also have highly developed infrastructure. He further studied the differential by the socio-economic development, using kilometers of road per 1000sq. km. Hospital beds per thousand of the population and agricultural land as was used by Anker and Knowles in 1979.

3.0 DATA AND MORTALITY ESTIMATION

Data used in this study are from the 1979 census results at the locational level. The information derived from the census data include:

- (a) Total female population of reproduction age i.e 15-49 years in 5 year age groups.
- (b) Children ever born to the female of reproductive age by the age groups.
- (c) Children ever born and children dead by mothers Education.
 - (i) No education
 - (ii) Primary school education
 - (iii) Secondary education and over.
- (e) Children ever born and children dead by mothers' marital status
 - (i) Single
 - (ii) Married
 - (iii) Widowed
 - (iv) Divorced or separated
- (f) Children ever born and children dead by mothers residence

Using Trussell's technique we estimated the values of $q(x)$ for $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15,$ and 20 . This was done for the various differentials i.e Education, residence and marital status for each location as in appendix 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10.

3.1 LIMITATION OF DATA

The 1979 census suffers from certain inaccuracies that are typical of most African census data. It is therefore important to note that some of the estimates may be exaggerated or underestimated as will be seen in the discussion later.

A problem that is common in all censuses and 1979 in particular, (Kenya Census 1979) is age reporting, where there is heaping at some age groups. This tends to give biased results over some age groups.

Omission and underreporting are some of census problems noted. This is generally more prevalent in older mothers. This is due to forgetfulness after a long period of time or cultural beliefs and concept of death. This tends to give lower values of infant and child mortality, when in actual fact the values could be higher. This problem is seen in some of the locations under study. Some locations have an extremely low population of certain age categories being considered in the differentials. This tends to exaggerate the observed values. The 1979 census also noted that there is an overstatement of age by adolescent girls and young women. This also gives biased estimates in the $q(x)$ values. Data for

Londiani was not available, therefore any conclusions on the location are assumed on basis of its similarities to other locations.

3.2 METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

As mentioned above, Trussells technique was used to estimate infant and child mortality. This technique uses information on children ever born (CEB) and children dead (CD) by age of the mother. Female population of reproductive age are also required.

To estimate $q(x)$ is the probability of dying at age x , is given by $q(x) = K(i) D(i)$

for $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15$, and 20 ;

and $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$, and 7 representing age groups $15-19$, $20-24$, $45-49$.

$$K(i) = a(i) + b(i) \frac{P1}{P2} + c(i) \frac{P2}{P3}$$

Where $a(i)$, $b(i)$ $c(i)$ are Trussells coefficients for estimating child mortality on Table 2. On table 3, column one represent age group. Column two represents female population, three represents CEB and four represents CD.

To calculate $F(i)$ which is the mean number of children born to group (i) the following formula is used.

$$F(i) = \frac{CD}{F \text{ pop.}}$$

this gives us column five.

Column six represents multiplier $K(i)$ meant to adjust for non mortality factors determining the value of $D(i)$. The

multipliers $K(i)$ is required to adjust the reported proportions dead $D(i)$ for the effects of the age pattern of child bearing, are calculated from the ratio $P(1)/P(2)$ and $P(2)/P(3)$. Both column six and seven gives us the $q(x)$ which is adjusted proportion dying. The $q(x)$ is changed into actual deaths per thousand births.

TABLE 2

TRUSSELL'S COEFFICIENTS FOR ESTIMATION OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

AGE GROUP	INDEX (i)	a(i)	b(i)	c(i)
15-19	1	1.1119	-2.9287	0.8507
20-24	2	1.239	-0.6865	-0.2745
25-29	3	1.1884	0.0421	-0.5156
30-34	4	1.2046	0.3037	-0.5656
35-39	5	1.2586	0.4236	-0.5898
40-44	6	1.224	0.4222	-0.5456
45-49	7	1.1772	0.3486	-0.4624

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY ESTIMATE BY AGE GROUPS OF MOTHER.

AGE GROUP	FPOP	CEB	CD	MEAN BIRTHS	$K(i)$	$D(i)$	$q(x)$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
15-19	2123	806	52	0.37263	1.037598	0.064516	0.66941
20-24	1449	3040	181	2.097998	0.973196	0.059539	0.057943
25-29	1047	4191	355	4.002864	0.925639	0.084705	0.078406
30-34	766	4639	425	6.056135	0.962096	0.091661	0.088142
35-39	544	3984	430	7.323529	1.024708	0.107931	0.110598
40-44	554	4509	821	8.138989	1.013025	0.141716	0.143562
45-49	449	3879	602	8.6391	0.99676	0.155194	0.154691

$P1/P2 = 0.177612$

$P2/P3 = 0.524124$

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In general the results of $q(2)$ values in Kericho district conform with the general national pattern. Infant mortality according to the differentials that were considered showed some variations as seen on table 4 and 5.

4.1 DIFFERENTIALS BY RESIDENCE

$q(2)$ values by residence shows the opposite of what is normally the general trend. Except for Techogot location all other locations with both urban and rural populations, shows that infant mortality is higher in the urban population. Kichamu (1986) found the same for Kericho, Nyeri, Kirinyanga, Nyandarua, Nandi, Trans Nzoia districts.

The reason that could be attributed to the fact, is that, these districts have high agricultural potential and on the whole have better development infrastructure. The rural population is probably better nourished than the urban. Income from cash crops supplements food crops.

Waldai and Soin locations have the highest mortalities for urban residence. Waldai location have a high population of immigrants in the Tea Estates from predominantly high infant mortality areas of origin, notably South Nyanza and Kisumu. This could be contributing to the observed rate. Another possible explanation is that, in commercial farming, people tend to concentrate on cash crops at the expense of food crops. This leads to poor nutrition among the

population, increasing risk of death due to deficiencies. This is a likely determinant in infant mortality here. Soin location generally has the highest $q(2)$ values in the district. A possible reason for this, is the environment. This location is found in lower Belgut which borders with Kisumu and South Nyanza districts. These are generally high mortality areas where malaria is endemic. Agriculturally the location is poorer and generally drier. Infrastructure here is less developed than other areas locations.

Kericho township, Kipkelion and possibly Londiani have a moderately high infant mortality in the urban. This could be attributed to poverty among urban residents who are generally poorer than their rural counterparts.

4.2 DIFFERENTIAL BY EDUCATION.

From table 5 we find that $q(2)$ follows the general National pattern. The differential by education is highest among mothers with no education and lowest among mothers with secondary education and over.

TABLE 4

q(2) VALUES BY MOTHERS RESIDENCE AND EDUCATION

Location	Rural	Urban	No Education	Primary	Secondary+
Emkwen	-	-	75	62	67
Sigor	-	-	61	49	43
Longasis	-	-	72	69	26
Kongasis	-	-	59	76	62
Ndanai	-	-	81	71	59
Konoin	-	-	71	91	74
Kisyaara	-	-	95	83	56
Mosop	-	-	103	97	18
Techoget	80	66	81	60	20
Waldai	89	199	98	81	31
Soin	130	221	137	101	126
Kericho Town	-	113	113	111	58
Kipkelion Town	77	91	106	82	71
Kericho Total	84	133	72	66	41



TABLE 5

q(2) VALUES FOR ALL CASES AND MARITAL STATUS.

Location	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorce/ Separation	All cases
Emkwen	70	56	54	40	67
Sigor	13	-	-	46	57
Longisa	34	61	74	20	86
Kongasis	62	58	81	151	66
Ndanai	96	71	111	45	82
Konoin	60	83	69	52	92
Kisyaara	75	72	44	89	80
Mosop	64	91	14	92	101
Techoget	51	91	68	79	70
Waldai	48	93	73	126	91
Soin	77	134	101	173	134
Kericho Township	86	96	55	119	115
Kipkelion	47	86	65	94	67
Kericho Total	60	75	66	85	73

There are some variations out of normal as in the case of Emkwen and Soin locations where mothers with secondary education or more have higher mortality than mothers with primary education. Kongasis and Konoin also show a lower mortality for mothers with no education. These anomalies can be attributed data inaccuracies. There is possibility of under reporting of deaths in the later case and exegeration in former due to small numbers of the female population.

4.3 DIFFERENTIAL BY MARITAL STATUS

For the district as a whole, the highest infant mortality is found among the divorced, followed by the married, the widowed and single least. There are however variations within the locations. This can be attributed to the data problems mentioned before. A case in point here is Sigor where $q(2)$ for the married and widowed are extraordinarily low as in Table 5. This could also be due to the smaller female population here.

It would be expected that the widowed would have a higher proportion because the psychological and physical loss of the provider in economic terms. This could be true for highly menetized communities or where the family was totally dependent on the fathers' income. But in rural communities where the production (food crops and care of livestock) is women's responsibility, as is the case in Kericho at the moment. Infant and child mortality may not be altered by widowhood. On the other hand divorce and separation would enhance infant and child mortality because the means of production and maintenance have been deprived of the woman. A divorcee has to look for her own income, and this may not be sufficient to cater for the family needs, resulting in increased risks of mortality because of defficiencies. $q(2)$ values is the lowest in the Single marital status differential, this could be due to the fact that most singles are still under parental care and not likely to suffer the

same risks as the divorced. Another aspect could be due to low mean number of children ever born in the group. The great majority of the single are in the lower age group. Their number is greatly reduced by the age of 25. This group generally has at least primary education and as we have seen the relationship between education and infant mortality. The survival of children in the group is expected to be high.

5. C O N C L U S I O N

From the results of this study, we find that the district experiences differentials in infant and child mortality as those at the National level. Two findings that are at variance with the national level are on residence and widowhood. Probable reasons for the variance have been suggested in the discussion. Improvement and availability of health and medical facilities does not in itself reduce infant and child mortality. It is observed that, in urban areas where most health facilities like hospitals are found, infant mortality is still higher than the rural areas due to lower poverty levels in rural area than urban levels. Nyamwange (1982) found that certain sections of urban communities experience the same infant mortality as those in the areas of origin despite the concentration facilities in urban areas reflecting different cultural background about issues of death and sickness. This could also be the case in this study too.

