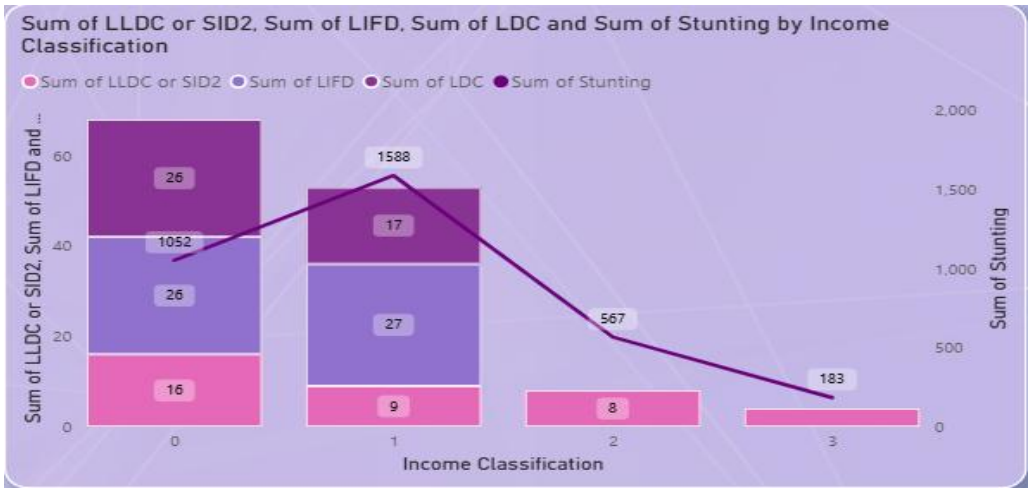
Business Question and Visualization Report

Date	01 October 2025
Team ID	PNT2025TMIDxxxxxx
Project Name	**Global Malnutrition Trends: A Power BI Analysis**
Maximum Marks	5 Marks

1.Income Classification & Malnutrition

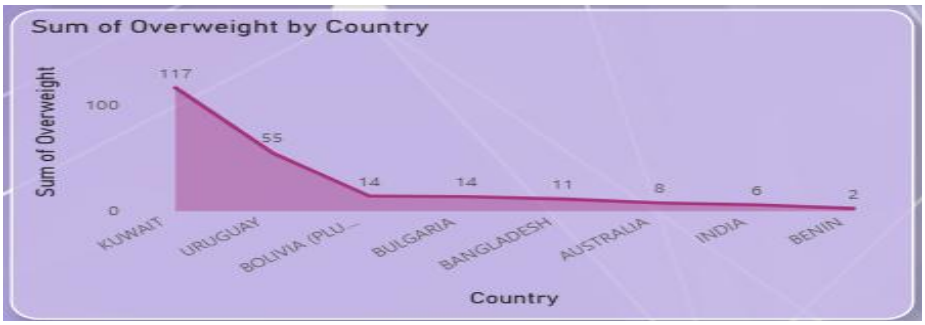
- Question: How does the level of stunting vary across different income classification?
- Question: Which income classifications should be prioritized for intervention programs?



Insights : In low-income groups,LLDC/SID2 contributes the most.In middle-income,LDC&LIFD mix drives stunting.income classification 1 shows the highest stunting,despite not being the poorest.This suggest nutrition challenges are not limited to the lowest-income group.

2. Country-Level Analysis

- Question: Why does Kuwait have the highest overweight prevalence compared to other countries?
- Question: Area lifestyle and dietary patterns linked to higher overweight rates in wealthier nations?



Insights : Overweight is concentrated in high-income countries ,Kuwait and Uruguay dominate overweight numbers, reflecting affluence-related health issues.

