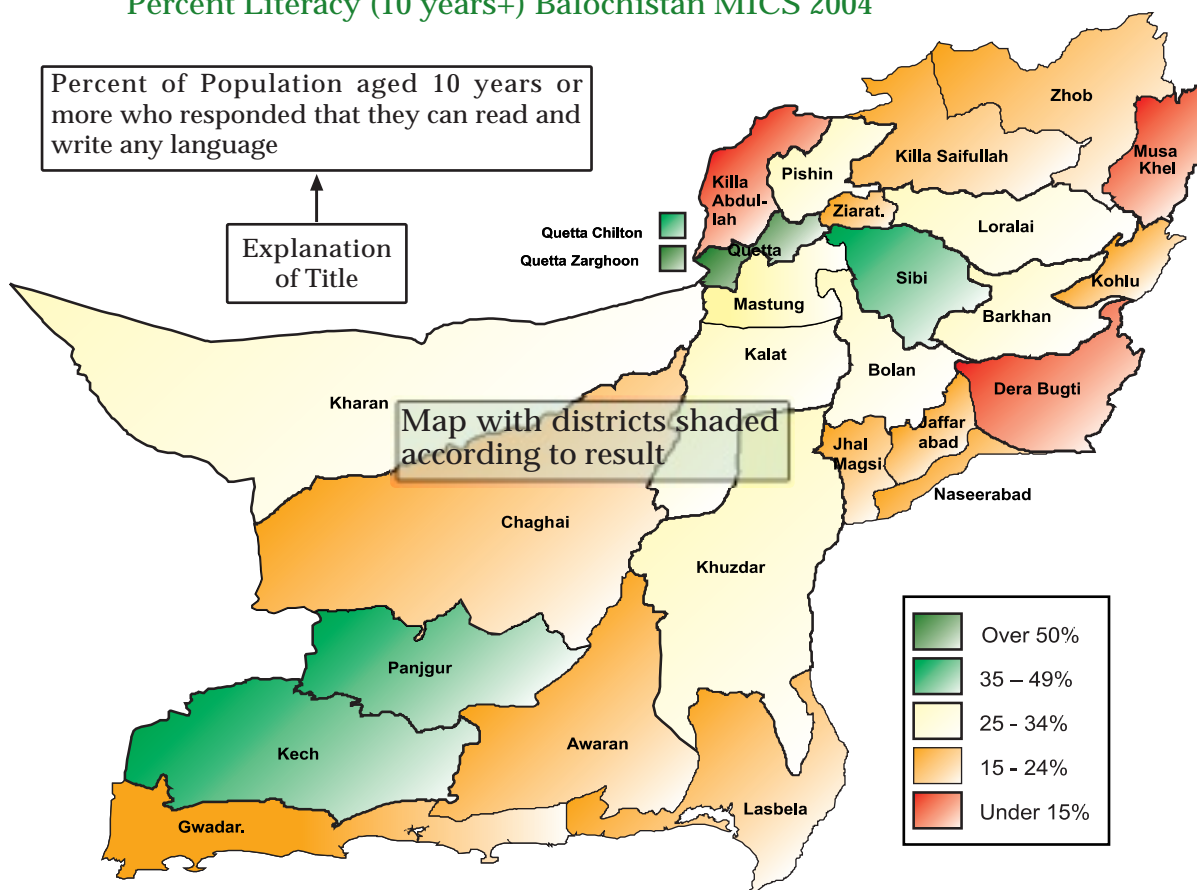


# ANNEX C: Explanation of Map

## Percent Literacy (10 years+) Balochistan MICS 2004



Percent Literacy of Population 10 years and over		
<b>Over 50%</b>		
Quetta - Zarghoon	59	
<b>35 to 49%</b>		
Quetta - Chilton	49	
Kech	40	
Panjgur	36	
Sibi	35	
<b>25 to 34%</b>		
Mastung	31	
Bolan	30	
Loralai	29	
Pishin	28	
Khuzdar	28	
Chaghai	25	
Kalat	25	
Barkhan	25	
<b>15 to 24%</b>		
Kharan	24	
Gwadar	22	
Ziarat	22	
Killa Saifullah	22	
Jafarabad	22	
Naseerabad	22	
Awaran	21	
Lasbela	21	
Zhob	20	
Kohlu	18	
Jhal Magsi	17	
<b>Under 15%</b>		
Musa Khel	13	
Killa Abdullah	12	
Dera Bugti	10	

Data for each district, ranked by most favourable in green to a total of up to 5 groups. Shades correspond to map and legend, with red as the least favourable.

Note that "more favourable" is based on comparison with other districts. It does not necessarily mean an acceptable result in terms of targets for

## ANNEX C. Explanation of Maps

(Using an example from Map on Literacy Rate)

Each map of Balochistan has a standard format.

The Title is a very brief heading for the indicator reflected in the map.

Next is a brief Explanation of the Title for the indicator.

The map includes all districts, which are shaded according to the results. For beneficial conditions, the most favorable (as compared to other districts) are shaded dark green, followed by pale green, then yellow, then pale brown and the least favourable red. The number of coloured divisions varies from 3 to 5, but the order remains the same. Quetta is presented twice: in the map as the complete district then flanked by each town.

Note a “favourable” result may not be so when compared with specific targets; it is used here only to compare district results.

On the bottom half of the page are the Data for each District, sorted from highest to lowest for beneficial conditions (enrolment, literacy, coverage extent), or opposite for adverse conditions (such as prevalence), with shades in the left column corresponding to map and legend.

The data confirm the extent of differences among districts. In this example, while there is a noted difference in literacy rates enrolment between Bolan and Awaran (30 vs. 21%), there is little between Barkhan (25% and Kharan (24%), despite the different shading.

(See below for interpretation of data) .

The Legend denotes groups according to results, with data ranges.

### Interpretation of data

Data ranges take into account the conventional groups at 10, 15 or 20% intervals, the range from highest to lowest and the likely confidence interval. These confidence intervals are still to be assessed for Balochistan. The guides indicated come from the experiences in the NWFP for district and the PIHS for provincial results. In this example, groups are from 15% to 50%+, requiring 5 groups.

The confidence interval for literacy of 10 years + on a district average is expected to be below +/- 5%, with a range less than 10%. Hence a difference between two districts is statistically significant at the 95% level, if it is more than 10%. Hence districts within one group can be compared with that in another group, providing the difference is about 10% or more. A useful rule is to compare districts in one group with those in others, but skipping a group. In the example, any district in the green band has a more favourable prevalence than those in the blue or red; likewise, districts in the yellow are better than those in the red. The problem mainly arises when comparing one district with another when the difference in prevalence rate is not major.

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<sup>1</sup> These confidence intervals are still to be assessed for Balochistan. The guides indicated come from the experiences in the for district and the PIHS for provincial results.