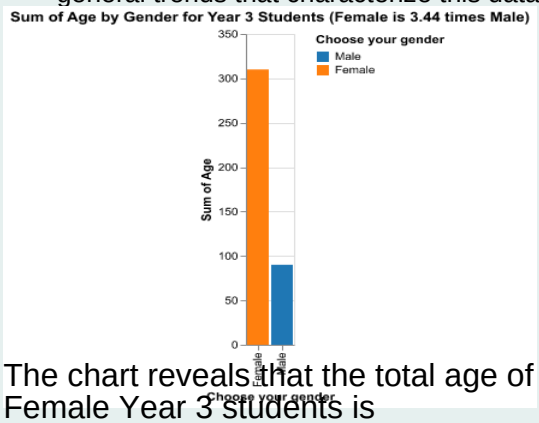
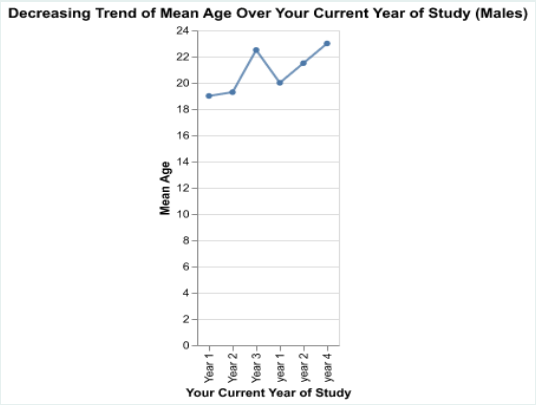
How does the age distribution differ by gender across various years of study, and what trends can be observed in the min, max, and sum of ages?

Introduction

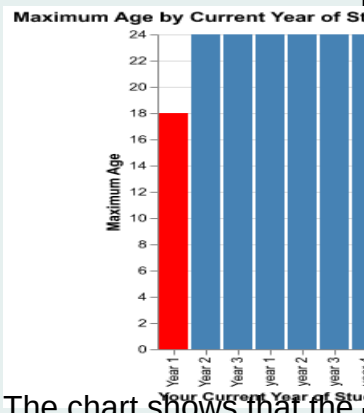
This poster examines the intricate relationship between age distribution and gender across various years of study, revealing significant trends in the minimum, maximum, and total sum of ages. Through careful analysis, we highlight key findings, such as the disproportionate sum of ages among female students in Year 3 compared to their male counterparts, as well as the notable decreasing trend in mean age for male students over the years. The visualizations presented offer a comprehensive overview of these dynamics, illustrating both the outliers and the general trends that characterize this dataset.



The chart reveals that the total age of Female Year 3 students is significantly higher than that of Male students, indicating a substantial gender disparity in this context.



The chart reveals a decreasing trend in the mean age of males as they progress through their years of study.



The chart shows that the age of females increases after the first year of study a plateau at 24 for subsec

Conclusion

The insights from the charts indicate a notable gender disparity in the age of Year 3 students, with females generally being older than their male counterparts. Additionally, while the maximum age of female students appears to plateau after Year 1, the mean age of male students shows a decreasing trend as they progress through their studies, highlighting different patterns in age progression between genders.