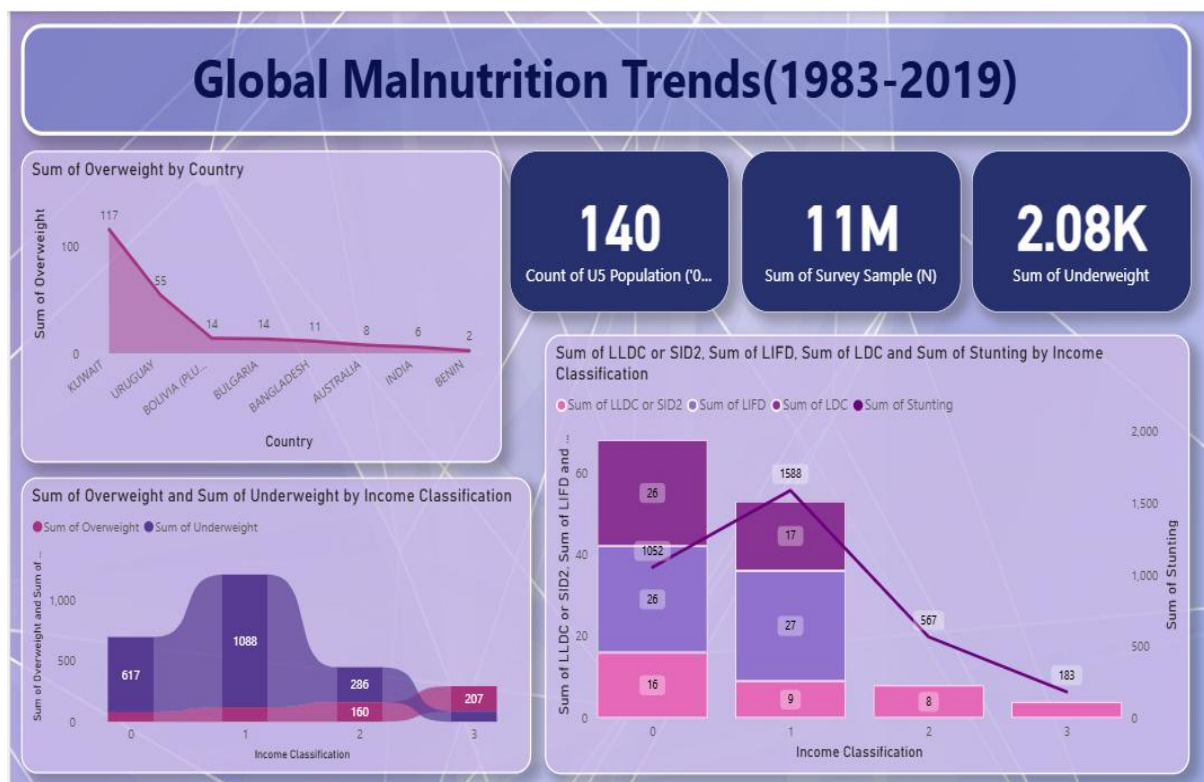


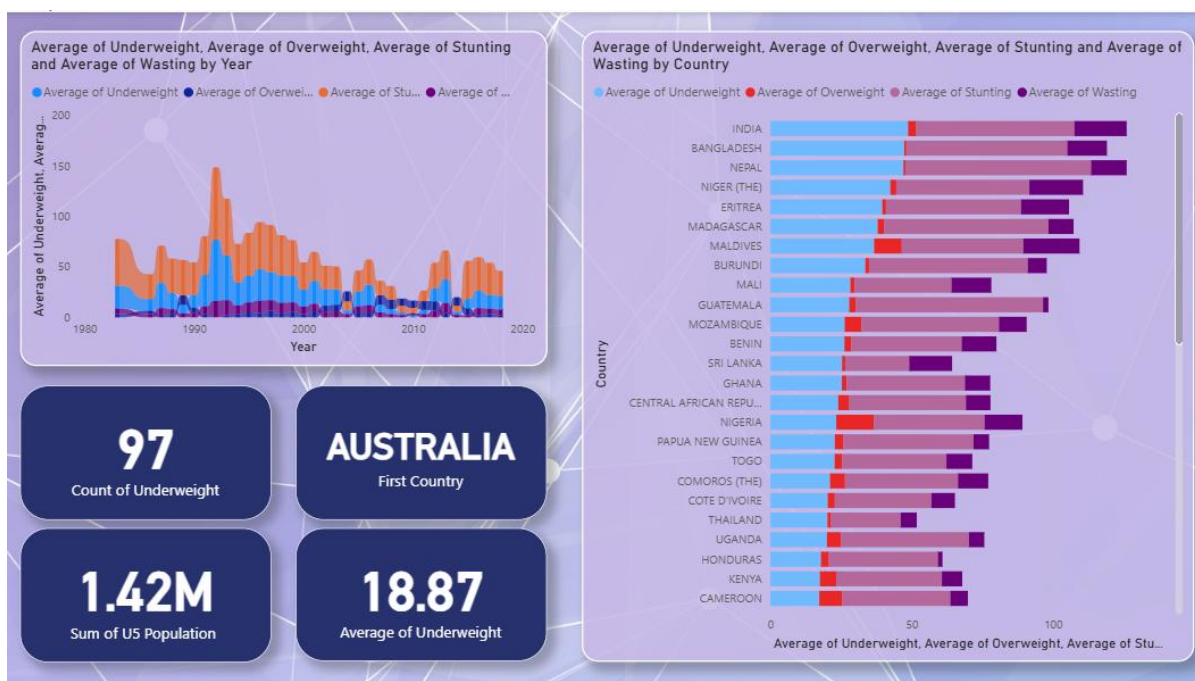
