**Examiner feedback**

**Results**

* The candidate collected interesting data re: BMI, physical activity, screen time, sedentary behaviour, and dietary habits in her participants, yet the analysis treats these data almost independently. It would have been more insightful to examine these data, either through a regression analysis or even a cluster analysis to determine the variables independently associated with BMI. Seeing as lifestyle variables, and particularly dietary variables, cluster, this would have made sense statistically and allowed more robust conclusions regarding independent associations.
* A significant amount of the text in this section is just a repeat of the methodology, please ensure this is kept separate.
* Although some of the data is skewed, the skewness/kurtosis statistics are not presented and where data is skewed medians (IQRs) should be presented instead of means (SD).
* Some of the text/tables/analyses within the main quantitative results section gets very repetitive, and this should be reduced. The text is largely repeating what is already being presented in the tables – only key/significant results from tables should be reported in the text.
* Table and graph titles should reflect exactly what is being reported in the table. Often table/graph titles are limited – they do not include information on the number of participants, age/sex of participants, statistical analysis employed etc. Additionally, details of any abbreviations e.g. ‘M’, ‘P’, ‘SD’ should be included underneath each table/figure.
* Please check all x and y labels in graphs as these are not always accurate/fully presented – particularly the measurement value e.g. grams, kcals etc.
* If the results of a statistical test are non-significant you do not need to state that ‘this means all results are similar’ – this is inferred through the presentation of p-values.
* Where ANOVAs have been presented in tables, some tables present the post-hoc comparisons and others do not – ensure standardisation of this throughout.
* All significant correlations should be presented as scatter-diagrams – some correlation data is presented in table format and lacks clarity. When reporting significant correlations, please state the strength of relationship.
* Tables/graphs should not be included at the start of a section, prior to any text.

**New supervisor feedback (appointed last week) he is a statistician:**

I have looked over your aims etc  and a plan would appear to be to conduct a logistic regression approach to this to investigate the relationship between different groups of variables and being overweight or ‘normal’ weight.

I have made some comments below on specific points raised, which would allow you to move ahead with this quite quickly.

*The candidate collected interesting data re: BMI, physical activity, screen time, sedentary behaviour, and dietary habits in her participants, yet the analysis treats these data almost independently.*

So in the first instance could you forward the following to me, with the underweight removed from these analyses;

i) descriptives (including distributions) for all of those data in their respective groupings and others#.

ii) Also the appropriate correlations amongst all of these.

iii) And the relationship between BMI (overweight / not overweight – with underweight removed) against all of these in the appropriate format (eg t-test , Chi-square)

You probably have some or all of this already but I’d like to look over to assess what is related and how strongly, and also the distribution of the outcome and numbers involved generally.

Once we have this you can then move on to the univariable and multivariable logistic regression stage, (and if not familiar I can help here) to address the next point.

This next stage would be the univariable regressions, then multivariable regressions for each of the groups in turn and ultimately a model with all those factors together.

*It would have been more insightful to examine these data, either through a regression analysis or even a cluster analysis to determine the variables independently associated with BMI.*

*Seeing as lifestyle variables, and particularly dietary variables, cluster, this would have made sense statistically and allowed more robust conclusions regarding independent associations.*

Logistic regression of BMI (categorised as overweight / not overweight – with underweight removed) on those different groups of variables (e.g. activity, dietary, others?, + covariates?) and see what is important (associated with being overweight relative to not being overweight) within these groups but also when considered together

#That is other variables of interest in the relationships and also covariates.