

## 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 visual emphasizes 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.