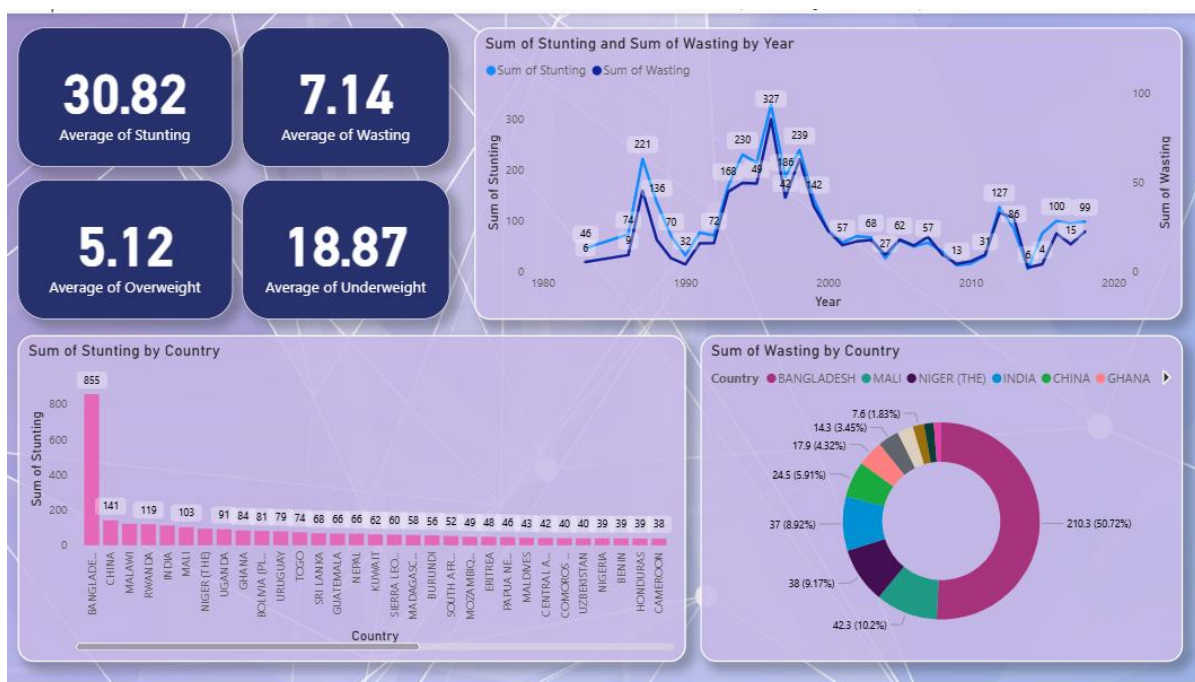
Report

