Results
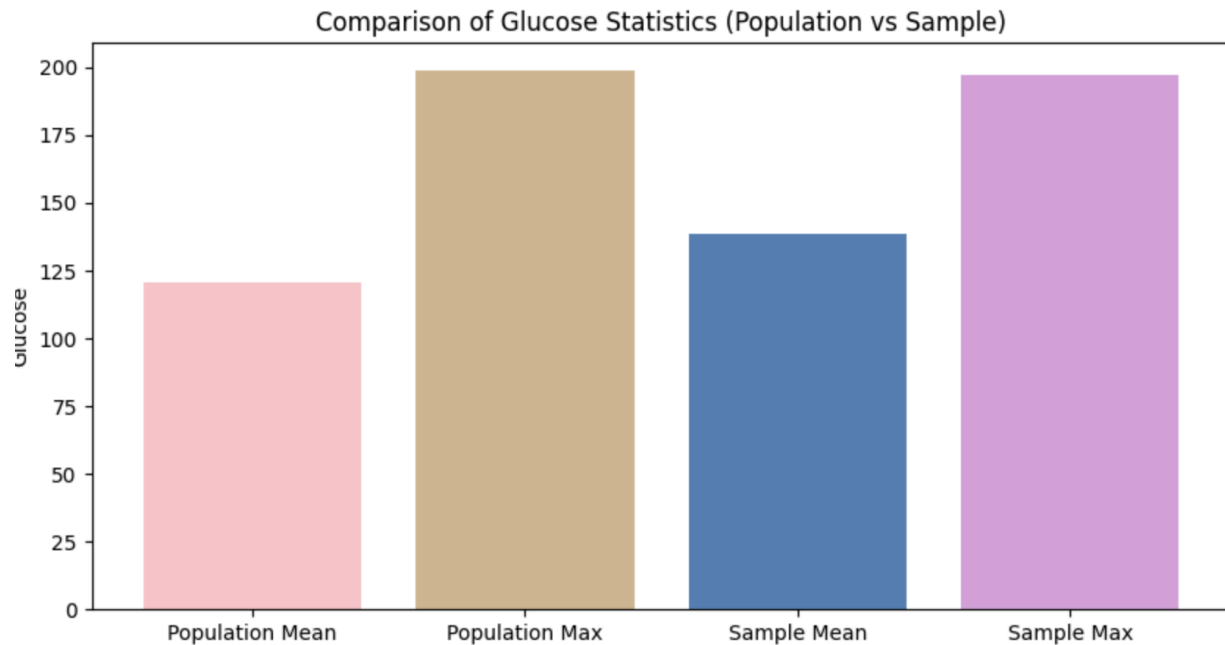

Comparison of Glucose Statistics (Population vs Sample)

The graph comparing glucose statistics of a population and a sample. The population refers to all the people being studied, while the sample is a smaller group that is chosen to represent the population.

The graph shows the following:

- Population mean: The average glucose level in the entire population
- Population max: The highest glucose level measured in the population
- Sample mean: The average glucose level in the sample group
- Sample max: The highest glucose level measured in the sample group

In the graph, the population mean appears to be lower than the sample mean. This could be due to chance, or it could indicate that the sample is not representative of the

population as a whole. For example, if the sample group only included people with high glucose levels, then the sample mean would be higher than the population mean.

It is important to compare the population and sample statistics to see how well the sample represents the population.

Comparison of 98th Percentile of BMI (Population vs Sample)
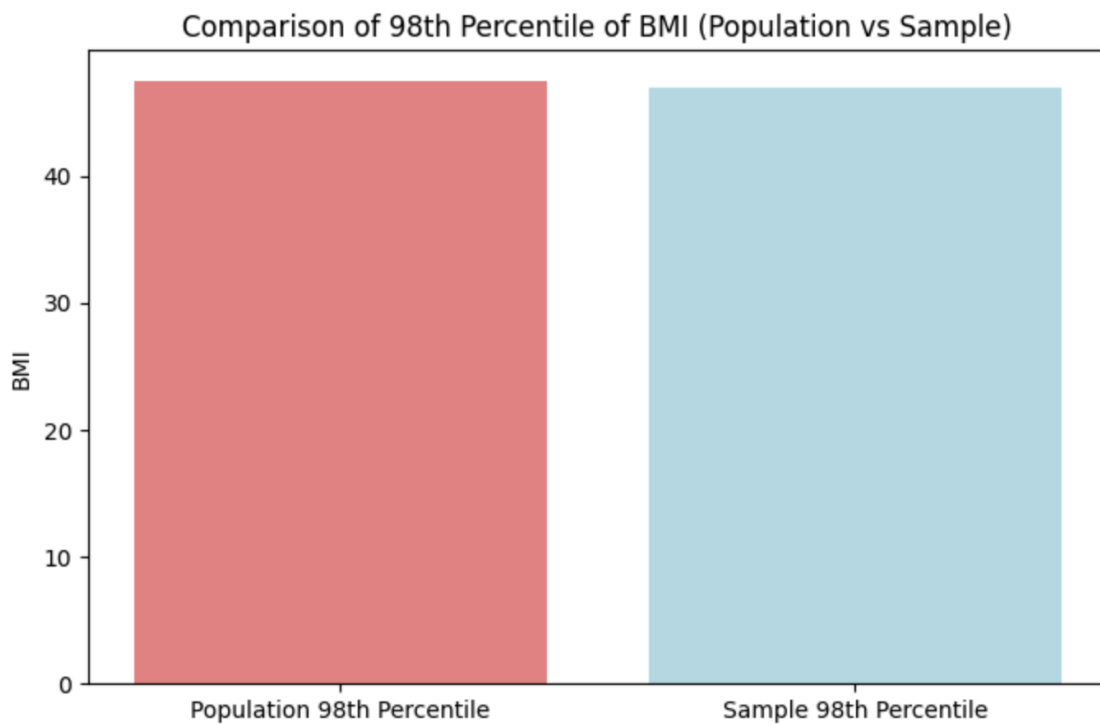
This graph shows a comparison of the 98th percentile of Body Mass Index (BMI) between a population and a sample, not glucose levels. The 98th percentile means that 98% of the population or sample has a BMI lower than the value shown on the graph.