3. Double Burden of Malnutrition

- **Question:** Do countries face both underweight and overweight issues simultaneously?
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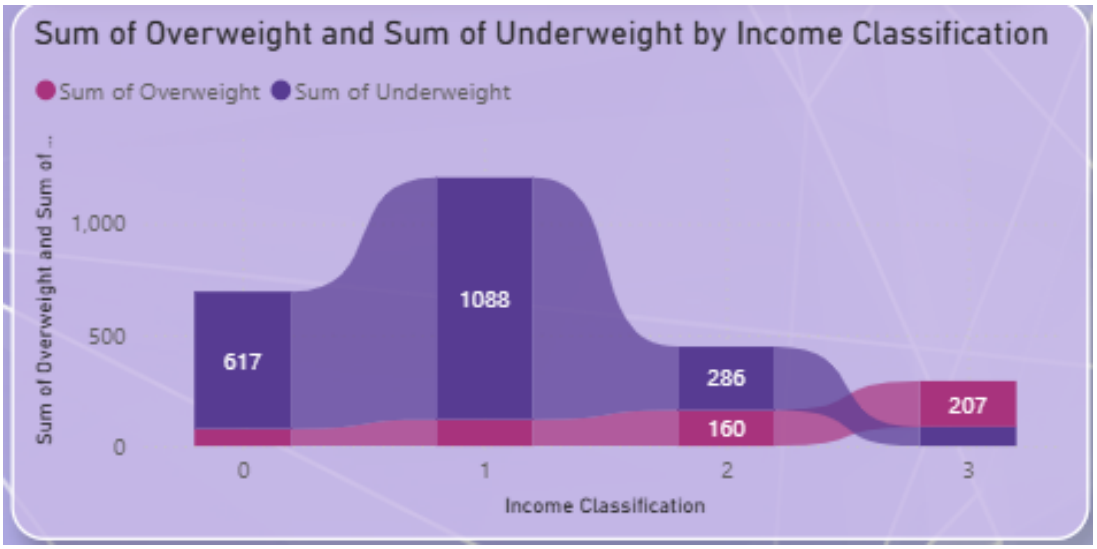
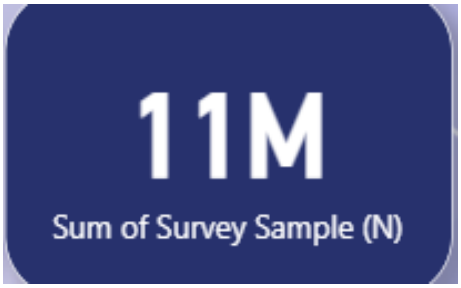
- How should governments balance interventions for undernutrition (food insecurity) and overnutrition (obesity)?



Insights: In classification 2, both underweight (286) and overweight (160) coexist.Indicates a complex public health challenge: some populations are starving, while others face obesity. Kuwait (117) and Uruguay (55) dominate overweight numbers, reflecting affluence-related health issues.India (8) and Benin (2) show minimal overweight, consistent with developing economies.

4. Survey Scale & Coverage

- Question : Does the dataset (11M sample) provide a reliable global representation from 1983–2019?
- Question : How evenly is this sample distributed across income classifications and regions?



Insights: Large Sample Size (11M) With 11 million survey respondents, the dataset has high statistical reliability, suitable for global and regional trend analysis.

5.Population Coverage

- Question : What does the figure “140” represent — countries, population groups, or survey entities?
- Question :Are there any countries or regions underrepresented?

Insights: Global Coverage is Wide Data spans 140 entities, indicating broad coverage across countries/regions. This makes comparisons by income level meaningful.

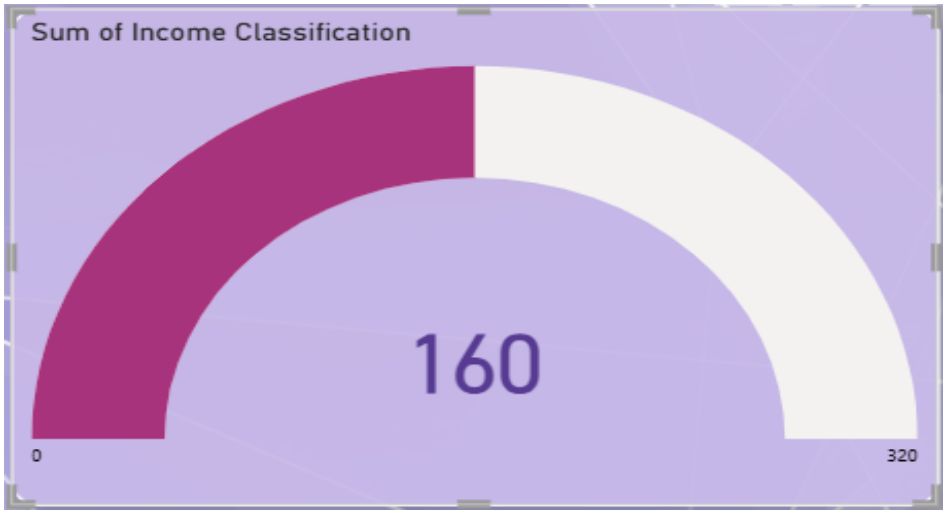
6.Nutritional Burden

- With 2.08K underweight cases recorded, how does this compare to overweight and stunting cases in the same dataset?
- Is underweight declining over time (1983–2019), and if so, at what rate?