Education has been found to be consistent in its relationship to infant and child mortality. Infant and child mortality drastically reduces with attainment higher levels of education even at the locational level. This is due to the ability of mother to comprehend the direct and indirect determinants of infant mortality, the ability to decide on quick corrective measures i.e preventive and curative, which is a function of education. Education also alters the concept

of morbidity, mortality in the population; with education, mother is better placed to utilize the improved medical and health facilities than a mother with no education.

As a matter of policy, education for girls should be priority. This has not been the case in the past. Statistics show that more males are enrolled at all levels of education than females, therefore the proportion of females at all levels of education is generally lower. Because of high ratio of illiterate women in the district, adult education should be strengthened. Points of emphasis should be on child care. Nutrition, preventive measure, especially immunization and personal hygiene. This should serve as a short term solution. Long term solution to the reduction of infant and child mortality will involve universal education atleast upto secondary school. This should come together with other socio-economic development aspects such as expansion of medical and health facilities, increase the populations' accessibility to these facilities by improving a communication, proper food policies, with emphasis on proper nutrition, universal access to clean drinking water. Vector control in those area with high incidence of certain diseases such as malaria and above all proper coordination and administration development projects.

Further studies should be done to establish the trends even at sub-locational level, this could provide means of evaluating and monitoring the rate of decline. Mortality decline in most third world countries including Kenya has in

the past few years slowed down. It is therefore important to get the reasons for the decelerated decline. Further work should be done to include those differentials that were not considered in this study, like parity. Socio-economic status, polygamous and monogamous marriage, ethnical background etc. This could give a wide clear picture of the situation in the district and even at sub-locational level.

APPENDIX I.

INFANT MORTALITY IN TECHOGET LOCATION (All cases).

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	3663	1353	97	0.369369	0.968881	0.071692	0.069461
20-24	2721	5119	371	1.881293	0.964819	0.072475	0.069925
25-29	1893	7013	746	3.704701	0.934837	0.106373	0.099442
30-34	1314	7302	811	5.557077	0.977009	0.111065	0.108511
35-39	935	6478	721	6.928342	1.04226	0.111299	0.116003
40-44	932	7070	929	7.585836	1.029831	0.131400	0.135320
45-49	702	5524	837	7.868945	1.01083	0.151520	0.153161
				P1/P2=	0.196337	P2/P3=	0.507812

INFANT MORTALITY IN SIGOR LOCATION

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2163	806	52	0.372630	1.037598	0.064516	0.066941
20-24	1449	3040	181	2.097998	0.97196	0.059539	0.057869
25-29	1047	4191	355	4.002865	0.925639	0.084705	0.078406
30-34	766	4639	425	6.056135	0.96096	0.091614	0.088037
35-39	544	3984	430	7.323529	1.024708	0.107931	0.110598
40-44	554	4509	639	8.138989	1.01325	0.141716	0.143594
45-49	449	3879	602	8.639198	996760	0.155194	154691.8
				P1/P2=	0.177612	P2/P3=	0.524124

INFANT MORTALITY IN SOIN LOCATION

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1437	611	99	0.425191	0.958973	0.162029	0.155381
20-24	1077	2237	314	2.077065	0.954361	0.140366	0.133960
25-29	781	3090	562	3.956466	0.926338	0.181877	0.168479
30-34	563	3135	676	5.568383	0.96984	0.215629	0.209126
35-39	510	3251	717	6.374509	1.03568	0.220547	0.228416
40-44	434	3076	841	7.087557	1.023998	0.273407	0.279968
45-49	335	2361	654	7.047761	1.01083	0.277001	0.280001
				P1/P2=	0.204707	P2/P3=	0.524980

INFANT MORTALITY IN SOIN LOCATION.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2017	764	42	0.378780	0.998801	0.054973	0.054907
20-24	1444	2979	208	2.063019	0.975939	0.069822	0.068142
25-29	1082	4472	351	4.133086	0.938769	0.078488	0.073682
30-34	838	5102	508	6.088305	0.978043	0.099568	0.097382
35-39	574	4340	490	7.560975	1.041977	0.112903	0.117642
40-44	533	4545	587	8.527204	1.029183	0.129152	0.132921
45-49	420	3533	568	8.411904	1.01398	0.160769	0.163017
				F1/P2=	0.183604	F2/P3=	0.499147

INFANT MORTALITY ESTIMATION IN EMKWEN.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2770	1002	47	0.361732	1.062813	0.046906	0.049852
20-24	1800	3804	263	2.113333	0.975576	0.069137	0.067449
25-29	1312	5216	396	3.975609	0.921526	0.075920	0.069962
30-34	968	5964	532	6.161157	955924	0.089201	85270.21
35-39	797	6120	732	7.678795	1.017583	0.119607	0.121710
40-44	638	5231	593	8.199059	1.006239	0.113362	0.114069
45-49	523	4331	609	8.281070	ERR	0.140614	ERR
				F1/P2=	0.171166	F2/P3=	0.531574

INFANT MORTALITY IN WALDAI.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	5013	2102	179	0.419309	0.96276	0.085156	0.081985
20-24	3768	7811	746	2.072983	0.95711	0.095506	0.091410
25-29	2692	10710	1196	3.978454	0.928261	0.111671	0.103660
30-34	1839	10921	1364	5.938553	0.971323	0.124896	0.121315
35-39	1320	9337	1319	7.073484	1.036966	0.141265	0.146487
40-44	1106	8392	1334	7.587703	1.025113	0.158960	0.162952
45-49	796	7024	1285	8.824120	1.006777	0.182944	0.184184
				F1/P2=	0.202273	F2/P3=	0.521052

INFANT MORTALITY IN MOSOP LOCATION .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2660	1060	97	0.398496	0.980412	0.091509	0.089716
20-24	2127	4154	446	1.952985	0.948524	0.107366	0.101839
25-29	1504	5361	667	3.564494	0.914493	0.124417	0.113778
30-34	1040	5527	780	5.314423	0.956676	0.141125	0.135011
35-39	742	5666	667	7.636118	1.021882	0.117719	0.120295
40-44	601	4296	741	7.148086	1.011213	0.172486	0.174420
45-49	526	3698	600	7.030418	0.994981	0.162249	0.161435
				P1/P2=	0.204044	P2/P3=	0.547899

INFANT MORTALITY IN KIPKELION LOCATION.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2770	1002	47	0.361732	1.062813	0.046906	0.049852
20-24	1800	3804	263	2.113333	0.975576	0.069137	0.067449
25-29	1312	5216	396	3.975609	0.921526	0.075920	0.069962
30-34	968	5964	532	6.161157	0.955924	0.089201	0.085270
35-39	797	6120	732	7.678795	1.017583	0.119607	0.121710
40-44	638	5231	593	8.199059	1.006239	0.113362	0.114069
45-49	523	4331	609	8.281070	0.991068	0.140614	0.139358
				P1/P2=	0.171166	P2/P3=	0.531574

LONGISA LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY ESTIMATION

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	3428	1105	90	0.322345	0.99056	0.081447	0.080679
20-24	2386	4160	369	1.743503	0.976511	0.088701	0.086618
25-29	1648	5818	489	3.530339	0.941547	0.084049	0.079136
30-34	1298	6094	603	4.694915	0.98142	0.098949	0.097111
35-39	1066	4790	555	4.493433	1.045636	0.115866	0.121154
40-44	867	5597	878	6.455594	1.032606	0.156869	0.161984
45-49	787	4492	721	5.707750	1.013288	0.160507	0.162640
				P1/P2=	0.184883	P2/P3=	0.493862

NDANAI LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY ESTIMATION

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2252	1010	60	0.448490	1.002178	0.059405	0.059535
20-24	1581	3542	307	2.240354	0.947795	0.086674	0.082149
25-29	1197	4787	433	3.999164	0.907985	0.090453	0.082130
30-34	917	5529	687	6.029443	0.948544	0.124253	0.117860
35-39	578	4855	601	8.399653	1.01299	0.123789	0.125397
40-44	520	4164	699	8.007692	1.00287	0.167867	0.168349
45-49	459	3621	679	7.888888	0.987946	0.187517	0.185256
				P1/P2=	0.200187	P2/P3=	0.560205

KISYAARA LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY ESTIMATION

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2825	1105	90	0.391150	1.025987	0.081447	0.083564
20-24	2321	4160	369	1.792330	0.910666	0.088701	0.080777
25-29	2111	5818	489	2.756039	0.862278	0.084049	0.072474
30-34	1703	6094	603	3.578391	0.903052	0.098949	0.089356
35-39	1118	4790	555	4.284436	0.96748	0.115866	0.112098
40-44	1251	5597	878	4.474020	0.961319	0.156869	0.150801
45-49	1077	4492	721	4.170844	0.952565	0.160507	0.152893
				P1/P2=	0.218235	P2/P3=	0.650328

KONDIN LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY ESTIMATION

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	3598	1648	143	0.458032	0.939335	0.086771	0.081507
20-24	2727	5759	567	2.111844	0.940826	0.098454	0.092628
25-29	1911	7421	827	3.883307	0.917134	0.111440	0.102205
30-34	1310	7809	904	5.961068	0.96288	0.115763	0.111466
35-39	912	6731	868	7.380482	1.029724	0.128955	0.132788
40-44	735	5814	803	7.910204	1.018858	0.138114	0.140719
45-49	634	5128	843	8.088328	1.001341	0.164391	0.164612
				P1/P2=	0.216887	P2/P3=	0.543826

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
 INFANT MORTALITY ESTIMATION

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1731	676	69	0.390525	0.901293	0.102071	0.091995
20-24	1593	2823	336	1.772128	0.964819	0.186326	0.179771
25-29	1207	4185	526	3.467274	0.934837	0.133572	0.124868
30-34	734	3707	559	5.050408	0.977009	0.124898	0.122027
35-39	483	3075	463	6.366459	1.04226	0.114796	0.119648
40-44	301	1899	353	6.308970	1.029831	0.154291	0.158894
45-49	237	1531	293	6.459915	1.011083	0.191378	0.193499

P1/P2= 0.220371

P2/P3= 0.511101

APPENDIX II.

NDANAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED..

