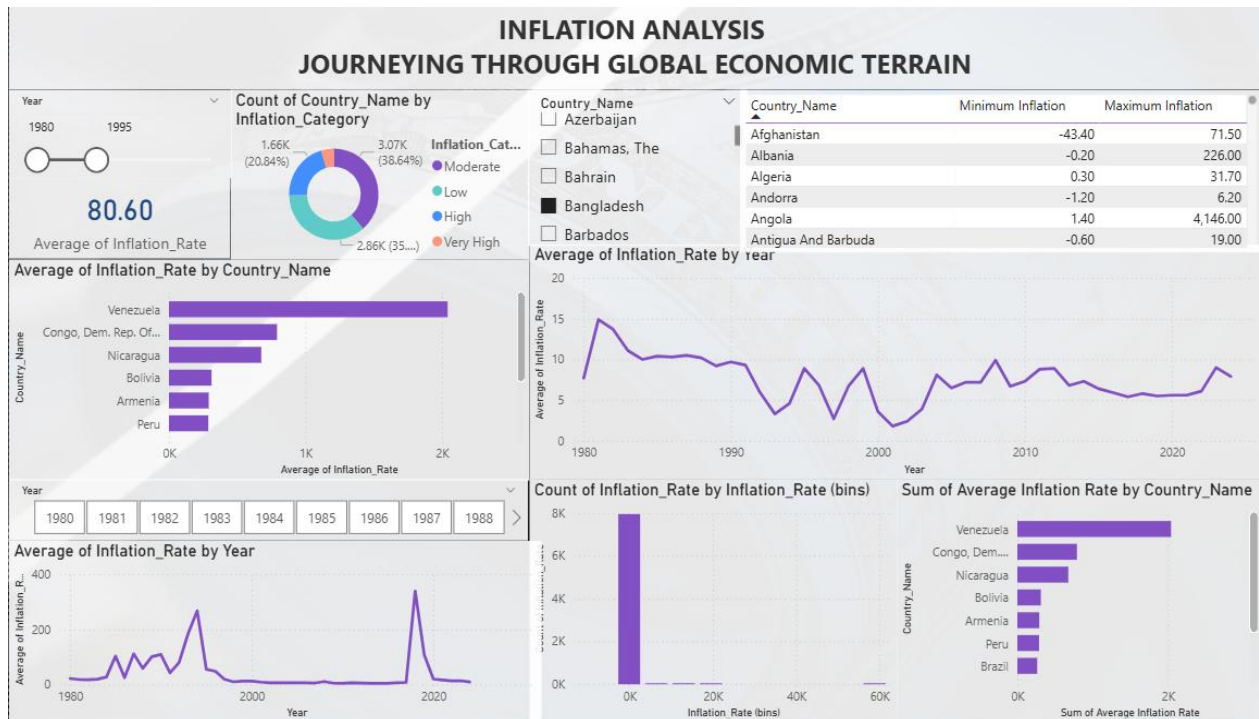# Report

Date	14 December 2025
Team ID	PNT2022TMIDxxxxxx
Project Name	Power BI Inflation Analysis: Journeying Through Global Economic Terrain
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

Observations Drawn from the Inflation Analysis Report (Power BI)

Observations derived from the Inflation Analysis report provide critical insights into global economic trends, country-level performance, and inflation distribution patterns over time.

1. Inflation Trends Over Time:

- The average inflation rate by year shows significant fluctuations from 1980 to recent years.

- Periods of sharp spikes, particularly around the late 1980s and late 2010s, indicate phases of economic instability or hyperinflation in certain countries.

- Overall, inflation trends suggest cycles of economic stress followed by stabilization phases at the global level.

2. Country-wise Inflation Performance:

- The average inflation rate by country highlights that Venezuela has the highest average inflation rate among all countries, making it a clear outlier.

- Countries such as Congo (Dem. Rep.), Nicaragua, and Bolivia also exhibit relatively high inflation, indicating persistent macroeconomic challenges.

- In contrast, countries like Peru and Armenia show comparatively lower average inflation, suggesting more stable economic conditions.

3. Inflation Category Distribution:

- The inflation category donut chart reveals that the majority of countries fall under the Moderate and Low inflation categories.
- A smaller proportion of countries experience High or Very High inflation, but these countries significantly influence global averages due to extreme values.
- This distribution indicates that while hyperinflation is not widespread, its impact is substantial.

4. Minimum and Maximum Inflation Analysis:

- The minimum and maximum inflation table by country highlights extreme inflation ranges.
- Countries like Angola and Venezuela show exceptionally high maximum inflation values, indicating periods of hyperinflation.
- Negative minimum inflation values observed for some countries suggest instances of deflation, reflecting economic contraction phases.

5. Inflation Rate Distribution (Bins):

- The histogram of inflation rates shows that a large number of inflation observations are concentrated in the lower inflation bins.
- Very few data points lie in the extremely high inflation bins, reinforcing the presence of outliers rather than a widespread trend.
- This skewed distribution emphasizes the importance of handling extreme values carefully during analysis.

6. Contribution to Global Inflation:

- The sum of average inflation rate by country indicates that a small number of countries contribute disproportionately to global inflation figures.
- Venezuela alone accounts for the highest contribution, followed by Congo (Dem. Rep.) and Nicaragua.
- This suggests that global inflation trends can be heavily influenced by economic conditions in a limited set of countries.

7. Temporal Filtering Insights:

- The year slicer enables focused analysis for specific time periods.
- When early years (1980s) are selected, inflation volatility is higher, whereas later periods show relatively more controlled inflation for many countries.
- This demonstrates how inflation dynamics have evolved over decades.

8. Overall Economic Insight:

- The dashboard clearly communicates that while most countries maintain manageable inflation levels, extreme inflation events in a few countries dominate global trends.
- Policymakers and analysts should focus on high-risk countries to understand systemic causes and mitigate spillover effects on the global economy.