

## Glossary

<b>BCPE</b>	The Box-Cox power exponential distribution.
$\mu$	The median of the Box-Cox power exponential distribution.
$\sigma$	The approximate coefficient of variation of the Box-Cox power exponential distribution — related to the variance.
$\nu$	The power of the Box-Cox transformation (to the normal distribution) of the Box-Cox power exponential distribution — related to the skewness.
$\tau$	The power exponential parameter of the Box-Cox power exponential distribution — related to the kurtosis.
$\lambda$	The power of the age (or length/height) transformation.
<b>Body mass index (BMI)</b>	The ratio weight (in kg) / recumbent length or standing height (in m <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>Box-Cox transformation</b>	A power transformation to the normal distribution.
<b>Coefficient of variation</b>	The ratio of the standard deviation to the mean.
<b>Cubic spline</b>	A piecewise third-order polynomial function that passes through a set of $m$ (or degrees of freedom) control points; it can have a very simple form locally, yet be globally flexible and smooth.
<b>Cut-off</b>	A designated limit beyond which a subject or observation is classified according to a pre-set condition.
<b>Degrees of freedom (df)</b>	The number of control points used to fit the cubic splines.
<b>Kurtosis</b>	An attribute of a distribution describing "peakedness". A high kurtosis portrays a distribution with fat tails in contrast to a low kurtosis, which portrays a distribution with skinny tails.
<b>P-value</b>	The probability of falsely rejecting the hypothesis being tested. In this report all p-values were compared to a level of significance set to 0.05.
<b>Q-test</b>	A statistical test which combines overall and local tests assessing departures from the normal distribution with respect to median, variance, skewness and kurtosis.
<b>Skewness</b>	A statistical term used to describe a distribution's asymmetry in relation to a normal distribution.
<b>Standard deviation score (SD)</b>	See z-score.
<b>Worm plots</b>	A set of detrended Q-Q plots — plots that compare the distribution of a given set of observations to the normal distribution.
<b>Z-score</b>	The deviation of an individual's value from the median value of a reference population, divided by the standard deviation of the reference population (or transformed to normal distribution).