



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
Author(s) failed to respond adequately to comments The results are very defective (mostly are SPSS output not tables) The objective are not achieved	We have taken note and followed keenly on your request to react to the reviewer comments. By this, our attention has been drawn to certain pertinent issues relating to our article. Abstract: We have reshaped the Introduction and methods in the abstract. The place and duration of the study have been clearly stated. The results have been modified. Feeding type and parity are significant determinants of weight gain of children in the Kintampo municipality. They are highlighted in yellow colour in the abstract. Introduction The introduction has been restructured to reflect on the current status of this research. The Recent research results on weight of children have been incorporated into the introduction section, therefore improving the credibility of the results. They are indicated in line 20 to23 and line 32 to 39 in the text. The last paragraph under the introduction pointed out clearly the problem the study seeks to address. The objectives of the study are to determine if there is significant difference in weight gain between male and female children, and to identify significant factors on weight gain of children less than five years. See line 49 to 52. Methods We have modified and corrected Language and reference style in the text, (heighted in yellow). Also the variables have been adequately defined with the mother's and child's Characteristics appropriately specified as well as weights of children measured repeatedly for seven months (dependent variables), see line 74 to 79. The dependent and independent variables are clearly stated in line 123 to 124. Also, the MANOVA model is suitable and accurate since the assumptions have been satisfied. This is indicated by the results of the Box's M, Shapiro-Wilk's test, Levene's test of equality of variance, found in line 97 to 110. Study duration: The study was carried out between the period of July 2014 to March 2016.This is shown in line 63 to 64 in the text. Study design: The study design is a repeated measures case study, indicated in line 68 to 72 with data collection methods.



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	Sampling: The data collected were secondary data of repeated measures of weights of babies. No sampling was done & hence, no sample size calculation or sampling methods needed. Missing data: We used complete or balanced data; no missing data was included in this study, indicated in line 75 & 76 in the text. Results Tables and comments on assumptions have been removed from results and captured in the methodology as required by first Reviewer. Recent research results have been included in introduction section. These are indicated in line 20 to 23 and line 32 to 39 and duly cited in the references, found in lines 310, 33 and 337 of the references. On the results, Table 1, 2 and 3 gives the results of the descriptive statistics shown in paragraph 1, 2 and 3 under results. Moreover, Table 4 and 5 provide further (inferential) analysis, in which the levels of significance have been indicated beneath the tables (see Table 4 and 5 in the current revised version of the manuscript). The discursion has been restructured to avoid repetition of results. See paragraph 1, 2 and 3 under discursion The objectives of the study as stated earlier are to: a) determine if there is significant difference in weight gain between male and female children less than five years b) identify significant factors on weight gain of children less than five years. 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. See line 206 to 214 and Table 4. Further, Table 5 showed significant main effects for both child's sex and feeding type ($p<.05$) while 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. See table 5 and line 223 to 228 in the text. Hence, to the best of our knowledge the objectives of the study have been achieved.
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