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	10	18	1	1.8	0.70627	0.055555	0.039237
20-24	24	56	11	2.333333	0.56708	0.196428	0.111390
25-29	36	162	19	4.5	0.953528	0.117283	0.111833
30-34	40	224	31	5.6	1.145608	0.138392	0.158543
35-39	41	271	29	6.609756	1.279554	0.107011	0.136926
40-44	46	262	87	5.695652	1.266793	0.332061	0.420652
45-49	53	356	65	6.716981	1.206357	0.182584	0.220261
P1/P2=					0.771428	P2/P3= 0.518518	

SIGOR LOCATION .
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2	3	1	1.5	0.065026	0.333333	0.021675
20-24	10	28	0	2.8	0.702771	0	0
25-29	16	73	8	4.5625	0.89453	0.109589	0.098030
30-34	31	178	22	5.741935	1.020188	0.123595	0.126090
35-39	25	167	12	6.68	1.123569	0.071856	0.080735
40-44	45	333	61	7.4	1.115344	0.183183	0.204312
45-49	46	379	66	8.239130	1.080175	0.174142	0.188104
P1/P2=					0.535714	P2/P3= 0.613698	

EMKWEN LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	5	3	0	0.6	1.682789	0	0
20-24	7	33	4	4.714285	0.847139	0.121212	0.102683
25-29	32	136	12	4.25	0.621832	0.088235	0.054867
30-34	30	170	16	5.666666	0.615864	0.094117	0.057963
35-39	53	357	44	6.735849	0.65828	0.123249	0.081132
40-44	59	438	53	7.423728	0.672531	0.121004	0.081379
45-49	70	538	90	7.685714	0.708652	0.167286	0.118547
P1/P2=					0.127272	P2/P3= 1.109243	

LONGISA LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	8	14	0	1.75	0.968881	0	0
20-24	21	52	4	2.476190	0.964819	0.076923	0.074216
25-29	45	193	12	4.288888	0.934837	0.062176	0.058124
30-34	45	251	16	5.577777	0.977009	0.063745	0.062279
35-39	71	532	44	7.492957	1.04226	0.082706	0.086201
40-44	90	752	53	8.355555	1.029831	0.070478	0.072581
45-49	106	843	90	7.952830	1.01083	0.106761	0.107917

F1/P2= 0.706730

F2/P3= 0.577350

KONGASIS LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	6	4	0	0.666666	0.39308	0	0
20-24	12	21	2	1.75	0.860311	0.095238	0.081934
25-29	20	82	17	4.1	0.984364	0.207317	0.204075
30-34	36	187	16	5.194444	1.07888	0.085561	0.092310
35-39	44	326	56	7.409090	1.168227	0.171779	0.200677
40-44	56	459	65	8.196428	1.15196	0.141612	0.163131
45-49	48	404	79	8.416666	1.112634	0.195544	0.217569

F1/P2= 0.380952

0.426829

WALDAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : WIDOWED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	8	2	0	0.25	1.593749	0	0	
20-24	21	76	9	3.619047	0.970815	0.118421	0.114964	
25-29	54	243	23	4.5	0.776645	0.094650	0.073509	
30-34	68	375	60	5.514705	0.770705	0.16	0.123312	
35-39	83	494	52	5.951807	0.813525	0.105263	0.085634	
40-44	129	906	177	7.023255	0.814375	0.195364	0.159099	
45-49	145	1095	182	7.551724	0.829403	0.166210	0.137855	
F1/P2=					0.069078	F2/P3=		0.804232

KONOIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : WIDOWED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	5	5	1	1	0.295286	0.2	0.059051	
20-24	15	34	3	2.266666	0.782713	0.088235	0.069062	
25-29	36	146	7	4.055555	0.918802	0.047945	0.044052	
30-34	50	294	48	5.88	1.022469	0.163265	0.166933	
35-39	53	391	62	7.377358	1.11584	0.158567	0.176936	
40-44	64	447	711	6.984375	1.105326	1.590604	1.758135	
45-49	79	602	115	7.620253	1.072556	0.191029	0.204890	
F1/P2=					0.441176	F2/P3=		0.558904

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : WIDOWED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	4	0	0	0	2.207054	0	0	
20-24	3	16	1	5.333333	0.88562	0.0625	0.055351	
25-29	14	58	5	4.142857	0.524639	0.086206	0.045227	
30-34	29	144	24	4.965517	0.476471	0.166666	0.079411	
35-39	36	199	39	5.527777	0.499317	0.195979	0.097856	
40-44	39	261	73	6.692307	0.521618	0.279693	0.145895	
45-49	41	279	81	6.804878	0.581926	0.290322	0.168946	
F1/P2=					0	F2/P3=		1.287356

SDIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	4	3	1	0.75	0.28521	0.333333	0.09507	
20-24	25	58	6	2.32	0.978321	0.103448	0.101205	
25-29	23	378	31	16.43478	1.129225	0.082010	0.092608	
30-34	46	252	61	5.478260	1.222936	0.242063	0.296028	
35-39	55	323	90	5.872727	1.312281	0.278637	0.365651	
40-44	76	557	198	7.328947	1.283467	0.355475	0.456241	
45-49	70	442	139	6.314285	1.224619	0.314479	0.385117	
P1/P2=					0.323275	P2/P3=		0.141164

TECHOGET LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	6	10	2	1.666666	0.127211	0.2	0.025442	
20-24	19	58	6	3.052631	0.665962	0.103448	0.068892	
25-29	44	186	33	4.227272	0.839056	0.177419	0.148864	
30-34	65	338	41	5.2	0.91977	0.121301	0.111569	
35-39	79	613	82	7.759493	1.063964	0.133768	0.142324	
40-44	108	750	118	6.944444	1.060518	0.157333	0.166854	
45-49	107	758	123	7.084112	1.115067	0.162269	0.180940	
P1/P2=					0.545977	P2/P3=		0.722127

KISYAARA LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :WIDOWED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	5	14	3	2.8	0.43793	0.214285	0.093842	
20-24	9	33	3	3.666666	0.493207	0.090909	0.044837	
25-29	35	159	24	4.542857	0.804393	0.150943	0.121417	
30-34	43	274	48	6.372093	0.980004	0.175182	0.171679	
35-39	48	348	45	7.25	1.106032	0.129310	0.143021	
40-44	53	417	79	7.867924	1.106038	0.189448	0.209537	
45-49	69	499	99	7.231884	1.070187	0.198396	0.212321	
P1/P2=					0.763636	P2/P3=		0.807127

MOSOP LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS: WIDOWED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	9	33	7	3.666666	1.65171	0.212121	0.350362
20-24	17	54	3	3.176470	0.247453	0.055555	0.013747
25-29	29	127	21	4.379310	0.863013	0.165354	0.142702
30-34	54	295	74	5.462962	1.144917	0.250847	0.287199
35-39	69	415	64	6.014492	1.319767	0.154216	0.203530
40-44	69	455	95	6.594202	1.315611	0.208791	0.274688
45-49	87	649	145	7.459770	1.244201	0.223420	0.277980
			P1/P2=	1.154320		P2/P3=	0.725335

KIPKELION LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : WIDOWED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	4	11	2	2.75	0.57779	0.181818	0.105052
20-24	23	78	11	3.391304	0.461227	0.141025	0.065044
25-29	38	160	21	4.210526	0.807256	0.13125	0.105952
30-34	65	375	80	5.769230	0.995315	0.213333	0.212333
35-39	69	471	104	6.826086	1.12705	0.220806	0.248860
40-44	86	543	118	6.313953	1.126915	0.217311	0.244891
45-49	93	683	203	7.344086	1.087445	0.297218	0.323208
			P1/P2=	0.810897		P2/P3=	0.805434

APPENDIX 5.

NDANAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :MARRIED .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1094	918	65	0.839122	0.570281	0.070806	0.040379
20-24	1335	3170	272	2.374531	0.837213	0.085804	0.071836
25-29	1089	4459	395	4.094582	0.90427	0.088584	0.080104
30-34	832	4497	639	5.405048	0.983919	0.142094	0.139809
35-39	611	3716	565	6.081833	1.066256	0.152045	0.162119
40-44	453	3233	606	7.136865	1.056794	0.187442	0.198087
45-49	393	2404	608	6.117048	1.032234	0.252911	0.261064
				P1/P2=	0.353384	P2/P3=	0.579920

LONGISA LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS:MARRIED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1200	1154	55	0.961666	0.41165	0.047660	0.019619
20-24	1916	4572	350	2.386221	0.807437	0.076552	0.061811
25-29	1469	6212	592	4.228727	0.914419	0.095299	0.087143
30-34	1195	7295	782	6.104602	1.007832	0.107196	0.108036
35-39	949	7103	750	7.484720	1.096497	0.105589	0.115778
40-44	746	6126	816	8.211796	1.086274	0.133202	0.144694
45-49	652	5627	857	8.630368	1.056761	0.152301	0.160946
				P1/P2=	0.403008	P2/P3=	0.564288

SIGOR LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :MARRIED .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	852	699	0	0.820422	0.569473	0	0
20-24	1187	2775	4	2.337826	0.841472	0.001441	0.001212
25-29	963	3946	12	4.097611	0.909007	0.003041	0.002764
30-34	696	4305	16	6.185344	0.988484	0.003716	0.003673
35-39	499	3730	44	7.474949	1.070754	0.011796	0.012630
40-44	498	4114	53	8.261044	1.06088	0.012882	0.013667
45-49	398	3489	90	8.766331	1.03572	0.025795	0.026716
				P1/P2=	0.350933	P2/P3=	0.570533

EMKWEN LOCATION
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS; MARRIED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	813	800	42	0.984009	0.485333	0.0525	0.025479
20-24	1319	3344	231	2.535253	0.807934	0.069078	0.055811
25-29	1107	4680	359	4.227642	0.895542	0.076709	0.068696
30-34	878	5573	486	6.347380	0.983293	0.087206	0.085749
35-39	706	5552	661	7.864022	1.069317	0.119056	0.127308
40-44	550	4639	514	8.434545	1.06068	0.110799	0.117523
45-49	419	3690	507	8.806682	1.035207	0.137398	0.142235
				P1/P2=	0.388130	F2/P3=	0.599685

KONGASIS LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :MARRIED .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	824	654	37	0.793689	0.562859	0.056574	0.031843
20-24	1203	2774	189	2.305901	0.854594	0.068132	0.058225
25-29	976	4171	314	4.273565	0.924686	0.075281	0.069611
30-34	768	4772	423	6.213541	1.00395	0.088642	0.088992
35-39	509	3903	7	7.667976	1.086162	0.001793	0.001948
40-44	459	3987	4	8.686274	1.074929	0.001003	0.001078
45-49	358	3070	414	8.575418	1.047689	0.134853	0.141284
				P1/P2=	0.344199	F2/P3=	0.539573

