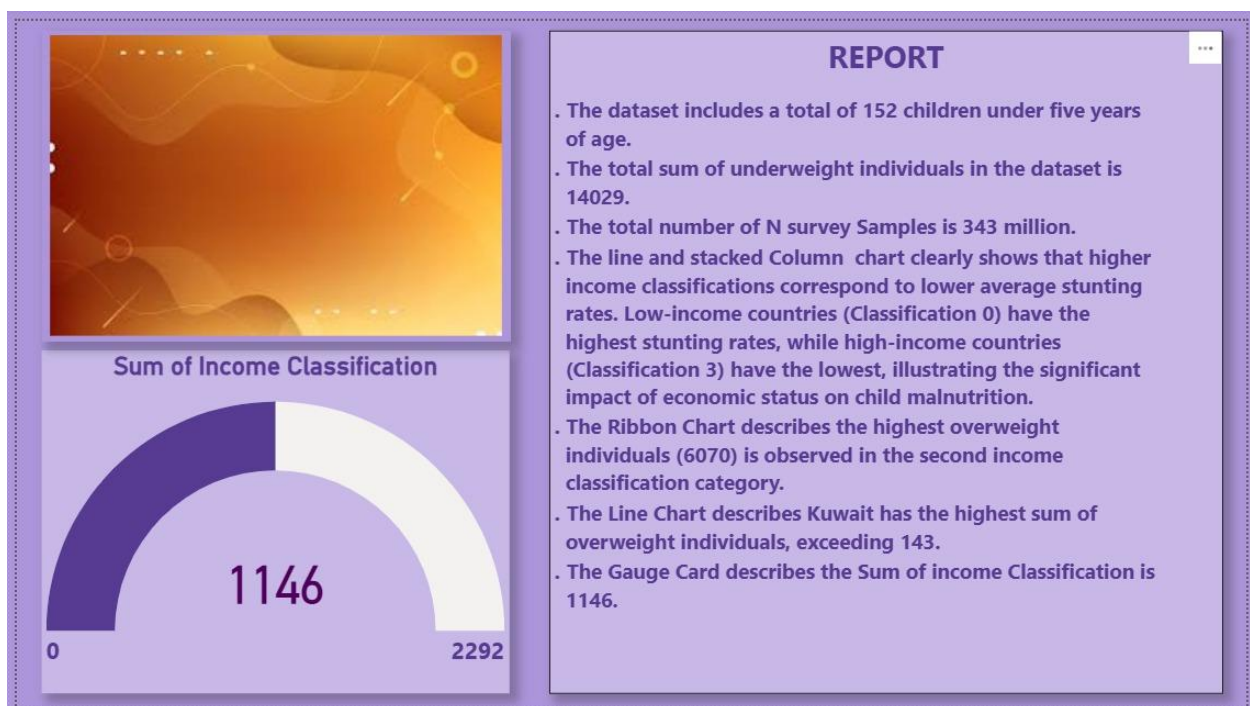


# Report

Date	28 July 2025
Team ID	RK
Project Name	Global Malnutrition Trends: A Power BI Analysis (1983-2019)
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

A report is a comprehensive document that provides a detailed and structured account of data analysis, findings, and insights. It is typically used for in-depth analysis, documentation, and communication of results. Reports are suitable for a diverse audience, including decision-makers, analysts, and stakeholders who need a comprehensive understanding of the data.

Designing a report in Power BI involves connecting to data sources, creating visualizations like charts and graphs, customizing their appearance and interactivity, organizing them logically on the canvas, formatting elements for consistency and clarity, and optionally creating dashboards for a summarized view. Throughout the process, it's essential to consider the audience's needs and ensure the report effectively communicates insights from the data. Finally, iterate based on feedback to continually improve the report's design and usefulness.



Observations drawn from reports in Power BI can provide valuable insights into business performance and trends.

## 1. Poorer countries have more malnourished children:

- Countries with low income (like income class 0 and 1) have a very high number of stunted and underweight children.
- As income increases, malnutrition reduces.

## **2. Rich countries have more overweight people:**

- Countries like Kuwait and Australia show high levels of overweight population.
- Poorer countries like Bangladesh and Kenya have fewer overweight cases.

## **3. Middle-income countries have both problems:**

- Countries in income class 1 have both underweight and overweight people in large numbers. □ This is called the "double burden of malnutrition"

## **4. The data covers the whole world:**

- The report includes:
  - 152 countries
  - Data from 343 million people
  - Over 14,000 underweight cases

## **5. Stunting goes down as income goes up:**

- In low-income countries, stunting is very high. □ In high-income countries, it is almost zero.

## **Example:**

### **1. Kuwait (High-Income Country):**

- In Kuwait, more people are overweight. □
- This shows that rich countries struggle more with obesity than with undernutrition. □

### **2. Bangladesh (Low-Income Country):**

- In Bangladesh, the number of overweight people is very low. □
- But stunting and underweight children are common. □
- This shows that poor countries face child malnutrition more. □

### **3. Income Classification 0:**

- This includes least developed countries (LDC). □
- They have highest cases of underweight and stunting. □
- **Reason:** lack of food, healthcare, and clean water. □

### **4. Income Classification 1:**

- These are lower-middle income countries. □
- They have both overweight and underweight people. □
- This means they are going through a nutrition transition – changing diets and lifestyles. □

### **5. Income Classification 3:**

- These are high-income countries.□
- They have very few underweight cases.□
- Most issues are related to overweight and lifestyle diseases.□