Insights: Underweight Still a Concern (2.08K) Even though underweight prevalence is relatively small compared to the large sample, it’s still significant in low- and lower-middle-income regions. Suggests progress in reducing underweight, but malnutrition has likely shifted toward overweight/obesity in some regions (nutrition transition).

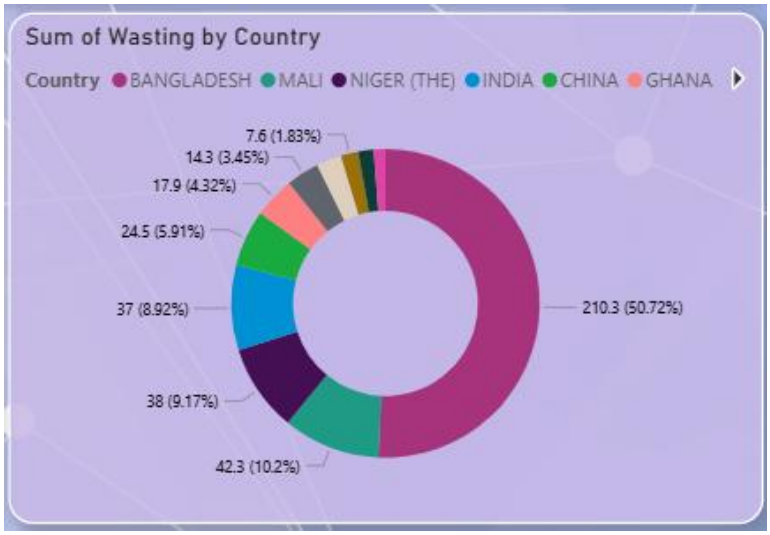
7. Segmentation

- **Question :** Which customer segments or income categories are driving the current 160 value?
- **Question** : Are high-value clients growing or shrinking in contribution?



8.sum of wasting by country

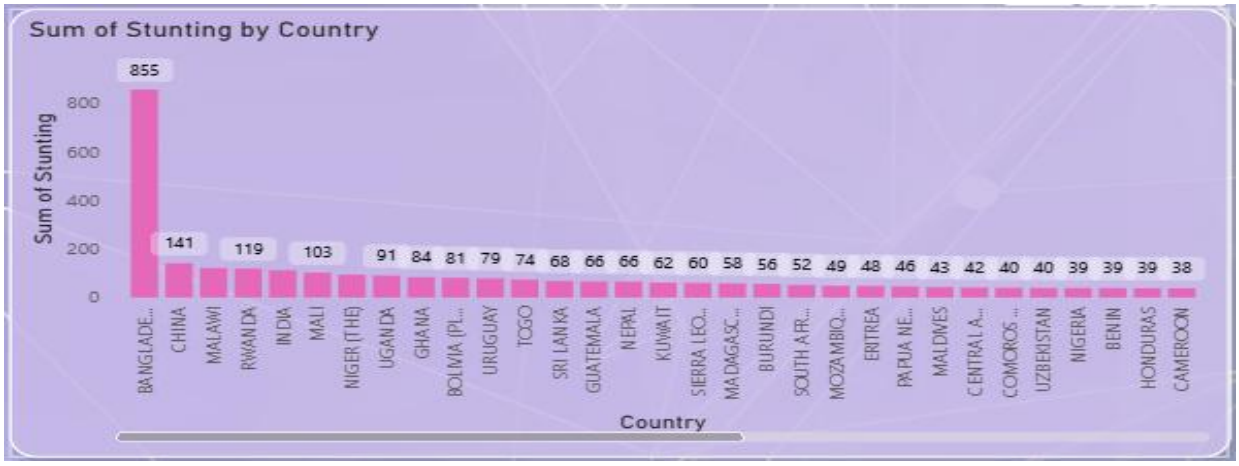
- **Question :** What interventions or resource allocations are needed in the top three countries (Bangladesh, Mali, Niger) to reduce overall wasting rates?