KISYAARA LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	821	783	72	0.953714	0.477388	0.091954	0.043897
20-24	1383	3414	306	2.468546	0.813409	0.089630	0.072906
25-29	1224	5172	430	4.225490	0.903449	0.083139	0.075112
30-34	884	5516	516	6.239819	0.991507	0.093546	0.092751
35-39	542	4148	459	7.653136	1.077693	0.110655	0.119252
40-44	585	5029	775	8.596581	1.068374	0.154106	0.164643
45-49	448	3836	582	8.5625	1.041744	0.151720	0.158053
				P1/P2=	0.386346	P2/P3=	0.584203

KONDIN LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1529	1430	134	0.935251	0.478494	0.093706	0.044837
20-24	2129	5122	526	2.405824	0.809139	0.102694	0.083093
25-29	1678	6799	770	4.051847	0.898623	0.113251	0.101770
30-34	1147	7064	786	6.158674	0.986831	0.111268	0.109803
35-39	818	6155	778	7.524449	1.073072	0.126401	0.135637
40-44	627	5190	711	8.277511	1.064172	0.136994	0.145785
45-49	530	4437	706	8.371698	1.038161	0.159116	0.165188
				P1/P2=	0.388744	P2/P3=	0.593759

SDIN LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	556	540	91	0.971223	0.08933	0.168518	0.015053
20-24	849	1936	278	2.280329	0.931722	0.143595	0.133790
25-29	66	2775	486	42.04545	1.178367	0.175135	0.206373
30-34	474	2710	583	5.717299	1.303274	0.215129	0.280372
35-39	412	2729	575	6.623786	1.407029	0.210699	0.296460
40-44	327	2332	594	7.131498	1.37423	0.254716	0.350039
45-49	249	1815	475	7.289156	1.300595	0.261707	0.340376
				P1/P2=	0.425913	P2/P3=	0.054234

WALDAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1704	1641	155	0.574177	0.957072	0.094454	0.090399
20-24	2858	6942	669	2.941525	0.97049	0.096369	0.093526
25-29	2360	9815	1114	6.003058	0.943971	0.113499	0.107140
30-34	1635	10074	1240	8.595563	0.986734	0.123089	0.121456
35-39	1172	8528	1208	9.160042	1.05228	0.141651	0.149056
40-44	931	7296	1130	10.24719	1.039065	0.154879	0.160929
45-49	712	5789	943	8.130617	1.018667	0.162895	0.165935
				P1/P2=	0.195197	F2/P3=	0.490004

KIPKELION LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1220	1112	88	0.911475	0.513617	0.079136	0.040645
20-24	1863	4522	475	2.427267	0.81939	0.105042	0.086070
25-29	1566	6448	761	4.117496	0.900262	0.118021	0.106249
30-34	1283	7559	1090	5.891660	0.985222	0.144198	0.142067
35-39	991	6972	1101	7.035317	1.06998	0.157917	0.168968
40-44	887	6858	1237	7.731679	1.06091	0.180373	0.191359
45-49	606	4665	985	7.698019	1.035519	0.211146	0.218646
				P1/P2=	0.375514	F2/P3=	0.589500

MOSOP LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	998	854	80	0.855711	0.494893	0.093676	0.04636
20-24	1665	3704	419	2.224624	0.810521	0.113120	0.091686
25-29	1340	4977	623	3.714179	0.895772	0.125175	0.112128
30-34	916	5007	676	5.466157	0.98265	0.135010	0.132668
35-39	625	4067	553	6.5072	1.068276	0.135972	0.145256
40-44	505	3754	629	7.433663	1.059611	0.167554	0.177542
45-49	400	2950	536	7.375	1.034333	0.181694	0.187933
				P1/P2=	0.384654	F2/P3=	0.598954

TECHOGET LOCATION
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1272	1084	77	0.852201	0.481731	0.071033	0.034218
20-24	1976	4423	325	2.238360	0.821172	0.073479	0.060339
25-29	1606	6307	651	3.927148	0.910551	0.103218	0.093985
30-34	1124	6584	826	5.857651	0.997852	0.125455	0.125186
35-39	816	5805	611	7.113970	1.083708	0.105254	0.114064
40-44	773	6083	785	7.869340	1.073767	0.129048	0.138567
45-49	562	4751	693	8.453736	1.046367	0.145864	0.152627
			P1/P2=	0.380729		P2/P3=	0.569970

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : MARRIED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	566	510	48	0.901060	0.352394	0.094117	0.033166
20-24	1092	2323	284	2.127289	0.79007	0.122255	0.096590
25-29	938	3529	453	3.762260	0.914697	0.128364	0.117415
30-34	602	3201	466	5.317275	1.013432	0.145579	0.147534
35-39	376	2542	382	6.760638	1.104535	0.150275	0.165984
40-44	218	1438	242	6.596330	1.094334	0.168289	0.184164
45-49	175	1174	198	6.708571	1.063403	0.168654	0.179347
			P1/P2=	0.423571		P2/P3=	0.565428

APPENDIX 4

LONGISA LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : SINGLE .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2187	188	9	0.085962	1.221012	0.047872	0.058452
20-24	402	398	13	0.990049	1.062133	0.032663	0.034692
25-29	85	197	16	2.317647	0.971801	0.081218	0.078928
30-34	28	128	14	4.571428	0.989356	0.109375	0.108210
35-39	21	100	17	4.761904	1.043429	0.17	0.177382
40-44	11	43	3	3.909090	1.027589	0.069767	0.071692
45-49	9	44	9	4.888888	ERR	0.204545	ERR
				P1/P2=	0.086826	P2/P3=	0.427178

NDANAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : SINGLE .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1111	64	4	0.057605	1.462975	0.0625	0.091435
20-24	159	195	18	1.226415	1.049082	0.092307	0.096838
25-29	37	79	6	2.135135	0.894218	0.075949	0.067915
30-34	18	47	4	2.611111	0.893986	0.085106	0.076083
35-39	15	51	0	3.4	0.939717	0	0
40-44	10	29	2	2.9	0.93044	0.068965	0.064168
45-49	7	16	10	2.285714	0.927972	0.625	0.579982
				P1/P2=	0.046970	P2/P3=	0.574396

KONGASIS LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : SINGLE .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1156	84	4	0.072664	1.085789	0.047619	0.051704
20-24	195	139	8	0.712820	1.081109	0.057553	0.062222
25-29	62	138	14	2.225806	1.027569	0.101449	0.104246
30-34	14	60	3	4.285714	1.054424	0.05	0.052721
35-39	10	73	7	7.3	1.112896	0.095890	0.106716
40-44	7	34	4	4.857142	1.092308	0.117647	0.128506
45-49	7	24	0	3.428571	1.064651	0	0
				P1/P2=	0.101939	P2/P3=	0.320252

SIGOR LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS:SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1281	82	8	0.064012	1.188301	0.097560	0.115931
20-24	213	163	2	0.765258	1.077873	0.012269	0.013225
25-29	39	79	9	2.025641	0.997135	0.113924	0.113597
30-34	25	104	11	4.16	1.016328	0.105769	0.107496
35-39	11	43	3	3.909090	1.071215	0.069767	0.074735
40-44	6	36	3	6	1.053196	0.083333	0.087766
45-49	2	10	1	5	1.031671	0.1	0.103167
				P1/P2=	0.083648	P2/P3=	0.377785

EMKWEN LOCATION
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :SINGLE. .

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1902	152	4	0.079915	1.189349	0.026315	0.031298
20-24	418	329	22	0.787081	1.048353	0.066869	0.070102
25-29	103	184	11	1.786407	0.965504	0.059782	0.057720
30-34	29	83	12	2.862068	0.986235	0.144578	0.142588
35-39	16	83	7	5.1875	1.041747	0.084337	0.087858
40-44	9	50	10	5.555555	1.026479	0.2	0.205295
45-49	11	27	3	2.454545	1.008864	0.111111	0.112096
				P1/P2=	0.101534	P2/P3=	0.440594

WALDAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	3230	413	21	0.127863	0.985671	0.050847	0.050118
20-24	788	628	30	0.796954	1.017968	0.047770	0.048629
25-29	184	363	30	1.972826	0.986869	0.082644	0.081559
30-34	74	200	27	2.702702	1.024842	0.135	0.138353
35-39	24	107	27	4.458333	1.088303	0.252336	0.274618
40-44	21	62	12	2.952380	1.071334	0.193548	0.207354
45-49	12	28	6	2.333333	1.046335	0.214285	0.224214
				F1/P2=	0.160440	F2/P3=	0.403965

SOIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	842	41	1	0.048693	1.654479	0.024390	0.040353
20-24	159	166	13	1.044025	0.987828	0.078313	0.077360
25-29	39	51	9	1.307692	0.778722	0.176470	0.137421
30-34	12	38	9	3.166666	0.767205	0.236842	0.181706
35-39	10	36	5	3.6	0.807476	0.138888	0.112149
40-44	3	16	1	5.333333	0.808099	0.0625	0.050506
45-49	1	12	8	12	0.824291	0.666666	0.549527
				F1/P2=	0.046640	F2/P3=	0.798372

KIPKELION LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2257	180	10	0.079751	1.273634	0.055555	0.070757
20-24	421	399	18	0.947743	1.04952	0.045112	0.047346
25-29	121	239	14	1.975206	0.944547	0.058577	0.055329
30-34	36	117	11	3.25	0.958769	0.094017	0.090140
35-39	23	63	9	2.739130	1.011247	0.142857	0.144463
40-44	9	31	3	3.444444	0.997738	0.096774	0.096555
45-49	7	26	5	3.714285	0.984665	0.192307	0.189358
				F1/P2=	0.084149	F2/P3=	0.479819

TECHOGET LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2325	230	10	0.098924	1.08666	0.043478	0.047246
20-24	629	483	24	0.767885	1.036959	0.049689	0.051525
25-29	173	321	24	1.855491	0.980445	0.074766	0.073304
30-34	57	128	10	2.245614	1.009654	0.078125	0.078879
35-39	20	58	7	2.9	1.069085	0.120689	0.129027
40-44	22	98	10	4.454545	1.052597	0.102040	0.107407
45-49	13	28	6	2.153846	1.030747	0.214285	0.220874
				P1/P2=	0.128827	P2/P3=	0.413844

