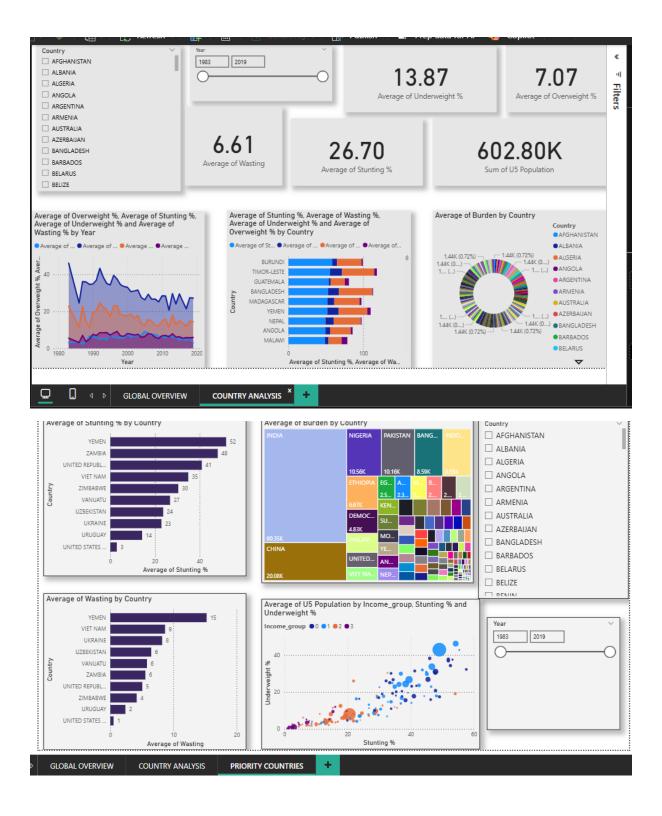
Report

Date	02 OCT 2025
Team ID	PNT2022TMIDxxxxxx
Project Name	Malnutrition Analysis and Forecasting using Power BI
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 malnutrition trends:

1. Trends Over Time:

• Analyze how malnutrition metrics (e.g., stunting, wasting, underweight, overweight) change over the years to identify patterns or improvements in child health.

• Example: Global stunting rate decreased from 27% in 2000 to 22% in 2020, indicating progress in nutrition interventions.

2. Performance Comparisons:

- Compare malnutrition rates across income groups or regions to determine which areas are most affected.
- Example: Low-income countries have the highest stunting rate (34%), whereas high-income countries show less than 5% stunting, highlighting disparities in nutrition access

3. Country-wise Burden:

- Assess which countries contribute the most to the global malnutrition burden based on U5 population × malnutrition rate.
- Example: India and Nigeria have the highest stunted children burden, suggesting priority focus for interventions.

4. Goal Achievement:

- Measure progress against global nutrition targets, such as the WHO Global Nutrition Targets for 2025, to see if countries are on track.
- Example: While some countries have reduced wasting below 5%, several low-income countries still exceed 15%, indicating urgent action is required.

Example Visual Insights from Power BI Dashboard:

1. Stunting Distribution:

• The stunting distribution chart shows that low-income countries contribute the highest number of stunted children (approx. 35 million), compared to high-income countries (<1 million). This indicates a strong correlation between income level and child malnutrition.

2. Wasting Trends by Region:

• Among global regions, Sub-Saharan Africa shows the highest wasting rates (~10%), while Europe maintains the lowest (~2%). This trend highlights regions needing immediate nutrition programs.

3. Burden Share - Top Countries:

• India, Nigeria, and Pakistan together account for nearly 40% of global stunting burden, emphasizing priority countries for global nutrition policies.

4. Underweight and Overweight Insights:

• While underweight prevalence is high in South Asia and Africa, overweight prevalence is rising in upper-middle-income countries, indicating a double burden of malnutrition.

5. Global Trend Analysis:

• Over the last 20 years, stunting has decreased globally, but the rate of decline is uneven across countries and income groups. Countries with successful intervention programs, like Brazil, can serve as models for others.