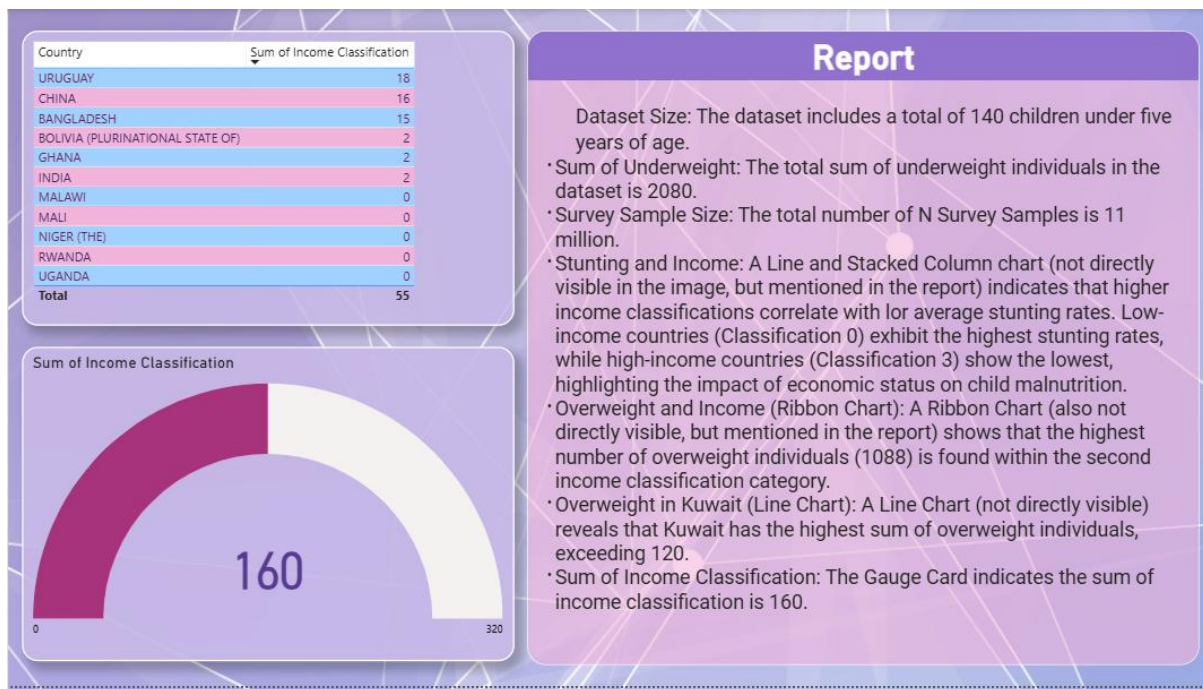
Date	03 October 2025
Team ID	PNT2025TMIDxxxxxx
Project Name	Global Malnutrition Trends: A Power BI Analysis
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

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.







Report: Insights from Global Malnutrition Trends (1983-2019)

This report outlines key observations derived from the Power BI analysis of global malnutrition data. The findings highlight long-term trends, comparative performance between nations, and progress toward global targets.

1. Trend Over Time

- **Peak and Decline of Stunting:** The "Sum of Stunting and Sum of Wasting by Year" line chart shows a significant historical event, with the sum of stunting peaking dramatically around the year 2000 at a value of 327. Following this peak, the overall trend shows a general, albeit fluctuating, decline.
- **Persistent High Average of Underweight:** As seen in the stacked area chart, the average for underweight has remained a consistently dominant component of malnutrition across the entire time period. While other indicators fluctuate, underweight represents a persistent and long-term challenge.
- **Relative Stability of Wasting:** Compared to the dramatic shifts in stunting, the sum of wasting has remained relatively low and stable over the decades. The line chart shows minor fluctuations but no major long-term peaks or valleys, indicating a different dynamic than other malnutrition types..