Insights: Bangladesh contributes 210.3 (≈50.7%) of the total wasting — more than all other countries combined. The next highest contributors are Mali (42.3; 10.2%), Niger (38; 9.2%), and India (37; 8.9%).The top 3 countries (Bangladesh, Mali, Niger) together account for ≈70% of total wasting, showing a concentrated problem in a few regions.

9.sum of stunting by country

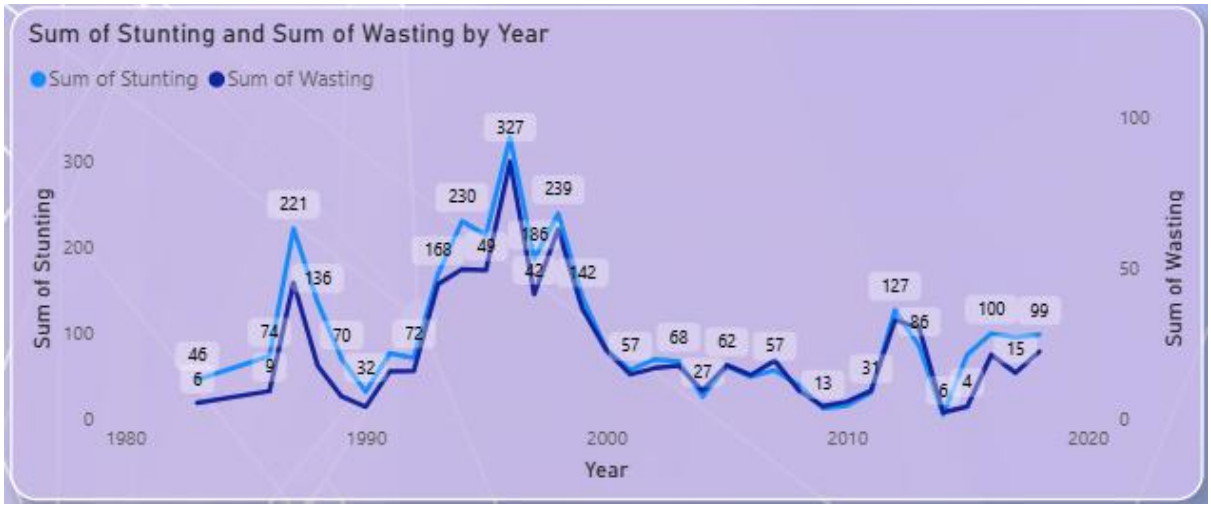
Question : which region/country have the highest stunting prevalence? What targeted nutrition and healthcare strategies could be prioritized in the top five countries (Bangladesh, China, Malawi, Rwanda, India) to bring down stunting rates faster?



Insights: The top 5 countries (Bangladesh, China, Malawi, Rwanda, India) together contribute a majority share of total stunting cases, highlighting where interventions will have the largest impact.