KONDOIN LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2010	181	4	0.090049	1.272889	0.022099	0.028130
20-24	499	438	26	0.877755	1.019673	0.059360	0.060528
25-29	110	178	12	1.618181	0.91304	0.067415	0.061553
30-34	35	123	14	3.514285	0.928956	0.113821	0.105734
35-39	18	31	1	1.722222	0.98213	0.032258	0.031681
40-44	15	46	4	3.066666	0.971362	0.086956	0.084466
45-49	8	8	3	1	0.962142	0.375	0.360803
				P1/P2=	0.102590	P2/P3=	0.542433

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1138	147	12	0.129173	0.992113	0.081632	0.080988
20-24	439	366	31	0.833712	1.024867	0.084699	0.086805
25-29	178	378	32	2.123595	0.9925	0.084656	0.084021
30-34	53	193	32	3.641509	1.029602	0.165803	0.170711
35-39	33	138	8	4.181818	1.092679	0.057971	0.063343
40-44	13	16	1	1.230769	1.075215	0.0625	0.067200
45-49	10	12	5	1.2	1.049675	0.416666	0.437364
				P1/P2=	0.154938	P2/P3=	0.392595

MOSOP LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1622	162	10	0.099876	1.15367	0.061728	0.071214
20-24	393	310	16	0.788804	1.018942	0.051612	0.052590
25-29	91	148	11	1.626373	0.94366	0.074324	0.070136
30-34	26	68	10	2.615384	0.968733	0.147058	0.142460
35-39	17	55	13	3.235294	1.026177	0.236363	0.242550
40-44	6	11	6	1.833333	1.012837	0.545454	0.552456
45-49	7	5	2	0.714285	0.997071	0.4	0.398828
				P1/P2=	0.126617	P2/P3=	0.485007

KISYAARA LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :SINGLE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2043	268	14	0.131179	1.147375	0.052238	0.059937
20-24	546	539	40	0.987179	1.010751	0.074211	0.075009
25-29	134	265	14	1.977611	0.936618	0.052830	0.049481
30-34	46	141	18	3.065217	0.962621	0.127659	0.122887
35-39	24	85	13	3.541666	1.020474	0.152941	0.156072
40-44	14	49	5	3.5	1.007752	0.102040	0.102831
45-49	5	38	5	7.6	0.992703	0.131578	0.130618
				P1/P2=	0.132883	P2/P3=	0.499177

APPENDIX V

NDANAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS: DIVORCED/SEPARATED

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	27	10	0	0.370370	1.314143	0	0
20-24	56	118	6	2.107142	0.88697	0.050847	0.045100
25-29	34	85	12	2.5	0.761222	0.141176	0.107466
30-34	24	97	12	4.041666	0.781261	0.123711	0.096650
35-39	10	46	7	4.6	0.835938	0.152173	0.127207
40-44	10	57	4	5.7	0.838346	0.070175	0.058831
45-49	6	26	4	4.333333	0.848735	0.153846	0.130574
				F1/P2=	0.175768	P2/P3=	0.842857

EMKWEN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	34	37	1	1.088235	0.17906	0.027027	0.004839
20-24	55	98	6	1.781818	0.659121	0.061224	0.040354
25-29	66	201	13	3.045454	0.912447	0.064676	0.059013
30-34	31	141	18	4.548387	1.059164	0.127659	0.135212
35-39	19	114	17	6	1.172234	0.149122	0.174806
40-44	19	104	16	5.473684	1.162639	0.153846	0.178867
45-49	12	54	7	4.5	1.119566	0.129629	0.145128
				F1/P2=	0.610744	P2/P3=	0.585074

SIGOR LOCATION .
INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS :DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	20	18	1	0.9	0.00002	0.055555	0.000001
20-24	37	63	4	1.702702	0.735415	0.063492	0.046693
25-29	28	93	2	3.321428	0.946334	0.021505	0.020351
30-34	14	52	4	3.714285	1.075177	0.076923	0.082705
35-39	8	36	4	4.5	1.180146	0.111111	0.131127
40-44	5	26	11	5.2	1.167465	0.423076	0.493927
45-49	3	12	1	4	1.124414	0.083333	0.093701
				F1/P2=	0.528571	P2/P3=	0.512641

LONGISA LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	23	21	0	0.913043	0.060521	0	0
20-24	42	71	2	1.690476	0.697053	0.028169	0.019635
25-29	45	122	5	2.711111	0.889643	0.040983	0.036460
30-34	27	120	17	4.444444	1.015959	0.141666	0.143927
35-39	23	96	9	4.173913	1.119628	0.09375	0.104965
40-44	16	124	11	7.75	1.111833	0.088709	0.098630
45-49	10	28	4	2.8	1.01083	0.142857	0.144404
				P1/P2=	0.540110	P2/P3=	0.623536

KONGASIS LOCATION
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS: DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	29	18	1	0.620689	0.17183	0.055555	0.009546
20-24	31	42	8	1.354838	0.79892	0.190476	0.152175
25-29	23	66	6	2.869565	0.964251	0.090909	0.087659
30-34	20	83	12	4.15	1.07669	0.144578	0.155666
35-39	11	38	4	3.454545	1.174194	0.105263	0.123599
40-44	11	65	4	5.909090	1.159821	0.061538	0.071373
45-49	6	34	9	5.666666	1.118585	0.264705	0.296096
				P1/P2=	0.458128	P2/P3=	0.472140

KONDIN LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS: DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	29	31	4	1.068965	0.103187	0.129032	0.013314
20-24	80	165	12	2.0625	0.718892	0.072727	0.052283
25-29	83	286	36	3.445783	0.901603	0.125874	0.113488
30-34	75	328	56	4.373333	1.023459	0.170731	0.174736
35-39	23	154	20	6.695652	1.125116	0.129870	0.146118
40-44	28	131	26	4.678571	1.116247	0.198473	0.221545
45-49	16	81	19	5.0625	1.081101	0.234567	0.253591
				P1/P2=	0.518286	P2/P3=	0.598557

TECHOGET LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	36	26	4	0.722222	0.398619	0.153846	0.061326
20-24	86	150	15	1.744186	0.793588	0.1	0.079358
25-29	69	205	32	2.971014	0.90314	0.156097	0.140977
30-34	61	243	36	3.983606	0.998308	0.148148	0.147897
35-39	20	102	21	5.1	1.087749	0.205882	0.223948
40-44	21	139	19	6.619047	1.078518	0.136690	0.147423
45-49	9	87	15	9.666666	1.050086	0.172413	0.181049
				P1/P2=	0.414074	P2/P3=	0.587067

KISYAARA LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	47	39	2	0.829787	0.469321	0.051282	0.024067	
20-24	82	171	19	2.085365	0.797147	0.111111	0.088571	
25-29	61	207	20	3.393442	0.888301	0.096618	0.085826	
30-34	44	183	21	4.159090	0.977868	0.114754	0.112214	
35-39	40	217	38	5.425	1.064705	0.175115	0.186446	
40-44	16	105	19	6.5625	1.05671	0.180952	0.191214	
45-49	8	93	21	11.625	1.031753	0.225806	0.232976	
F1/P2=					0.397909	F2/P3=		0.614528

WALDAI LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	45	45	3	1	0.214158	0.066666	0.014277	
20-24	76	153	27	2.013157	0.718251	0.176470	0.126750	
25-29	94	289	29	3.074468	0.871698	0.100346	0.087471	
30-34	60	269	37	4.483333	0.985103	0.137546	0.135497	
35-39	35	189	31	5.4	1.082815	0.164021	0.177604	
40-44	22	110	25	5	1.076462	0.227272	0.244650	
45-49	16	112	20	7	1.047581	0.178571	0.187068	
F1/P2=					0.496732	F2/P3=		0.654798

SOIN LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	32	27	6	0.84375	0.247635	0.222222	0.05503	
20-24	41	77	17	1.878048	0.784884	0.220779	0.173286	
25-29	39	138	36	3.538461	0.933658	0.260869	0.243562	
30-34	29	133	23	4.586206	1.040849	0.172932	0.179996	
35-39	33	163	47	4.939393	1.135872	0.288343	0.327521	
40-44	26	159	49	6.115384	1.124102	0.308176	0.346421	
45-49	14	88	29	6.285714	1.088395	0.329545	0.358675	
F1/P2=					0.449269	F2/P3=		0.530752

MDSOP LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	24	18	0	0.75	0.644328	0	0
20-24	49	98	9	2	0.778053	0.091836	0.071453
25-29	43	116	13	2.697674	0.821932	0.112068	0.092113
30-34	41	161	19	3.926829	0.899163	0.118012	0.106112
35-39	31	157	41	5.064516	0.980184	0.261146	0.255971
40-44	21	84	13	4	0.977828	0.154761	0.151330
45-49	21	84	15	4	0.965111	0.178571	0.172341
				P1/P2=	0.375	P2/P3=	0.741379

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS: DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	19	19	9	1	0.278126	0.473684	0.131743
20-24	58	118	20	2.034482	0.706104	0.169491	0.119678
25-29	77	220	36	2.857142	0.84195	0.163636	0.137773
30-34	49	169	37	3.448979	0.95113	0.218934	0.208235
35-39	38	196	34	5.157894	1.046831	0.173469	0.181593
40-44	31	194	37	6.258064	1.043017	0.190721	0.198925
45-49	11	66	9	6	1.019285	0.136363	0.138993
				P1/P2=	0.491525	P2/P3=	0.712068

KIPKELION LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY MARITAL STATUS : DIVORCED/SEPARATED.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	50	55	3	1.1	0.099478	0.054545	0.005426
20-24	79	169	22	2.139240	0.726754	0.130177	0.094607
25-29	80	295	52	3.6875	0.910931	0.176271	0.160570
30-34	61	282	56	4.622950	1.032639	0.198581	0.205063
35-39	36	200	44	5.555555	1.134253	0.22	0.249535
40-44	36	213	37	5.916666	1.124575	0.173708	0.195348
45-49	16	92	31	5.75	1.088197	0.336956	0.366675
				P1/P2=	0.514201	P2/P3=	0.580133

APPENDIX VI.

