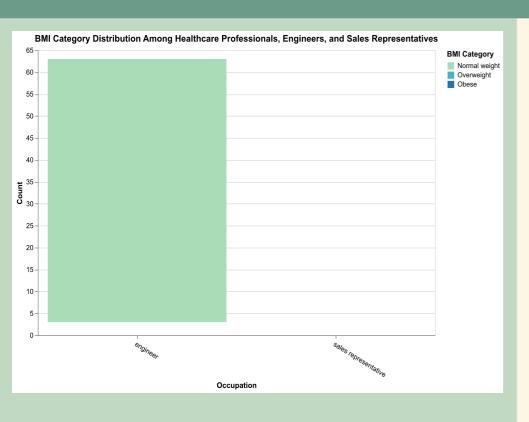


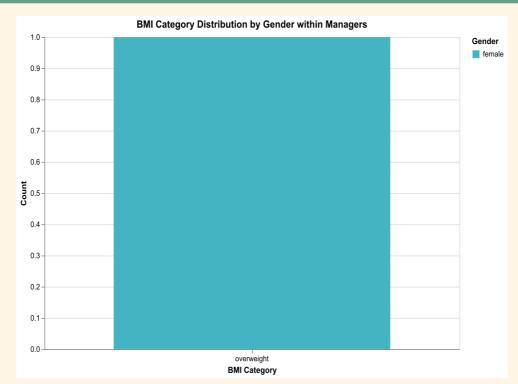
Introduction

This study explores how occupation, gender, and physical activity affect BMI categories. Visual charts compare BMI distributions among different jobs, genders, and activity levels. Understanding these patterns aids targeted health interventions and policies.

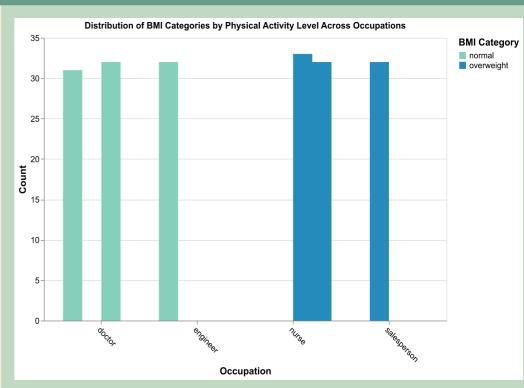
Does Occupation Influence BMI More Than Gender?



Only engineers have BMI data, mostly in the normal weight category; healthcare and sales data are absent.



All managers are female and fall into the "overweight" BMI category; no gender distribution differences exist.



Doctors and engineers mainly have normal BMI, while nurses and salespersons predominantly have overweight BMI, reflecting occupation-specific activity impacts.

Conclusion

This study reveals occupation significantly influences BMI categories with engineers largely normal weight. All female managers consistently fall into the overweight category, showing no gender variation. Doctors and engineers tend to have normal BMI, whereas nurses and salespersons are mostly overweight, highlighting occupation-specific activity effects. These findings confirm that occupation and physical activity levels shape BMI distributions more than gender. Targeted health strategies should consider these factors to effectively address BMI-related health risks across different professions.