10. Key Findings for Health and Nutrition Strategy

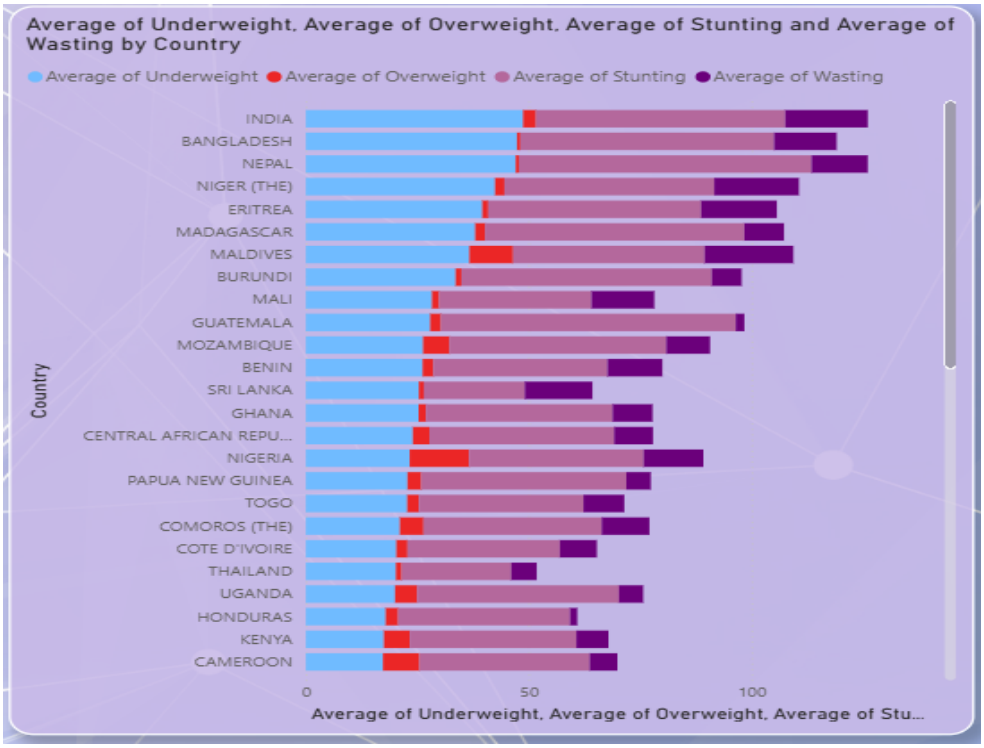
- **Question:** What year recorded the highest combined cases of stunting and wasting, and what could be the potential reason for this peak?



Insights: The highest combined cases occurred around 1998, with stunting at 327 and wasting at 239, likely due to economic or nutritional crises during that period**.**

11. Global Nutrition Patterns: Comparing Underweight, Overweight, Stunting, and Wasting Across Countries

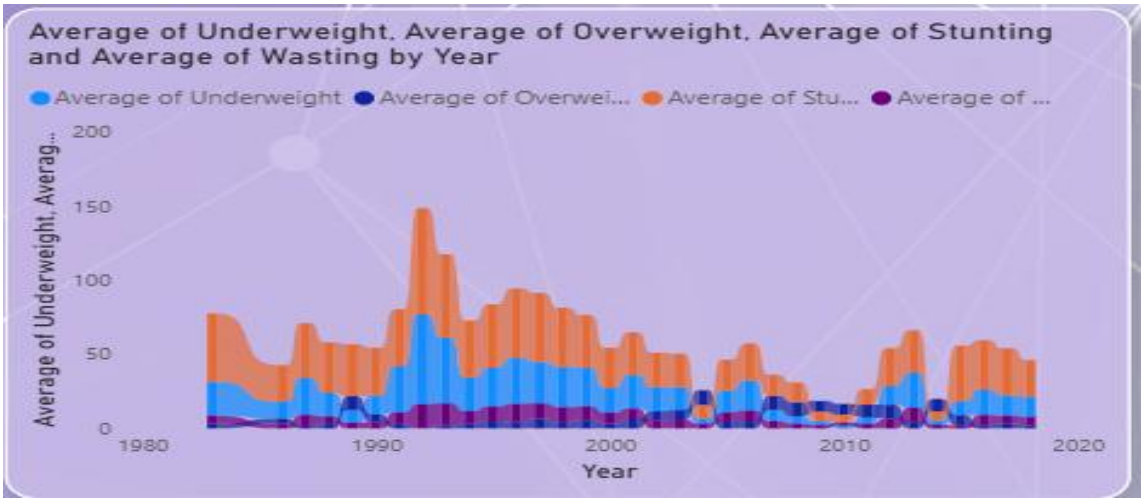
Questions: Which countries show the highest overall malnutrition rates, and what does this imply for global health initiatives?



Insights: Countries like India, Bangladesh, and Nepal show the highest averages of underweight, stunting, and wasting. This implies a strong need for targeted nutrition programs, food security initiatives, and healthcare investments in South Asia to reduce child malnutrition and improve growth outcomes.

12.

- **Question :** Which year recorded the highest average of underweight and stunting, and what might have contributed to this peak?



Insights: The highest averages of underweight and stunting occurred around the late 1990s, indicating possible effects of economic challenges, poor healthcare access, or food shortages during that time. This insight highlights the importance of sustained nutrition and health investments to prevent future spikes.

13.

Question: What is the Average of Stunting , Overweight , Underweight and wasting in global of malnutrition?

Insights: The average of Stunting ,Wasting,Overweight,Underweight are above