In the graph, the y-axis represents BMI and the x-axis is labeled "Comparison of 98th Percentile of BMI". The graph shows two vertical bars, one for the population and one for the sample. The population's 98th percentile BMI is higher than the sample's 98th percentile BMI.

This could be because the sample is not representative of the population as a whole. For example, if the sample group only included people with lower BMIs, then the sample's 98th percentile BMI would be lower than the population's 98th percentile BMI.
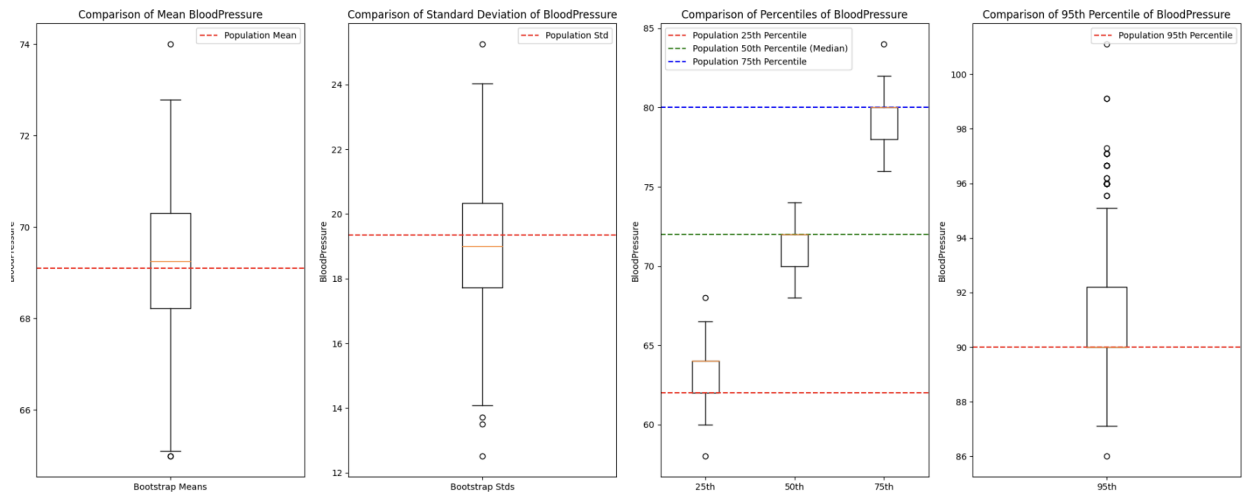
The graph is a comparison of four different blood pressure statistics: mean, standard deviation, percentiles, and 95th percentile.

- The mean blood pressure refers to the average blood pressure in the group.
- The standard deviation of blood pressure shows how spread out the data points are from the mean. A higher standard deviation indicates more variability in the blood pressure readings.
- The percentiles divide the data into 100 equal groups. For example, the 25th percentile means that 25% of the people have blood pressure readings lower than this value.
- The 95th percentile means that 95% of the population has a blood pressure lower than the value shown on the graph.

The graph uses box plots to show the distribution of the blood pressure data for the population and the sample. The box in the middle of the boxplot represents the interquartile range (IQR), which contains the middle 50% of the data. The line in the

middle of the box represents the median, which is another way of showing the middle value in the data set. The whiskers extend from the top and bottom of the box to show the rest of the data points, up to 1.5 times the IQR from the quartile lines.

In this case, the graph shows that the sample has a higher mean blood pressure than the population. The standard deviation is also higher for the sample, which means there is more variability in the blood pressure readings in the sample group. The percentiles and 95th percentile are also higher for the sample, which means that the blood pressure readings in the sample tend to be higher than the blood pressure readings in the population as a whole.