KIPKELION LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE: URBAN.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	190	53	6	0.278947	1.179299	0.113207	0.133505
20-24	161	327	30	2.031055	0.993177	0.091743	0.091117
25-29	134	493	52	3.679104	0.909544	0.105476	0.095935
30-34	91	486	73	5.340659	0.93407	0.150205	0.140302
35-39	83	563	80	6.783132	0.991177	0.142095	0.140842
40-44	64	503	106	7.859375	0.980785	0.210735	0.206686
45-49	54	434	111	8.037037	0.969808	0.255760	0.248038
P1/P2= 0.137341					P2/P3= 0.552051		

WALDAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE: URBAN.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	30	12	2	0.4	1.145767	0.166666	0.190961
20-24	28	67	14	2.392857	0.95534	0.208955	0.199623
25-29	18	70	14	3.888888	0.878185	0.2	0.175637
30-34	12	69	12	7.666666	0.90735	0.173913	0.1578
35-39	9	75	23	25	0.966503	0.306666	0.296394
40-44	3	20	6	20	0.958865	0.3	0.287659
45-49	1	3	1	3	0.950955	0.333333	0.316985
P1/P2= 0.167164					P2/P3= 0.615306		

SOIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE: URBAN.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	29	19	2	0.655172	0.915744	0.105263	0.096394
20-24	30	75	19	2.5	0.74723	0.253333	0.189298
25-29	18	67	16	3.722222	0.853134	0.238805	0.203733
30-34	9	65	14	7.222222	0.904309	0.215384	0.194774
35-39	5	36	10	7.2	0.973478	0.277777	0.270410
40-44	3	17	2	5.666666	0.968197	0.117647	0.113905
45-49	0	0	0	0	0.95799	0	0
P1/P2= 0.262068					P2/P3= 0.671641		

TECHOGET LOATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE:URBAN.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	77	42	7	0.545454	0.726677	0.166666	0.121112
20-24	71	135	10	1.901408	0.895269	0.074074	0.066316
25-29	72	256	33	3.555555	0.924749	0.128906	0.119205
30-34	30	148	21	12.333333	0.989255	0.141891	0.140367
35-39	12	71	12	6.454545	1.064709	0.169014	0.179950
40-44	11	75	12	12.5	1.053344	0.16	0.168535
45-49	6	44	7	7.333333	1.029924	0.159090	0.163851
				P1/P2=	0.286868	P2/P3=	0.534771

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE:URBAN.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1716	674	69	0.392773	0.898374	0.102373	0.091970
20-24	1583	2803	334	1.770688	0.945996	0.119158	0.112723
25-29	1194	4124	519	3.453936	0.933412	0.125848	0.117468
30-34	732	3696	559	7.7	0.982007	0.151244	0.148523
35-39	480	3051	460	10.17	1.050197	0.150770	0.158338
40-44	300	1895	353	7.995780	1.037946	0.186279	0.193348
45-49	237	1531	293	6.459915	1.017473	0.191378	0.194722
				P1/P2=	0.221819	P2/P3=	0.512658

APPENDIX VII.

TECHOGET LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE:RURAL.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	3586	1311	90	0.365588	0.542607	0.068649	0.037249
20-24	2650	4984	361	1.880754	1.105555	0.072431	0.080077
25-29	1821	6757	713	3.710598	1.196583	0.105520	0.126263
30-34	1284	7154	789	7.750812	1.263634	0.110287	0.139363
35-39	923	6407	709	6.956568	1.340941	0.110660	0.148380
40-44	921	6995	920	10.05028	1.306068	0.131522	0.171777
45-49	696	5480	830	7.873563	1.244962	0.151459	0.188560

F1/P2= 0.194383

F2/P3= 0.50686

SDIN LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE:RURAL.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1408	592	97	0.420454	0.958948	0.163851	0.15712
20-24	1047	2162	295	2.064947	0.956151	0.136447	0.13046
25-29	763	3023	546	3.961992	0.928247	0.180615	0.16769
30-34	554	3088	662	6.114851	0.971653	0.214378	0.20830
35-39	505	3215	707	7.459396	1.037453	0.219906	0.22811
40-44	431	3212	839	9.588059	1.025605	0.261207	0.26780
45-49	335	2361	654	7.047761	1.007182	0.277001	0.27890

F1/P2= 0.203615

F2/P3= 0.52111

KIPKELION LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE:RURAL.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	3348	1315	98	0.392771	1.287551	0.074524	0.095954	
20-24	2226	6156	496	2.765498	0.950603	0.080571	0.076591	
25-29	1672	6649	796	3.976674	0.835815	0.119717	0.100061	
30-34	1356	7855	1167	5.792772	0.854398	0.148567	0.126936	
35-39	1037	7143	1178	6.888138	0.908597	0.164916	0.149842	
40-44	956	7142	1289	7.470711	0.904536	0.180481	0.163252	
45-49	671	5050	1116	7.526080	0.905143	0.220990	0.200027	
P1/P2=					0.142025	P2/P3=		0.695429

WALDAI LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY RESIDENCE:RURAL.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)	
15-19	4983	2090	177	0.419426	0.962987	0.084688	0.081554	
20-24	3740	7744	722	2.070588	0.956563	0.093233	0.089183	
25-29	2684	10640	1182	3.964232	0.92762	0.111090	0.103049	
30-34	1827	10852	1352	8.277650	0.970695	0.124585	0.120934	
35-39	1311	9262	1296	8.397098	1.036343	0.139926	0.145011	
40-44	1103	8272	708	9.315315	1.024545	0.085589	0.087690	
45-49	888	7021	1155	7.906531	1.006294	0.164506	0.165541	
P1/P2=					0.202563	P2/P3=		0.522317



APPENDIX VIII.

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1716	674	69	0.392773	0.89374	0.102373	0.091495
20-24	1583	2803	334	1.770688	0.945996	0.119158	0.112723
25-29	1194	4124	519	3.453936	0.933412	0.125848	0.117468
30-34	732	3696	559	7.7	0.982007	0.151244	0.148523
35-39	480	3051	460	10.17	1.050197	0.150770	0.158338
40-44	300	1895	353	7.995780	1.037946	0.186279	0.193348
45-49	237	1531	293	6.459915	1.017473	0.191378	0.194722
				P1/P2=	0.221819	F2/P3=	0.512658

MDSOP LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	545	432	55	0.792660	0.570556	0.127314	0.072640
20-24	935	2050	258	2.192513	0.823834	0.125853	0.103682
25-29	910	3280	449	3.604395	0.889986	0.136890	0.121830
30-34	835	4481	662	5.366467	0.970348	0.147734	0.143354
35-39	642	4095	620	6.378504	1.052975	0.151404	0.159424
40-44	559	4047	716	7.239713	1.044755	0.176921	0.184839
45-49	497	3503	672	7.048289	1.021956	0.191835	0
				P1/P2=	0.361530	F2/P3=	0.608288

EMKWEN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: NONE

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	649	314	22	0.483821	1.075929	0.070063	0.075383
20-24	679	1728	138	2.544918	0.940434	0.079861	0.075104
25-29	682	2835	244	4.156891	0.880744	0.086067	0.075803
30-34	674	4333	414	6.428783	0.916067	0.095545	0.087526
35-39	562	5343	673	9.507117	0.978046	0.125959	0.123193
40-44	473	4585	549	9.693446	0.97024	0.119738	0.116174
45-49	33	4054	588	122.8484	0.960384	0.145041	0.139295
				P1/P2=	0.190112	F2/P3=	0.612216

SOIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	314	265	49	0.843949	0.518789	0.184905	0.095927
20-24	508	1168	193	2.299212	0.831516	0.165239	0.137399
25-29	527	2139	418	4.058823	0.911779	0.195418	0.178178
30-34	457	2574	571	5.632385	0.995679	0.221833	0.220875
35-39	462	2976	669	6.441558	1.079981	0.224798	0.242777
40-44	396	2800	774	7.070707	1.069905	0.276428	0.295752
45-49	321	2279	1145	7.099688	1.04322	0.502413	0.524127
				P1/P2=	0.367060	P2/P3=	0.566472

NDANAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:NONE

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	891	653	49	0.732884	0.729515	0.075038	0.054741
20-24	1099	2633	249	2.395814	0.866205	0.094568	0.081916
25-29	980	3959	361	4.039795	0.8955	0.091184	0.081655
30-34	824	5005	628	6.074029	0.962071	0.125474	0.120715
35-39	685	4576	575	6.680291	1.038397	0.125655	0.130480
40-44	498	3501	682	7.030120	1.029581	0.194801	0.200563
45-49	443	2853	664	6.440180	1.009609	0.232737	0.234973
				P1/P2=	0.305901	P2/P3=	0.593053

LONGISA LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:NONE

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	863	607	27	0.703360	0.713901	0.044481	0.031755
20-24	1106	2615	213	2.364376	0.882076	0.081453	0.071847
25-29	1043	4433	464	4.250239	0.914099	0.104669	0.095678
30-34	1033	6339	723	6.136495	0.980306	0.114055	0.111809
35-39	937	6853	787	7.313767	1.056651	0.114840	0.121346
40-44	802	6544	911	8.159600	1.046083	0.139211	0.145626
45-49	739	6179	952	8.361299	1.023672	0.154070	0.157717
				P1/P2=	0.297482	P2/P3=	0.556292

KISYAARA LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOF (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	268	239	27	0.891791	0.508326	0.112970	0.057425
20-24	428	1036	119	2.420560	0.832668	0.114864	0.095644
25-29	468	2027	242	4.331196	0.915759	0.119388	0.109330
30-34	504	3124	387	6.198412	1.000395	0.123879	0.123928
35-39	464	3468	431	7.474137	1.085044	0.124279	0.134848
40-44	541	4542	785	8.395563	1.07463	0.172831	0.185729
45-49	471	3944	650	8.373673	1.047212	0.164807	0.172588
				P1/P2=	0.368423	P2/P3=	0.558866

WALDAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOF (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	839	716	85	0.853396	0.582239	0.118715	0.069120
20-24	1403	3395	398	2.419814	0.834519	0.117231	0.097831
25-29	1442	5899	720	4.090846	0.89826	0.122054	0.109636
30-34	1273	7698	1068	6.047132	0.977142	0.138737	0.135566
35-39	1038	7568	1106	7.290944	1.059113	0.146141	0.154780
40-44	977	7452	1219	7.627430	1.050164	0.163580	0.171786
45-49	814	6504	1082	7.990171	1.026622	0.166359	0.170787
				P1/P2=	0.352670	P2/P3=	0.591519

KONDIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BYE EDUCATION:NONE.RY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOF (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	652	593	71	0.909509	0.929833	0.119730	0.111329
20-24	1041	2471	260	2.373679	0.67608	0.105220	0.071137
25-29	1041	2236	486	2.147934	0.634742	0.217352	0.137962
30-34	913	5544	603	6.072289	0.695923	0.108766	0.075692
35-39	731	5420	739	7.414500	0.769121	0.136346	0.104867
40-44	635	5022	729	7.908661	0.78283	0.145161	0.113636
45-49	571	4659	776	8.159369	0.799773	0.166559	0.133209
				P1/P2=	0.383164	P2/P3=	1.105098

KONGASIS LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOF (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	572	434	28	0.758741	0.572035	0.064516	0.036905
20-24	871	1960	134	2.250287	0.863092	0.068367	0.059007
25-29	788	3370	280	4.276649	0.931296	0.083086	0.077377
30-34	704	4311	454	6.123579	1.009392	0.105311	0.106301
35-39	501	3764	447	7.512974	1.091086	0.118756	0.129573
40-44	493	4182	541	8.482758	1.079271	0.129363	0.139618
45-49	404	3418	558	8.460396	1.051433	0.163253	0.171649
				P1/P2=	0.337175		P2/P3= 0.526179

SIGOR LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOF (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	585	401	29	0.685470	0.717509	0.072319	0.051889
20-24	756	1744	121	2.306878	0.881467	0.069380	0.061156
25-29	717	2957	283	4.124128	0.912502	0.095705	0.087331
30-34	642	3969	378	6.182242	0.978467	0.095238	0.093187
35-39	695	3624	393	5.214388	1.054557	0.108443	0.114360
40-44	524	4302	616	8.209923	1.044265	0.143189	0.149527
45-49	435	3757	590	8.636781	1.022134	0.157040	0.160516
				P1/P2=	0.297141		P2/P3= 0.559361

TECHOGET LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	561	442	36	0.787878	0.522078	0.081447	0.042522
20-24	972	2095	205	2.155349	0.832925	0.097852	0.081503
25-29	1005	3833	478	3.813930	0.91241	0.124706	0.113783
30-34	951	5339	648	5.614090	0.995981	0.121371	0.120883
35-39	780	5397	631	6.919230	1.080134	0.116916	0.126285
40-44	845	6471	874	7.657988	1.07	0.135064	0.144518
45-49	541	5070	793	9.371534	1.043315	0.156410	0.163185
				F1/P2=	0.365545	P2/P3=	0.565125

KIPELION LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: NONE.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	944	698	49	0.739406	0.778167	0.070200	0.054627
20-24	1214	3056	374	2.517298	0.86746	0.122382	0.106161
25-29	1160	4718	613	4.067241	0.88165	0.129927	0.114550
30-34	1149	6675	1058	5.809399	0.943744	0.158501	0.149585
35-39	934	6424	1100	6.877944	1.017984	0.171232	0.174312
40-44	935	6951	1294	7.434224	1.01033	0.186160	0.188083
45-49	656	4946	1145	7.539634	0.993405	0.231500	0.229973
				F1/P2=	0.293730	P2/P3=	0.618920

APPENDIX IX.

MOSOP LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1806	590	40	0.326688	1.086325	0.067796	0.073649
20-24	940	1856	185	1.974468	0.977306	0.099676	0.097414
25-29	508	1859	201	3.659448	0.917171	0.108122	0.099166
30-34	177	957	115	5.406779	0.949677	0.120167	0.114120
35-39	89	538	46	6.044943	1.010458	0.085501	0.086396
40-44	38	242	25	6.368421	0.999475	0.103305	0.103251
45-49	25	180	28	7.2	0.985388	0.155555	0
				P1/P2=	0.165456	P2/P3=	0.539553

SOIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION :PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	964	333	50	0.345435	1.006218	0.150150	0.151083
20-24	430	899	109	2.090697	0.831516	0.121245	0.100817
25-29	227	890	143	3.920704	0.911779	0.160674	0.146499
30-34	100	555	105	5.55	0.995679	0.189189	0.188371
35-39	47	275	48	5.851063	1.079981	0.174545	0.188505
40-44	31	268	65	8.645161	1.069905	0.242537	0.259491
45-49	14	82	17	5.857142	1.084446	0.207317	0.224824

LONGISA LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2302	697	28	0.302780	1.146587	0.040172	0.046060
20-24	1019	2154	149	2.113837	0.994112	0.069173	0.068766
25-29	540	2138	174	3.959259	0.919152	0.081384	0.074804
30-34	245	1385	111	5.653061	0.946128	0.080144	0.075826
35-39	121	954	77	7.884297	1.004382	0.080712	0.081066
40-44	59	491	46	8.322033	0.99318	0.093686	0.093047
45-49	41	352	42	8.585365	0.980258	0.119318	0.116962
				P1/P2=	0.143237	P2/P3=	0.533897

KIPKELION LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2307	616	54	0.267013	1.151392	0.087662	0.100933
20-24	905	1815	147	2.005524	1.009038	0.080991	0.081723
25-29	557	2213	216	3.973070	0.93374	0.097605	0.091137
30-34	272	1549	172	5.694852	0.95953	0.111039	0.106545
35-39	173	1210	153	6.994219	1.017278	0.126446	0.128631
40-44	74	635	95	8.581081	1.004803	0.149606	0.150324
45-49	66	521	78	7.893939	0.990202	0.149712	0.148245
				P1/P2=	0.133138	P2/P3=	0.504779

WALDAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	3437	1256	79	0.365434	1.078637	0.062898	0.067844
20-24	1782	3874	322	2.173961	0.97548	0.083118	0.081080
25-29	1076	4335	449	4.028810	0.917257	0.103575	0.095005
30-34	521	3029	284	5.813819	0.95045	0.093760	0.089114
35-39	227	1649	204	7.264317	1.011547	0.123711	0.125139
40-44	111	726	112	6.540540	1.000562	0.154269	0.154356
45-49	32	382	57	11.9375	0.986285	0.149214	0.147168
				P1/P2=	0.168096	P2/P3=	0.539603

KONGASIS LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION:PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1282	300	14	0.234009	1.21853	0.046666	0.056864
20-24	455	917	69	2.015384	1.015154	0.075245	0.076385
25-29	272	1044	69	3.838235	0.922556	0.066091	0.060973
30-34	130	775	53	5.961538	0.942877	0.068387	0.064480
35-39	70	544	38	7.771428	0.998092	0.069852	0.069719
40-44	38	351	45	9.236842	0.986538	0.128205	0.126479
45-49	15	115	10	7.666666	0.974878	0.086956	0.084772
				P1/P2=	0.116111	P2/P3=	0.525081

TECHOGET LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2591	782	44	0.301813	1.13762	0.056265	0.064009
20-24	1262	2600	157	2.060221	0.991689	0.060384	0.059882
25-29	760	2929	261	3.853947	0.91894	0.089108	0.081885
30-34	322	1806	155	5.608695	0.946735	0.085825	0.081253
35-39	143	1032	88	7.216783	1.005363	0.085271	0.085728
40-44	73	519	50	7.109589	0.994186	0.096339	0.095778
45-49	55	435	43	7.909090	0.981081	0.098850	0.096980
				F1/P2=	0.146495	F2/P3=	0.534574

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
INFANT MORTALITY BY BY EDUCATION: PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1021	412	35	0.403525	0.94873	0.084951	0.080595
20-24	717	1388	162	1.935843	0.951561	0.116714	0.111061
25-29	515	1896	218	3.681553	0.96061	0.114978	0.110449
30-34	268	1332	161	9.25	0.9705	0.120870	0.117305
35-39	144	976	128	17.74545	1.036769	0.131147	0.135969
40-44	55	351	40	10.02857	1.025118	0.113960	0.116822
45-49	35	215	39	6.142857	1.006725	0.181395	0.182615
				F1/P2=	0.208449	F2/P3=	0.525822

SIGOR LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1422	379	23	0.266526	1.173306	0.060686	0.071203
20-24	548	1111	54	2.027372	1.004699	0.048604	0.048833
25-29	300	1159	72	3.863333	0.923361	0.062122	0.057361
30-34	120	658	47	5.483333	0.947714	0.071428	0.067693
35-39	48	349	35	7.270833	1.004777	0.100286	0.100765
40-44	29	207	23	7.137931	0.993187	0.111111	0.110354
45-49	14	122	12	8.714285	0.980373	0.098360	0.096430
				F1/P2=	0.131463	F2/P3=	0.524772

KIBYAARA LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2126	743	53	0.349482	1.149576	0.071332	0.082002
20-24	1171	2671	226	2.280956	0.976865	0.084612	0.082654
25-29	840	3351	239	3.989285	0.900045	0.071321	0.064193
30-34	475	2790	202	5.873684	0.927738	0.072401	0.067169
35-39	184	1320	133	7.173913	0.986272	0.100757	0.099374
40-44	118	1003	89	8.5	0.97673	0.088733	0.086668
45-49	57	449	62	7.877192	0.966224	0.138084	0.133420
				P1/P2=	0.153217	P2/P3=	0.571770

EMKWEN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2002	615	23	0.307192	1.136114	0.037398	0.042488
20-24	855	1807	113	2.113450	0.994043	0.062534	0.062162
25-29	527	2106	141	3.996204	0.921836	0.066951	0.061718
30-34	257	1525	104	5.933852	0.949617	0.068196	0.064760
35-39	110	730	53	6.636363	1.008246	0.072602	0.073201
40-44	69	615	44	8.913043	0.996818	0.071544	0.071317
45-49	33	256	18	7.757575	0.983322	0.070312	0.069139
				P1/P2=	0.145351	P2/P3=	0.528864

NDANAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	1206	327	21	0.271144	1.144216	0.064220	0.073481
20-24	383	765	54	1.997389	1.007094	0.070588	0.071088
25-29	190	751	63	3.952631	0.933566	0.083888	0.078315
30-34	81	499	59	6.160493	0.960011	0.118236	0.113508
35-39	40	262	23	6.55	1.018058	0.087786	0.089371
40-44	17	143	15	8.411764	1.005604	0.104895	0.105482
45-49	14	112	15	8	0.990856	0.133928	0.132703
				P1/P2=	0.135749	P2/P3=	0.505331

KONOIN LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: PRIMARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	2523	984	66	0.390011	1.063312	0.067073	0.071319
20-24	1351	2965	281	2.194670	0.964742	0.094772	0.091430
25-29	784	3102	329	3.956632	0.909887	0.106060	0.096503
30-34	367	2163	195	5.893732	0.94482	0.090152	0.085177
35-39	170	1268	127	7.458823	1.006726	0.100157	0.100831
40-44	88	750	72	8.522727	0.996394	0.096	0.095653
45-49	57	1196	67	20.98245	0.982664	0.056020	0.055048
			P1/P2=	0.177708		P2/P3=	0.554681

APPENDIX X.