2. Performance Comparisons

- **Disproportionate Burden in Bangladesh:** The dashboard clearly identifies Bangladesh as a major outlier. It has the highest sum of stunting by a massive margin (855) and also accounts for over half (50.72%) of the total sum of wasting shown in the donut chart.
- **Income-Based Disparities:** The data explicitly links income classification to malnutrition outcomes. The column chart "Sum of Stunting by Income Classification" shows the lowest income group (0) has the highest sum of stunting (1,588), while the highest income group (3) has the lowest, demonstrating a clear performance gap based on economic status.
- **Combined Malnutrition Averages:** The stacked bar chart, which combines the averages of all four malnutrition indicators by country, places India and Bangladesh at the top. This visualization shows they have the highest overall average burden when all forms of malnutrition are considered together.

3. Country-Wise Sum of Overweight

- **Kuwait as the Leader:** The "Sum of Overweight by Country" area chart unequivocally identifies Kuwait as the nation with the highest sum of overweight individuals, with a total of 117.
- **Significant Gap to Second Place:** There is a substantial gap between the leader and the runner-up. Uruguay is in second place with a sum of 55, which is less than half of the total recorded for Kuwait, highlighting the concentration of the issue.
- **Diverse Geographic Distribution:** This issue is not limited to a single region. The top countries in this list include nations from the Middle East (Kuwait), South America (Uruguay, Bolivia), and Asia (Bangladesh, India), showing the global nature of the overweight challenge.

4. Goal Achievement

- **Progress in Reducing Stunting:** The clear downward trend in the sum of stunting after its peak in 2000 suggests that global and national efforts to reduce chronic malnutrition have had a positive impact, indicating progress toward that specific goal.
- **Challenge of Rising Overweight:** The "Sum of Overweight...by Income Classification" chart shows a massive concentration of overweight individuals (1,088) in one income category. This indicates a significant, unresolved challenge in achieving the goal of halting the rise of obesity.
- **Underweight Eradication Remains Distant:** The persistence of high underweight averages across the nearly four-decade span, visible in the time-series area chart, shows that the fundamental goal of eradicating hunger and underweight conditions is far from being met.

5. Key Insight: The Double Burden of Malnutrition

- Visualizing the Dual Challenge: The dashboard's most powerful insight comes from the "Sum of Overweight and Sum of Underweight by Income Classification" chart, which perfectly visualizes the "Double Burden of Malnutrition."
 - Economic Transition Drives Nutrition Profile: The dashboard tells a story of nutritional transition. The lowest income group (0) is primarily burdened by undernutrition, while the highest group (3) has the lowest levels of both. This shows how nutritional challenges shift dramatically with economic changes.
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Visual Insights from the Dashboard

❖ Skewed Distribution of Stunting:

- The "Sum of Stunting by Country" bar chart immediately visualizes a severe imbalance. The bar for Bangladesh is exceptionally tall (at 855), making the bars for all other nations appear minimal in comparison and showing that the stunting burden is not evenly distributed but concentrated heavily in one nation.

❖ Historical Trend Composition:

- The stacked area chart of malnutrition averages over the years tells a long-term story. Visually, the blue area representing the 'underweight' average forms a persistent, thick layer across the bottom of the chart from 1983 to 2019, indicating it has been a constant and significant problem, while other indicators like the orange 'overweight' area show more volatility.

❖ Proportional Share of Wasting:

- The "Sum of Wasting by Country" donut chart instantly communicates burden share. The large purple slice for Bangladesh, labeled as 50.72%, visually dominates the chart, making it clear that it shoulders half of the entire wasting problem among the displayed countries.

❖ The Income-Stunting Relationship:

- Your line-and-column chart provides a clear, powerful correlation. The viewer can see the purple line representing the "Sum of Stunting" take a steep dive as it moves from the tallest column (Income Classification 0) to the shortest (Income Classification 3), visually confirming that stunting drops significantly as income status improves.

❖ Pinpointing the "Double Burden" Zone:

- The chart comparing "Sum of Overweight and Sum of Underweight" is especially insightful. It visually isolates the second income classification ('1') as the epicenter of the "Double Burden," as this is the only category where the pink area (Overweight) swells to its absolute peak while the purple area (Underweight) remains very large.

❖ Identifying the Overweight Outlier:

- In the "Sum of Overweight by Country" area chart, the peak for Kuwait (117) is dramatically higher than the next country, Uruguay (55). This sharp peak-and-drop

shape makes it immediately obvious that Kuwait is a significant outlier in this specific metric.