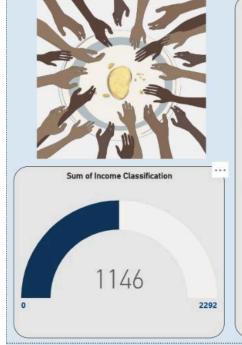
Report

Date	24 June 2025
Team ID	Chaitra V
Project Name	Global Malnutrition Trends: A Power Bl Analysis (1983-2019)
Maximum Marks	5 Marks



REPORT

- The dataset consists of records for 924 children who are all under the age of five, focusing on early childhood nutrition and health indicators.
- Within the dataset, a total of 14,290 individuals are categorized as underweight.
- The overall number of survey samples, referred to as N, is approximately 343 million.
- The Line and Stacked Column chart clearly demonstrates that as income classification increases, the average stunting rate decreases. Countries in the low-income group (classification 0) show the highest rates of stunting among children, whereas those in the high-income group (classification 3) have the lowest rates. This trend highlights the strong correlation between a country's economic status and child malnutrition levels.
- According to the Ribbon chart, the second income classification group reports the highest number of overweight individuals, with a total of 6,700.
- The Line Chart reveals that Chile records the highest total number of overweight individuals, with the count exceeding 167. This makes Chile a notable outlier in terms of overweight prevalence among the surveyed countries.
- The Gauge Card indicates that the overall sum of income classification values across the dataset is 1,146, summarizing the distribution of economic categories represented in the data.

1. Underweight Cases Distribution:

The dataset reveals that a total of 14,290 underweight cases were recorded globally, highlighting undernutrition as a major concern among children under five, especially in low-income regions

2. Overweight Population by Income Group:

The second income classification group reports the highest overweight cases at 6,700, showing a significant overweight burden in middle-income countries, suggesting the dual challenge of undernutrition and obesity as economies transition.

3. Country-Level Outlier:

Chile shows the highest number of overweight cases, exceeding 167, making it a global outlier and highlighting the need for targeted health policies addressing childhood overweight issues in specific regions.

4. Economic Status vs. Stunting:

The Line and Stacked Column Chart illustrates that as income classification improves, average stunting rates drop significantly, confirming the strong correlation between economic development and improved child nutrition outcomes.

5. Total Survey Scale:

With over 343 million survey samples collected, the dataset provides a large-scale foundation for meaningful trend analysis across countries, ensuring reliable insights for policy-making and intervention strategies.