**Project Title Power BI Inflation Analysis: Journeying Through Global Economic Terrain**

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**Global Inflation Analysis (1980–2024)**

This document provides a detailed analysis of global inflation trends from 1980 to 2024, leveraging data from the Kaggle dataset. The analysis highlights global trends, regional patterns, country-specific observations, and inflation dynamics, offering insights into economic stability and changes across decades.

Dataset Description

The analysis is based on two datasets:

1. Continents Data (continents2.csv):Contains country names, ISO codes, region, sub-region, and related classifications, helping categorize countries into geographical regions for analysis.

2. Global Inflation Data (global\_inflation\_data.csv): country names, inflation indicators, and annual inflation rates from 1980 to 2024. Key fields include country\_name, indicator\_name, and columns representing inflation rates for respective years.

**Global Trends (1980-2024)**

1. Inflation Trends Over Time:  
- The global average inflation rate fluctuated significantly over the decades. For example:  
 - In 1980, the average inflation rate was 21.76%, peaking at 65,374% in Venezuela in later years.  
 - Certain years, such as 1983 and 1984, experienced extreme variability, with inflation rates ranging from -8.5% to over 1,281%.

2. Maximum and Minimum Inflation Rates:  
- Maximum Inflation Rates: Countries like Venezuela (65,374.1%), Congo (23,773.1%), and Nicaragua (13,109.5%) showed hyperinflation episodes, heavily impacting their economies.  
- Minimum Inflation Rates: Countries such as Zimbabwe (-72.7%), Kyrgyz Republic (-71.3%), and Afghanistan (-43.4%) have experienced deflationary periods.

3. Average Inflation:  
The global average inflation rate across all years and countries is 37.93%, but this is skewed by outliers (e.g., hyperinflation in Venezuela and other region

**Regional Analysis**

1. Africa:

Inflation rates averaged between 14% and 20% during the 1980s, reflecting moderate economic instability.  
- Significant contributors to inflation spikes include civil unrest and currency devaluation.

2. Asia:  
 Maintained relatively stable inflation rates, with averages staying below 10% for most years.  
 Countries like Afghanistan have shown volatility, with deflation rates as low as -43.4%.

3. Latin America:  
 A hotspot for hyperinflation with countries like Venezuela, Bolivia, and Peru experiencing extreme events.  
 Causes include political instability, debt crises, and currency collapse.

4. Europe:  
 Lower inflation rates, with most countries maintaining averages below 5%.  
 Exceptions include countries in transition during the 1990s (e.g., post-Soviet states).

5. Oceania:  
 Consistently low inflation rates across years, averaging below 5%.

6. North America:  
 Stable inflation trends, with averages ranging from 1% to 5%.

**Country Specific Observations**

1. Top 5 Countries with Highest Inflation:  
 Venezuela: 65,374.1% (hyperinflation crisis).  
 Congo: 23,773.1% (political and economic instability).  
 Nicaragua: 13,109.5% (civil war and economic reforms).  
 Bolivia: 11,749.6% (1980s debt crisis).  
 Peru: 7,481.7% (currency devaluation).

2. Top 5 Countries with Deflation:

Zimbabwe: -72.7% (post-hyperinflation correction).  
 Kyrgyz Republic: -71.3%.  
 Barbados: -44.4%.  
 Afghanistan: -43.4%.  
 Cambodia: -31.2%.

**Inflation Dynamics**

1. Hyperinflation Episodes:  
 Driven by political instability, fiscal mismanagement, and currency collapse (e.g., Venezuela, Bolivia, Nicaragua).  
 Impacted global averages and regional economic stability.

2. Deflation Episodes:  
 Reflect economic slowdowns, reduced demand, and monetary policy shifts, particularly in Zimbabwe and Afghanistan.

3. Inflation Recovery:  
 Many countries that experienced hyperinflation have implemented reforms to stabilize their economies (e.g., Peru and Bolivia).

**Visualization Insights**

1. Key Metrics:  
 Max Inflation Rate: 65,374.1%.  
 Min Inflation Rate: -72.7%.  
 Average Inflation Rate: 37.93%.

2. Trends Over Time:  
 Visual representation of inflation spikes (e.g., 1980s and recent years in Venezuela).  
 Regional comparisons highlight disparities in inflation trends.

3. Geographical Insights:  
 Filtering by regions and countries provides localized views of inflation dynamics.

**Source Reference**

The analysis is based on data from Kaggle: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sazidthe1/global-inflation-data>