



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJMCS_29302
Title of the Manuscript:	Statistical Analysis of Weight Gain of Children Under-five years in the Kintampo Municipality, Ghana
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
None of the objectives were achieve i. To determine if there is significant difference in weight gain between male and female children under five (5) years. No comparison between males & females ii. To identify significant factors on weight gain of children under-five years. No done	The objectives of the study as stated earlier are to: i) determine if there is significant difference in weight gain between male and female children less than five years ii) identify significant factors on weight gain of children less than five years. MANOVA measures the differences of two or more dependent variables (in our case, Weight, that is weight1, weight2,.....weight7), based on a set of categorical variables acting as independent variables (child's sex, mother's age, feeding type, mother's education level, parity, religion, mother' occupation) and identify both significant and insignificant factors. The purpose of the second objective (ii) is to explore how the independent variables influence some patterning of the dependent variables (weight). Table 4 revealed that, feeding type and parity have significant impact on weight gain ($P<.05$) whilst the other factors are insignificant, ($p>.05$). This answered the second objective (ii). See line 206 to 214 and Table 4 in the revised paper. For objective one (i), the study tests the effect of feeding on child's sex. Our interest is whether feeding is equally effective for male and female children under five years (i.e. is there difference in feeding depending on gender group). This is a question of interaction. If the interaction is significant, it means there is difference in feeding depending on the child's sex group, giving enough statistical power. Please, check the results in Table 5, line 223 to 228 in the text, it showed significant main effects for child's sex and feeding type ($p<.05$) whiles their interaction effect was not significant ($P>.05$), indicating that the effect of feeding on weight gain is the same for both male and female children less than five years in the Kintampo municipality. This also answered the first objective (i) Hence, to the best of our knowledge the objectives of the study have been achieved.