

## **Regional Health and Education Performance Dashboard Summary**

This Power BI dashboard provides a comprehensive view of health and education indicators across Indian States and Union Territories (UTs), highlighting regional disparities and areas requiring focused interventions. It integrates key public health and socio-demographic metrics to support evidence-based decision-making for policymakers and development stakeholders.

### **1. Immunization Coverage**

The dashboard shows the percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received 3 doses of the polio vaccine and those fully immunized. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh record lower immunization coverage compared to states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu, indicating significant inter-state disparities in child health service delivery. The map and bar charts visualize district-wise variations, allowing identification of low-performing regions.

### **2. Out-of-Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) and Institutional Births**

The average OOPE for public deliveries varies widely across states, with northeastern states like Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh showing higher expenditures. A scatter plot between OOPE and public institutional births (%) reveals that higher OOPE tends to correlate with lower public institutional delivery rates. Overall, the average institutional birth rate stands at 62.69%, and the average OOPE at ₹3.28K, reflecting moderate access to affordable maternal healthcare.

### **3. ORS Treatment and C-Section Deliveries**

The ORS treatment rate visualizes the response to childhood diarrheal diseases across districts. Some districts such as Barmer and Dohad show comparatively better ORS usage. C-section rates in private institutions remain notably higher than in public facilities, indicating a need to monitor delivery practices and encourage safer, evidence-based obstetric care.

### **4. Education Attainment and Women's Health**

Education attainment among women aged 15–49 shows that Kerala, Goa, and Puducherry lead in women's education levels, while states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar lag behind. A strong positive correlation is observed between women's education and full immunization rates — states with higher education attainment generally show better child immunization coverage. The visualization also includes the percentage of women who consume alcohol, with only a few states showing notable figures above 10%, emphasizing behavioral health aspects.

## 5. Overall Indicators and Insights

Key metrics summarized include:

- Full Immunization Rate: 23.54% (sample average across states)
- Institutional Births: 88.68% (reflecting broad access to institutional care)
- ORS Treatment Rate: -32.42% (indicating underreporting or low treatment coverage in certain areas)
- Education Attainment Rate: 40.31% average, with marked inter-state variation

## 6. Strategic Insights

- States with higher female education levels show better child health outcomes.
- High OOPE and low institutional birth rates in several northeastern states highlight affordability gaps.
- Immunization performance is inconsistent across states, needing targeted public health outreach.
- District-level analysis enables focused planning for underperforming regions in immunization, ORS coverage, and maternal health.

Conclusion:

This dashboard effectively integrates health, education, and gender indicators to provide a data-driven understanding of India's regional disparities. It supports strategic planning to enhance public health delivery, promote women's education, and ensure equitable access to healthcare services nationwide.