

Observations drawn from reports in Power BI can provide valuable insights into business performance and trend:

1.Region which has the highest average inflation rate.

Observation:

Africa has the highest average inflation among all regions, indicating greater economic instability or frequent inflation spikes in that continent.

2. The Inflation category under which most countries fall.

Observation:

The majority of countries are categorized under **High inflation** (above 10%), revealing widespread inflation challenges across the globe.

3. Is there a year with a noticeable inflation spike?

Observation:

The line chart highlights a distinct inflation peak in a specific year, suggesting the impact of a major global event or economic disruption during that time.

4. Comparison between adjusted inflation rates and actual inflation rates.

Observation:

Adjusted inflation rates are generally lower than the actual values, showing that normalization helps reduce the effect of outliers or extreme anomalies in the raw data.

5. The regions which contribute most to total adjusted inflation.

Observation:

Europe and Asia account for the largest share of adjusted inflation, which may reflect either high inflation rates or a higher number of reporting countries in those regions.

6. The count of country-year records having inflation over 10%.

Observation:

A total of 285 country-year combinations have inflation rates exceeding 10%, highlighting the severity and frequency of high inflation occurrences.

7. How do inflation categories change over time?

Observation:

The number of countries in each inflation category changes significantly year-over-year, indicating shifting global economic conditions and inflation control efforts.

8. Is inflation evenly distributed across the world?

Observation:

The filled map shows inflation is unevenly distributed, with high concentration in regions like Africa and South America, suggesting regional economic challenges.