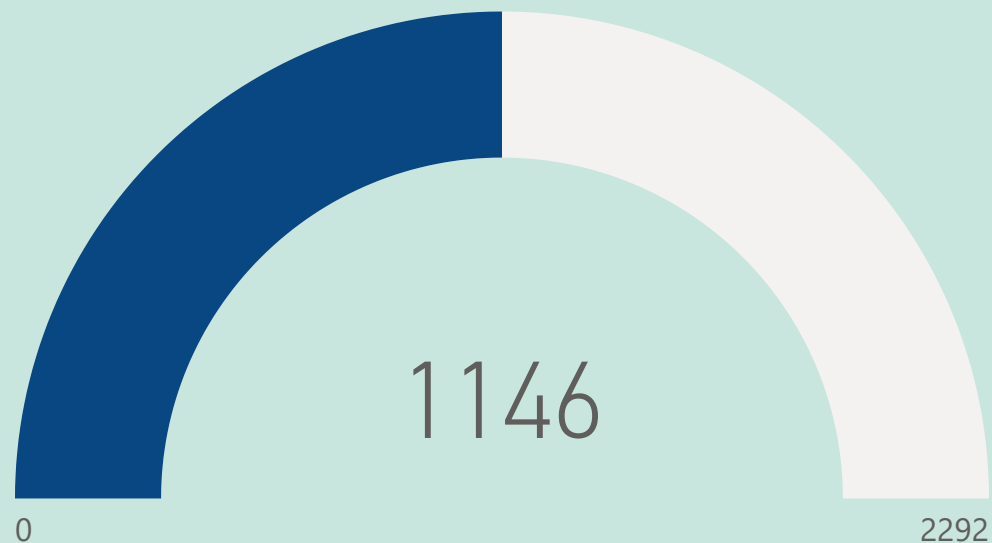# Report

Sum of Income Classification

1146

0   2292

1. The dataset includes malnutrition data for **149 countries**, covering children under five years of age from **1983 to 2019**.
2. The total **Under-5 population analyzed is approximately 343 million**, indicating wide global coverage.
3. The total **sum of underweight cases recorded is around 14.29K**, showing a significant burden of child undernutrition.
4. The analysis is based on a **large number of survey samples**, ensuring reliable and consistent results.
5. The **Line and Stacked Column Chart** shows that **higher-income classifications correspond to lower average stunting rates**.
6. **Low-Income Food Deficit (LIFD)** and **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** record the **highest stunting levels**, while **higher-income groups show the lowest**.
7. The **Underweight vs Overweight chart** highlights that **underweight cases dominate in low-income countries**, whereas **overweight cases increase with income level**.
8. The **country-wise overweight analysis** indicates that **Kuwait records the highest overweight count**, followed by other middle- and high-income countries.
9. The **Gauge Card** summarizes the overall income classification impact, reinforcing the strong relationship between **economic status and malnutrition outcomes**.
10. Overall, the dashboard clearly illustrates the **global double burden of malnutrition**, where undernutrition affects poorer nations and overnutrition rises in wealthier regions.