KIPKELION LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	265	50	0	0.188679	1.151392	0	0
20-24	194	191	5	0.984536	1.009038	0.026178	0.026414
25-29	79	195	15	2.468354	0.93374	0.076923	0.071826
30-34	20	95	10	4.75	0.95953	0.105263	0.101003
35-39	8	49	2	6.125	1.017278	0.040816	0.041521
40-44	3	12	2	4	1.004803	0.166666	0.167467
45-49	1	4	2	4	0.990202	0.5	0.495101
				F1/P2=	0.191642	P2/P3=	0.398863

SIGOR LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION SECONDARY.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	145	26	0	0.179310	0.978929	0	0
20-24	127	140	6	1.102362	1.016523	0.042857	0.043565
25-29	26	71	0	2.730769	0.987109	0	0
30-34	2	6	0	3	1.025677	0	0
35-39	0	0	0	0	1.089411	0	0
40-44	0	0	0	0	1.072426	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0	1.04724	0	0
				F1/P2=	0.162660	P2/P3=	0.403681

EMKWEN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION"SECONDARY. PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	365	48	0	0.131506	0.818309	0	0
20-24	253	186	12	0.735177	1.041892	0.064516	0.067218
25-29	95	258	11	2.715789	1.056355	0.042635	0.045038
30-34	21	69	7	3.285714	1.105814	0.101449	0.112184
35-39	8	44	6	5.5	1.17471	0.136363	0.160187
40-44	0	0	0	0	1.151825	0	0
45-49	3	10	0	3.333333	1.114382	0	0
				F1/P2=	0.178877	P2/P3=	0.270705

KONOIN LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	399	68	5	0.170426	1.210567	0.073529	0.089012
20-24	281	305	24	1.085409	0.950988	0.078688	0.074831
25-29	124	205	17	1.653225	0.856498	0.082926	0.071026
30-34	28	108	10	3.857142	0.880946	0.092592	0.081569
35-39	9	30	0	3.333333	0.937884	0	0
40-44	5	39	2	7.8	0.932083	0.051282	0.047799
45-49	3	11	0	3.666666	0.928351	0	0

P1/P2= 0.157015

P2/P3= 0.656540

KERICHO TOWNSHIP.
INFANT MORTALITY BY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	434	65	2	0.149769	1.112109	0.030769	0.034218
20-24	397	453	26	1.141057	1.024787	0.057395	0.058817
25-29	210	530	24	2.523809	0.96814	0.045283	0.043840
30-34	73	286	20	8.9375	0.988744	0.069930	0.069142
35-39	32	137	5	11.41666	1.0474	0.036496	0.038226
40-44	12	50	6	7.142857	1.03274	0.12	0.123928
45-49	7	20	0	2.857142	1.013896	0	0

P1/P2= 0.131255

P2/P3= 0.452117

MOSOP LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	295	36	2	0.122033	1.322534	0.055555	0.073474
20-24	209	149	3	0.712918	0.891758	0.020134	0.017954
25-29	81	69	14	0.851851	0.764098	0.202898	0.155034
30-34	21	35	3	1.666666	0.783232	0.085714	0.067134
35-39	7	2	1	0.285714	0.837503	0.5	0.418751
40-44	1	15	0	15	0.839655	0	0
45-49	3	0	0	0	0.849886	0	0

P1/P2= 0.171175

P2/P3= 0.836904

KONGASIS LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	158	28	0	0.177215	0.730655	0	0
20-24	99	81	5	0.818181	1.008637	0.061728	0.062261
25-29	20	55	2	2.75	1.04417	0.036363	0.037969
30-34	3	8	0	2.666666	1.102102	0	0
35-39	1	11	1	11	1.174872	0.090909	0.106806
40-44	1	3	0	3	1.153119	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0	1.115131	0	0
				P1/P2=	0.216596	P2/P3=	0.297520

KISYAARA LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	515	115	9	0.223300	0.701221	0.078260	0.054878
20-24	390	368	21	0.943589	0.985415	0.057065	0.056232
25-29	146	415	7	2.842465	1.027203	0.016867	0.017326
30-34	30	127	4	4.233333	1.088713	0.031496	0.034290
35-39	5	10	1	2	1.16054	0.1	0.116054
40-44	3	19	0	6.333333	1.142795	0	0
45-49	4	28	5	7	1.106197	0.178571	0.197535
				P1/P2=	0.236650	P2/P3=	0.331961

TECHOGET LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	470	12	7	0.025531	1.366629	0.583333	0.797200
20-24	385	328	6	0.851948	1.10791	0.018292	0.020266
25-29	112	237	6	2.116071	0.982076	0.025316	0.024862
30-34	29	130	13	4.482758	0.985986	0.1	0.098598
35-39	7	34	0	4.857142	1.033836	0	0
40-44	4	9	1	2.25	1.016989	0.111111	0.112998
45-49	1	0	0	0	1.001481	0	0
				P1/P2=	0.029968	P2/P3=	0.402608

LONGISA LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	227	58	0	0.255506	0.632795	0	0
20-24	194	185	5	0.953608	0.956451	0.027027	0.025850
25-29	55	146	4	2.654545	1.014458	0.027397	0.027793
30-34	9	26	0	2.888888	1.082788	0	0
35-39	4	24	1	6	1.16022	0.041666	0.048342
40-44	1	0	0	0	1.141123	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0	1.104492	0	0
				P1/P2=	0.267936	P2/P3=	0.359235

NDANAI LOCATION.
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	143	29	0	0.202797	0.632795	0	0
20-24	65	64	4	0.984615	0.956451	0.0625	0.059778
25-29	20	58	9	2.9	1.014458	0.155172	0.157415
30-34	6	25	0	4.166666	1.082788	0	0
35-39	1	1	0	1	1.16022	0	0
40-44	1	10	2	10	1.141123	0.2	0.228224
45-49	0	0	0	0	1.104492	0	0
				P1/P2=	0.205965	P2/P3=	0.339522

SOIN LOCATION
INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	149	12	1	0.080536	1.006218	0.083333	0.083851
20-24	102	68	8	0.666666	1.076004	0.117647	0.126588
25-29	21	48	0	2.285714	1.043102	0	0
30-34	4	4	0	1	1.076321	0	0
35-39	1	0	0	0	1.137748	0	0
40-44	0	0	0	0	1.11587	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0	1.084446	0	0
				P1/P2=	0.120805	P2/P3=	0.291666

WALDAI LOCATION.
 INFANT MORTALITY BY EDUCATION: SECONDARY PLUS.

AGE GROUP (1)	FPOP (2)	CEB (3)	CD (4)	MEAN BIRTHS (5)	K(i) (6)	D(i) (7)	q(x) (8)
15-19	694	121	4	0.174351	0.857326	0.033057	0.028341
20-24	523	481	15	0.919694	1.012171	0.031185	0.031564
25-29	162	423	26	2.611111	1.014774	0.061465	0.062373
30-34	33	142	10	4.303030	1.062956	0.070422	0.074856
35-39	14	58	1	4.142857	1.131162	0.017241	0.019502
40-44	4	32	1	8	1.111865	0.03125	0.034745
45-49	6	18	1	3	1.080418	0.055555	0.060023
P1/P2=				0.189575	P2/P3=		0.352223

REFERENCE

1. Arriaga E. (1969) The patterns of mortality change in Latin America.
2. Anker, R. and C. Knowles An Empirical analysis of mortality differentials in Kenya at macro and micro levels (Population and Development review Vol. 6 number 1, 1980).
3. Behm, H. (1983) Introduction ; Infant and child mortality in third world countries Cicred final report.
4. Caldwell J.C. (1979) Education as a factor in mortality decline.
5. Farag Sedky, and M. Soliman. A study of infant and early childhood mortality in Egypt. (C.D.C. research monograph series 8)
6. Grounds J. (1964) Child mortality under six year of Age in Government hospital in Kenya: (East african Medical Journal Vol.41 number 7 1964).
" 1963 Mortality and wastage rates for African children in Kenya. (East African medical Journal Vol. 41 number 7 1964).
7. Henin and F. Mott. Recent demographic trends in Kenya and their implication on Economic and social development.
8. Kibet, M.K.I. (1981) Mortality differential in Kenya Thesis at PSRI, University of Nairobi.
9. Kichamu, G.A. (1986) Mortality Estimation in Kenya with a special case study of vital registration in Central Province (M.Sc.Thesis at PSRI, University of Nairobi).
- 10 Koyugi, B. (1982) Mortality and Morbidity in Siaya District. (M.Sc. Thesis at PSRI, University of Nairobi).

11. Kpedekpo, G.M.K. (1982) Essentials of Demographic analysis for Africa.
12. Mott, F.L. (1979) Infant mortality in Kenya evidence from Kenya Fertility Survey.
13. Meegama, S.H. (1980) Socio-economic determinants of Infant and Child mortality in Sri-Lanka. (World Fertility survey, , Scientific reports London).
14. Nyamwange, F.S. (1984) Medical, Technology, Socio-economic status, Demographic factors and Child mortality differentials in Nairobi. (M.Sc. Thesis).
15. Republic of Kenya. Sessional paper number 4 (1984). Population policy guide-lines.
16. Sramavurty, M. (1981) The deceleration of mortality decline in Asian countries. (Population and Development 406).
17. Shrylock, S.H. and Siegel, J.S. Methods and Materials of Demography. (U.S. Bureau of Census).